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ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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annala rioghachta eireann.

annala rioghachta eireann.

aois criosd, 1501.

Aoir Criosd, Mile, cúicc ceud, a haon.

Sean mac Rosa mic tomais óicc meguidir baí na canánaig cosadh hi cclocar, na pearsún, ⁊ na airchinnech i nachad lurcair Saoí ecnaide earccna illaidin, ⁊ i ngaoidilcc fír ticce aoidead coitchind da gach aon nó ricceadh a leas, ⁊ a écc in lo lún.

Niall mac airt mic eoccain uí néill décc.

Rúdraige mac uí conchobair failgig, .i. mac cathaír mic cuinn mic an chalbaig décc.

Rudraige mac megmathgamna, .i. brian mac Remainn do marbad lá cloinn még aengusa.

Coccad etir oirghiallaib fín, .i. Sliocht aoda ruaid, ⁊ fliocht Remainn. Mág mathgamna (Rosa) do brís a chaoraigecta leis fos an lucht tige, ⁊ fliocht Remainn do cos as an tír amach i cinn hui neill. Mág mathgamna dionnsaiccid fos fliocht Remainn, ⁊ tíccmail dá roile doib acc áth an choileis.

[g] *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died "*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*"

[h] *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers. —See note [f], under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra.*

[i] *Loughty*, or Louty, a territory which, as appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon's locht tige or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOHN, the son of Rossa[g], son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts[h] with him into the Loughty[i], and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughty occurs:

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called Cosherings, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special priviledges of Exemption."

Toirrdealbhach (.i. mac inghine an Iarla) mac Cuinn mic Henri ui Neill do bhith acc congnamh la Fhiodh Remainn. Toirrdealbhach umorro, mac tighearna a aoiri fodhein ba fhfr do gaoidhealaibh do mharbadh la mac Mathghamhna annsin, 7 Mac mec Domhnaill Gallocclach (Eoin mac Colla) do marbadh co rocaidhibh ele.

Mac Meghuidhir Tomar mac Tomair oicc mic an Ghiolla Dhuibh (.i. Maghuidhir) do marbadh ar fhiadh bhfta la cloinn Bhriain mic Remainn meg Mathghamna co nar a muintire ma farradh. Atiadh na maithe ro marbadh ann. Giolla Iosa mac Emainn, Tomar mac Duinn mic Emainn, 7 Corbmac mac Shain mic Emainn Meghuidhir, Ruaidhri buidhe mac Emainn oicc Meghuidhir, 7 Emann, 7 Maghnus Eoghanach da mac aodha mic Briain Mheghuidhir, Brian, 7 Donnchadh da mac taidhcc mic Dabhid mic Giolla Buidhe mic Maghnusa, 7 coiccsi don cinidh cedna co rocaidhibh oile do marbadh amaille friu.

Cairlén fhiccigh do ghabail le Dreimirib, 7 tocht fair anuas ar a barr la cloinn Ruaidhri mic Toirrdealbhaigh Charraigh ui Concobhair, 7 la cloinn Feidhlimidh mic Toirrdealbhaigh Carraigh ui Conchobair. An Calbhach caoch mac Domhnaill mic Eoccain ui Conchobair do marbadh ann, 7 Shan mac Ruaidhri mic Toirrdealbhaigh Charraigh ui Conchobair do thuitim lar an ccalbhach a ffrithghuin ar in lathair sin.

Aibhne mac Shain i cathain do marbadh la a dearbhrathair fhirsin Brian fionn.

Mac Domhnaill cloinne ceallaigh (giolla na naemh mac fhidhe corbmaic mic airt) do marbadh la Feidhlimidh mac Donnchaidh mic Tomair Meghuidhir.

Emann mac Ricaird a bhfc do ghabail le mac uilliam cloinni Riocaird ag tocht o thurus San Sem. Fuarcclad mór do bhfin ar, 7 bhraighde maithe dia muintir imo mac.

[k] *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

[l] *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

[m] *This Turlough.*—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

D'iomraigh mac mathghamna for fhiodh Remainn, 7 ro thighaithrsi d'á roile acc áth an choileir. Ro baoi ag congnamh la fhiodh Remainn, toirdealbhach, mac inghine iarla éille dara, .i. mac Cuinn, mic Henri ui Neill, an mac tighearna a aoire fodhein ba fhfr do gaoidhealaibh an tan sin, 7 do marbadh é ir in gcath hirin, 7ca.

[n] *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bähä, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir[k]. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter[l]), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough[m], who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beatha[n], by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son

rishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Maoileaclainn mac uilliam meg raghnaill taoiseach muintire heólais déc iar ccian aois.

Tadhg mac toirrdhealbhaigh mic féilim finn do mharbhadh lá cloinn Ruaidhri mec diarmada.

Brian mac Ruaidhri mec diarmata do mharbhadh a caislén tuillsce amach daon urcos foighde, ⁊ ní fo hadhmadh cia fos marbh.

Creach la hua cconcobhair fos conchobhar mac diarmata hi ccaisiul bracáin uí brocain, ⁊ an baile do loscadh lais.

Domhnall ua huiccinn oide fscol eireann lé dán déc iar dtocht ó tusus fan fém.

Donnchadh ócc mág carthaigh mac donnchaidh mic corbmaic mic donnchaidh mic diarmata mic corbmaic finn mic domhnaill móir déc, ticcfrna Ealla eisidhe.

Toirrdhealbhach o briain ticcfrna tuadhmumhan do loscadh conntae luimnigh, ⁊ coisi máighi fan ngsimhrfodh.

AOIS CRIOSTA, 1502.

Aois Criosta, Míle, cúicc céd, a dó.

Semus mac Rúdhruighe meg mathghamna comarba cluana heoais déc.

Art ua gallchubhair ⁊ eóin ó loirte diar abbadh baí in imrfann fria foile im abdaine eara fuaidh, ⁊ a nécc in aén ló co noidhce.

Maimistir na mbráthar fan ccathan do ghoucchadh la hua Raghallaigh ón Róimh do na bráithribh de obreuantia, i nacchaidh na mbráthar de comuni uita.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visiters, namely, Sé do beatha ar Shliabh Beatha.

[o] *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[p] *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of Duéaigh Ealla, or Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough. —See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

[q] *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tulsk; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Conor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocain[o], and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla[p].

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe[q].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan[r] was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar."

[r] *Cavan.*—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Taḋcc mac cuinn mic doṁnaill uí ṅeill, Doṁnall mac ꝑeilim uí neill, Eocchan boćt mac neill mic enrí uí neill, ⁊ Domnall mac Ꝑilip meꝷuiḋir déc.

Taḋcc mac tomalṫaiꝷ an eimꝷ mac diarmada tanairi maiꝷe luirec do ṁarḃaḋ ꝷo haiṫeſraċ lá cloinn Ruaiḋri meic diarmada hi ccoilltib cléirigꝷ.

Maiḋm na tolća ꝑinne .i. i nꝷlionn Eiḋniꝷe do ṫaḃairt la cloinn toirrḋealḃaiꝷ óicc mic toirrḋealbaiꝷ mic neill ꝑuaiḋ, ar ó mbaoiꝷill deaṙḃraṫair a naṫar .i. Niall buiḋe, dú in ꝑo marḃaḋ ó baoiꝷill, Niall cona ḋiar mac .i. Ruḋraiꝷe ⁊ doṁnall ballaċ co ndruing ele, ⁊ ba he ó baoiꝷill ꝑo indill celec ꝑor cloinn toirrḋealḃaiꝷ dia ꝑo marḃaḋ é buḋéin.

Indraiccid lá hua raiꝷilliꝷ (Sſan mac caṫail) ar Ꝑilip mac toirrḋelḃaiꝷ méꝷuiḋir, ⁊ maiꝷṙéiḋe an tíre or cſnn cloinne haṁlaoiḃ do ġiubal ⁊ do lorcaḋ leó, ⁊ Emann mac Ꝑilip riaḃaiꝷ mic aṁlaoiḃ co ndruing oile do ṁarḃaḋ. Ro marḃaḋ on tṙluaꝷ ꝑin uí Raꝷallaiꝷ, Mac uí Raꝷallaiꝷ buḋéin .i. Doṁnall an ṁaꝷa ⁊ mac mic maoilmartain concoḃar.

Donnchaḋ mac concoḃair mic tomair óicc meꝷuiḋir déc do ꝷaiḃ cro na nꝷon do radaḋ ꝑair hi maiḋm ꝑleiḃe bſṫa.

Art mac enri mic eoccain uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá hart mac cuinn mic enri mic eoꝷain uí néill.

Eoꝷan mac aoḋa mic airt uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ la haoḋ mac cuinn uí neill.

Caṫal mac maoileclainn duib méꝷraṁraḋain do ṁarḃaḋ le cloinn ui raꝷallaiꝷ ar tarraiꝷ mic briain ⁊ a cloinne.

Slóicceaḋ la haoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ꝑuaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ Maꝷuiḋir Sſan do ḋol la mac uí ḋoṁnaill ar ionnraiccid i ndartraiꝷe ċoiminnri ar mac Sſain

[s] *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

[t] *Coilte Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

[u] *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[w] *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note [p].

[x] *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill; Owen Bocht[s], the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh[t], by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn[u], in Glen-Eidhnighe[v], was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley[x], and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha[y], and the son of Mac Mael-Martain[z], i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha[a].

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi[b], against the

county of Cavan.

[y] *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called mag in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

[z] *Mac Mael-Martain.*—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

[a] *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

[b] *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island.*

buide még ṁaġaṁna, ⁊ baile ṁic Sían buide ⁊ an tír uile do lomlorcaḋ leó. Creaća an tíre do ṫićim ríompo. Oirġialla ó aḃainn na heóġanaća arteać do ḃrisiṫ forra, ⁊ Sliocṫ feiḋlimiḋ uí Raġallaiġ, ⁊ fliocṫ donnchaiḋ meguiḋir. Mac uí ḋoṁnaill ⁊ Maguiḋir do imṫeaćṫ co croḋa corccarać ar eiccin orra rin uile, ⁊ marḃaḋ do ḋenaṁ ḋoiḃ ar aṅ tóir im ṗeilim mac conćoḃair mic péilim uí Raiġailliġ co rocaiḋiḃ oile, ⁊ tocṫ rlán dia tiġiḃ.

Donnchaḋ ua briain do écc. Mac riḋe briain mic conćoḃair mic Maġaṁna mic Muirćertaiġ mic toirrḋelḃaiġ mic taiḋg mic conćoḃair na ríúdaine mic donnchaiḋ cairpriġ ⁊rá. Topar róiḋ ⁊ raiḋbrisa muman ar mídón, tiġearna ó aṫ dara go luimneach, ⁊ on mbaile nua co mainirtir an aonaiġ. Tiġearna ſchorlać ⁊ choille beiṫne an donnchaḋ hí rin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1503.

Aois Criosṫ, Mile, cuicc céd, atrí.

Ua beóllain comarba ćolaim ćille i ndruim ćliaḃ déc.

Maguiḋir Sían mac Pilip mic tomair ṁoir (.i. an giolladuḃ) én roġa duprad aiḃ erean ina aimrir, an taon ġaoiḋeal rá mó trócaire ⁊ daonnaćt, ⁊ ar fearr do ćaoṁain, ⁊ do ćoraim a ṫír, ⁊ a ṫalaṁ, do bṗearr do ćléṫ ćoccaiḋ i nacchaiḋ ainrine, ⁊ coiccríoć, rá fearr rmaćt, rećt, ⁊ riaġail hi

[c] *His town.*—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows:

"A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town" [seat] "of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them," &c. &c.

[d] *Fled before them.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "rpreiḋ an tiri do ṫeiṫiḋ rompa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle."

[e] *Owenagh.*—For the situation of the river and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

[f] *Adare*, áṫ dara.—See note [g], under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

[g] *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

[h] *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisteranenagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and they totally burned his town[c] and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them[d]. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh[e] inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare[f] to Limerick, and from Baile-nua[g] to Mainistir-an-aenaigh[h], (and) Lord of Aharlagh[i] and Coill-Beithne[k].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

[i] *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

[k] *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (coiṁ ḟléibe), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille" [now Lilly], "and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

"There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth."

ccill ⁊ i ttuaiṫ Deec ina longport fin i nimir cliṫlionn dia domnaiġ do ḟonnraḋ iar nSirtsiṫ airrinn, an Seḋtmaḋ callainn Aprril, iar mbuaiḋ ongṫa ⁊ aiṫricche, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir na mbraṫar i nDún na ngall iar ttoġa ḋó innte.

Mac ui ḋomnaill .i. donnchaḋ na norḋócc do ġabáil lé cloinn ċuinn uí neill, ⁊ albanaiġ badar hi ffarrraḋ cloinne cuinn dia brisiṫ leó do ḟaicciḋ ui ḋomnaill aoḋ ruaḋ, ⁊ domnall mac uí ḋomnaill do rccaṫaḋ donnchaiḋ (.i. ocon aḃainn dian hainm an daol) ⁊ a ésc de.

Ḃrian mac aoḋa méġuiḋir déec.

Emann mac eoġain mic aoḋa ṁéġuiḋir cona ṁac, Mac corbmaic mic aoḋa ṁeġuiḋir, ⁊ mac toirrḋealbaiġ uí ṁaoileḋúin do ṁarḃaḋ i nDiḃsircc oiḋce lá cloinn ḃriain mic aoḋa ṁéġuiḋir.

Mac uí caṫáin (Rirdsrd) do rccaṫaḋ lá a dearḃraṫair fin domnall clsreáċ.

Tebóid mac uaṫéir a búrc ticcsrna conmaicne cúile tólaḋ csnn daonnaċta ⁊ daġoiniġ gall connaċt déec iar feandataiḋ.

Toirrḋealbaċ occ ua concoḃair (.i. ua conċoḃair donn) déec i mbaile toḃair briġde iar ttrebloid ḟada.

Maiḋm aḋbal ṁór lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird for ua cceallaiġ, ⁊ for ḋrsim do ċonmaicniḃ cúile dú in ro marḃaḋ erṁór a ngallóglaċ diḃlinib do cloinn ndomnaill, ⁊ do ċloinn truiḃne a ttimceall a cconrapal, ⁊ in ro marḃaḋ uaṫér mac Sfain a burc raoí ċinnṡfóna eriḋe.

Tebóid mac uaṫeir a búrc ticcsrna murccraiġe cuirc do ṁarḃaḋ la donnchaḋ an ċuilinn mac uí cearḃaill ⁊ la conċuḃar ua nduiḃiḋir.

[l] *To O'Donnell*, do ḟaicciḋ uí domnaill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do racicid, or do ḟoiġid is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern dionnroiġid, to, or towards, i. e. *ad*, or *usque ad*.

[m] *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradition among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

[n] *Muscraighe-Chuirc.*—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Unction and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell[l], i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael[m]), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallowglasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuirc[n], was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuirc. His words are:

"Bécan naomṫa do Beannuiġ a ġcill Bécáin a Muṡcraiġe Chuiṡc do'n leiṫ ṫuaiḋ do Shliaḃ g-Cṙoṫ, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuirc, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot."—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus.*

The church of this saint is now called Kilpeacon, and is situated in the parish of Killaldriff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Iarla cille dara do dol hi Saxaib, ⁊ a teacht fo buaid eirte ⁊ a mac baí hi Laim rig faxan do tabairt lisi.

Sluaiccead lar an iarla ccédna lá gallaib ⁊ la gaoidelaib laigsin go magline go carraicc ḟsiccura dia ro bris cairlén beóil ferrde, ⁊ dia ndearna conrtábla hi carraicc ḟsiccura do mac an trantálaig.

Sluaiccead adbal mór la niall mac cuinn mic aoda buide cona comaontad gall ⁊ gaoidel i ttír eogain dia ro imtig tír eogain co hiomlán, ⁊ uí eachdach uile co rucc a lurcc iomlán dia tig.

Maidm lá cloinn briain mic neill gallda in ro marbad ⁊ in ro gabad maite gall cairrge fsiccura.

Raghnall mór mac giollaearroig mac mic domhnaill conrapal albanach éireann, do écc i ndunbrian ulad.

Aod mac conchobair mic uí conchobair ruaid, ⁊ Ruaidri mac donnchaid dubhruiliig dá tanairi tocchaide do marbad a meabail lá Sliocht ócc feidlimid finn uí conchobair.

Feidlimid mac maolruanaid meghraghnaill daghadbar taoíricch for a dutchaig, ⁊ donnchad bairileir mac maoiltuile décc.

Mag cartaig mór .i. tadcc mac domhnaill óicc décc, cornamhach a athrda, irlightéoir a namhat, arnaighteóir a chárat an tadg irin.

Corbmac mac donnchaid mic domhnaill riabhaigh décc. Fsi ga raibe tighearnair ⁊ tánairtheacht ó ccairrge do nimhcsi dsirbhrathar a athar .i. diarmata an dúnaid.

Ridire an ghlinda décc .i. Emann mac tomair, mic Pilip mic Sfain mic an ridire.

Tadcc boirneach, Murchad, ⁊ Mathghamain, clann Mathghamna í briain Conchobar mac briain mic muirchertaigh mic briain ruaid, ⁊ Mac uí lochlainn conchobar mac Ruaidri mic Ana, ⁊ Muirchertach, mac Toirrdealbhaigh, mic

[o] *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

[p] *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now gleann a' coire, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England[o].

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line[p] [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal[q] constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh[r].

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuile, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach[s], Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carncally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

[q] *Sandal.* — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

[r] *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

[s] *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district.

murchaiḋ mic taiḋcc do ḋol la mac uí flaiṫbhṡtaiġ .i. Eoġan i marṫar connaċt co rocḣaiḋe moir maille friú iar ná ttarraingġ don eoġan ċéḋna i naġhaiḋ a bhraiṫreċ (Ruaiḋri ócc ⁊ domhnall an báid dá ṁac í flaiṫbhertaiġ). Ar ann báḋarrḋe ar a ccionn a brorlongġport ag an ccaolṡáile ruaḋh. Ro ionnraigġret riol mbriain ⁊ eoġan an forlongġport, ⁊ do ronrat creċa ⁊ éḋala. Leanait clann í flaiṫbhṡtaiġ ⁊ an tír a ttoraiġeċt iad go ro figṡiḋ iorġal ṡtorra, go ttorċ́rataṙ clann Maṫġamna í briain, ⁊ eoġan ó flaiṫbhṡtaiġ lá muintir flaiṫbeartaiġ don chur rin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1504.

Aoir Criort, Mile, cúicc'céd, a cṡṫair.

Giollapatraicc ó condálaiġ (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heoḋair, iar ngnoucċaḋ erreoroide cloċair dó déec.

Pilip ó Raġallaiġ abb cṡnannra, ⁊ a ḋṡrḃṫaṫair Eoġan, cananaċ baoí irin mbaile céḋna déec.

Maġhnar mac briain mic donnchaiḋ abb mainirtre na trinóide for loch ce comhrair ⁊ cirte coimeda eccna ⁊ eolair connaċt déec, hi ccíll duibḋúin, ⁊ a aḋnacal in oilén na trinoíde ar loċ cé.

Toirrḋealbaċ maġuiḋir cananaċ corraḋ i cloċar, ṡrrún doire maoláin ⁊ prióir loċa deirec do ṫuitim do Sdaiġre cloċ i mbaile aṫa buiḋe im péil Patraic co ro écc de, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainirtir an chabhain.

Ruaiḋri maġ maṫġamna biocaire cluana heoair déec.

now a barony in the north of the county of Clare.

[t] *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms the southern boundary of the barony of Murresk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and note [s], under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*. The name is now corruptly pronounced by the natives of Murresk and Connamara, as if written caol-ṡáire ruaḋ, of which Killary is a further anglicised form.

[u] Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two passages following, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of England, Isibel, the daughter of King Edward, died this year. She was the most illustrious for charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland; and the daughter of the King of the Castles" [Castile] "was married by the King.

"The Mape" [of Maperath, in Meath] "was killed this year in his own castle by the sons of Edmond, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh[t], awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys[u].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly[w] (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory[x] and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin[y], and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maelain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

[w] *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly.*—He died of the pestilence called cluiḋ in ṗiġ, i. e. the king's game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

[x] *Repertory.*—Compaṁ means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

[y] *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Conchobar mac Ruaidhri mic diarmatta tanaisi ṡil maolruanaidh, mac tigearna bá tresi taimicc dá dúthaigh ré cian daimsir do marbadh la mac diarmata i mbealach na nurbhróintsoh.

Art mac cairppre mic aedha uí neill cona mhac ⁊ cona dhrbhráthair do marbadh la Sliocht Rémainn még mathgamna.

Brian mac meguidhir (Sean mac pilip) ⁊ Mag ramhradhain emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moighe luirgc (Conchobar mac Ruaidhri mic diarmatta) do mharbadh lá maolruanaidh mac tomalthaigh mic diarmatta.

Raithbhrtach mac fairlge mic briain mic caba do mharbadh lé brian mac Alexandair oicc mic cába.

O cianáin giollapatthraicc mac taidhcc, Maoileclainn mac athairne uí fhóbora, O cairide cuile (.i. piarur mac tomair) ollamh leagha meguidhir, Saoi dearbhtha i lighionn, ⁊ hi ffiricceacht, fsr tige aoidhsi coitchinn, ⁊ Ainbriar magcraith mac comarba tsrimoinn dabeócc biathach coitchsnn décc.

Maidhm Beoil atha na ngarbhán do thabairt lá Sean a bupc mac uilliccc mic mic uilliccc mic Riocaird tánaisi cloinne Riocaird for ua cceallaigh du hi ttorcair uathér mac Sean mic tomair a búrc adhbur tigearna conmaicne co rochaide móir amaille frir do cloinn ndomhnaill, ⁊ do cloinn ndubhgaill.

Tri cairléin lá hua cceallaigh do bhrireadh lé Mac uilliam (.i. an trsr uillsce) .i. an garbhdoire, Muine an mhsha, ⁊ gallach conadh trsimhidhe do chuaidh ó ceallaigh. Maoileclainn déccaoíne a imnidh rir an iurtir dia ro cuireadh maidhm cnuic tuagh.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

[z] *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note [1], under the year 1473.

[a] *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

[b] *Cuil*.—This is often called cúil na n-oireap, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

[c] *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

[d] *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

[e] *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

[f] *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh[a].

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick[a], the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil[b] (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan[c] was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell[d], were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire[e], Muine-an-mheadha[f], and Gallach[g], were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which[h] was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note [c].

[g] *Gallach*, now Gallagh, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeny.

[h] *The result of which, &c.*—Sir John Davis in his Historical Relations asserts that this journey was made by Kildare "not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare." And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his Annals of Ireland under the year 1504: "Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war."—See edition

Slóicchſiḋ aḋḃal do ṫſcclamaḋh lar an lurtir gſroitt mac tomair iarla ċille dara. Do ḋeaċatṫar céttur maiṫe leiṫe cuinn ina ḋoċum .i. ó Doṁnaill aoḋ ruaḋh, ⁊ a ṁac co maiṫiḃ ċenél conaill, ⁊ drong ḋo ċonnaċtaiḃ .i. na conċoḃair ruaḋ, aeḋ mac feilim ṗinn, ⁊ mac diarmada tigſrna maiġe luircc. Tangatṫar ḃeór maiṫe ulaḋ cenmoṫa ó néill irin tionol ċeḋna .i. art mac aeḋa uí neill tanairi ċenel eoġain, doṁnall mac ṁécc aéngura, Mag maṫġaṁna, ⁊ ó hanluain. Tangatṫar dna ó Raġallaiġ, o ſſrġail .i. an teprop, ó conċoḃair failge Siol ceallaiġ, ⁊ clann uilliam burc, ⁊ lſṫ cuinn uile duṁór, ní ro anrat na ſloiġ lan ṁora híriu co rangatar co cloinn Riocaird. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird dna, Ro ṫionóil riḋe ſlóiġ iomḋa aḋḃal ṁora ina naġaiḋ riḋe .i. Toirrḋealḃaċ ua briain (.i. mac taiḋcc) tigearna tuaḋmuṁan cona braiṫriḃ cona ṫionol, ⁊ go Síol aoḋa arcſna, Maolruanaiḋ ua cſrḃaill .i. tigearna ele cona ṫuaṫaibh ⁊ taoíreaċaiḃ, ⁊ co maiṫiḃ urmuṁan, ⁊ aradh. Do ronaḋ comairle croḋa andrin la mac uilliam, ⁊ lá hua mbriain cona roċraide .i. gan uṁla na ſiuirſḋa do ṫaḃairt don luṫ baí ar a ccionn, acht a ṗṗrſccra im cath hi ccnoc tuagh do ṡonnraḋ. Gniṫſr cat croḋa ſtorra dana ṗriṫ a ionnṡaṁail ir na dſiḋſnċoiḃ co clor co rada o na ṗſḋnaċaiḃ caṫair na ccaiṫṁileaḋ, ṗſḋmanna na ṗṗſnderḋ, Ruaṫar na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Iar-Connaught, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the Annals of Ulster that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucruimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerns were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the Book of Howth, has the following remarks upon the subject in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

[i] *O'Farrell.*—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Annaly, even after his consecration."

[k] *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrell[i], i. e. the bishop; O'Conor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke[k]; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn[l]. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha[m]; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Ara[n]. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh[o]. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard[p] the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

[i] *All Leath-Chuinn.*—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

[m] *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

[n] *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

[o] *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as translated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

[p] *Were heard.*—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

ríoghlaḋ, torann na tríaṫ, ⁊ brorccar na mbuiḋín aga mbaoghluccaḋh, muirn ⁊ mínmarraḋ na macraiḋe, tuinnrioṁ na trínḟear acca trarccraḋ, ⁊ iomḟorcraiḋ na nuaral ar na huirirliḃ. Maiḋeaḋ tra an caṫ ro ḋeóiḋ ar mac uilliam ar ua mbriain, ⁊ for líṫmoghá, ⁊ Ro láḋ a nár im Murchaḋ mac uí briain araḋ co rochaiḋe do ṡaorclanḋaiḃ oile. Airm umorro i raḃatar na naoi ccoirigṫe gallocclaṫ ina ccire comḋaingín ċaṫa ní tínna diḃ náma aṫ maḋ aon ċorucchaḋ ṡrbaḋach. Ro marḃaitt, ⁊ ro mudhuigit dronga dirṁe do ṡoćraiḋe an iurtir gep ḃó ṡínra ro ba raén. Ḃá dícuṁaincc áirṡiṁ nó airnṡir in ro marḃaḋ do ṁarcṡluaġ ⁊ do ṫroicchteaċaiḃ irin caṫ rin ar bá doimteaċta an maigín ḟorr mbátar la haiḋble ⁊ lá hiolíomat na nécht nionnċoṁartach ina braoínligiḃ ar na briarlíṡraḋ, na ccraoireaċ ar na ccoiṁmbrireaḋ, na rciaṫ ar na rcoltaḋ na ccloiḋíṁ caṫa ar na mbloḋaḋ na ccolann ccionnṫa ccrorḃuailte ríntc ṡíṁarḃ, ⁊ na ngiollaḋ nócc namulcaċ co hatchéidig ar na noideaḋ. Iar rraoíneaḋ an maḋma rin lar an iurtir ro comarleicc ḟri hua ndoṁnaill dol ro ċéduir go gaillimh. Ieaḋ atḃírt ua doṁnaill ḟrir, ro marḃaitt, ⁊ ro mudhuigit ar re rochaiḋe diar muintir ⁊ ata ar aill díḃ co hírraite inar neccmair. Ieaḋ ir téċta ann airirṁ anoċt irin maigin ro a nionnċomartta corccair, ⁊ forlongport do ḋenaṁ linn uair tiocfait ar ffrianlaċ, ⁊ ar nanraḋ inar ndoċum la tab-

[q] *The noise of the lords*, torann na tríaṫ, literally, "the noise of the lords or chiefs."

[r] *When endangered*, ag a mbaoghluccaḋ, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

[s] *The triumphing*, iomḟorcraiḋ.—O'Relly explains this word "derout, defeate," and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written "imurcaiḋ."

[t] *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

[u] *One broken battalion.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

"Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered."

Ware says that "the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;" but that "at last the victory fell on Kildare's side."

[v] *A countless number.*—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that "not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle"! and Ware remarks that the same "almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin"!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords[q], the clamour of the troops when endangered[r], the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing[s] of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha[t]; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion[u]. A countless number[w] of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies[x] stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous[y], after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell[z] replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

[x] *Mangled bodies.*—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"Ꝑur aiṁreiḋiġeaḃur an ꝓaiġéi o na heć-ṫaiḃ ṗe himaḃ na cṗaiṗech 7 na cloiḋim 7 na caéṗġiaé 7 na colann cṗorḃuailei comaṗéaé 7 na ṗlaeḃoġlaé ṗinei ṗećmarḃ 7 na ngilliaiḋe na-mulćaé neiḋiġi naiṁbṗeġóa, i. e. So that the field became rough from the heaps of carnage, from the number of the spears, the swords, the battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, mangled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

[y] *Hideous*, aṁéiḋiġ.—This word is written eiḋiġi in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ġṁánna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The aṁ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters in an intensitive particle.

[z] *O'Donnell.*—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormanstown say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

aipt aiṫne for ar meirgṡoaiḃ, ⁊ for ar mbrataċaiḃ. Do ronaḋ fairriuṁ rin. Luiḋ an iurtir ⁊ o domnaill ar aḃarach go gaillimh, ⁊ da ṁac mic uilliam, ⁊ a inġin a laimh lár an lurtir, ⁊ bátar adhaiḋ irin mbaile a ffroċair aroile co rubaċ roiṁṡnmnach iarr an ccorccar réṁráite. Lodar iarraṁ co háċ na ríoġ, ⁊ fuairṡṫ an baile for a ccomur. Celebraiḋ ua domnaill ⁊ na maiṫe arċṡna don lurtir, ⁊ tṡid caċ uaiḋiḃ dia ttiġiḃ.

Fuabairt feille for ua neill (.i. domnall) la taḋcc ua nóccain cona ċloinn hi ccairlén uí neill fṡin .i. dungṡnainn, ⁊ an cairlén do ġabáil dóiḃ. Ro diógail dia an gniom rin forra fo ċedóir uair ro bṡnaḋ an baile dioḃ, ⁊ ro crochaḋ taḋcc ⁊ diar dia ċloinn, ⁊ ro rccathaḋ an fṡir mac do ċloinn an taidcc ċedna.

Finġin (.i. mag cartaiġ riaḃaċ) mac diarmada an dúnaiḋ méġcartaiġ tiġearna ua ccairbre décc, ⁊ a ḃraṫair diarmait mac diarmata an dúnaiḋ do ġabail a ionaid.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emainn décc. Tomar a ḃraṫair ina ionad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1505.

Aois Criost, Mile, cúicc céd, a cúicc.

Donnchaḋ ua caṫain abb maiṁirtre ṁaiġe corccrain do crochaḋ la diarmaitt mac Ruaiḋri mic maġnusa uí caṫain, ⁊ diarmaid fṡin do rccathaḋ triar an ngníomh rin.

Emann dorċa (do Sliocṫ an ridire .i. an tSimunaiġ) Priorr robair décc.

Labhar ua flannaccain priorr daiṁinri décc.

Domnall mac airt mic eoġain uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ la brian mac cuinn mic enri mic eocchain uí neill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

[a] *Daughter.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two daughters, diar mac ⁊ diar inġin.

[b] *O'Hogan.*—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

[c] *Mac Carthy Reagh.*—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

[d] *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter[a], of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan[b] and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh[c]), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain[d], was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore[e], died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish[f], died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's Monasticon at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

[e] *Of Fore*, ꝓoḃaıꝛ.—This place is called by the natives in Irish baile ꝓoḃaıꝛ, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note [s], under the year 1176, p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. —See Ware's *Monasticon*.

[f] *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note [w], under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

O Domhnaill aod ruad mac néill gairb mic toirrdealbaig an ḟíona tiochsrna tíre conaill, inri heogain, cenél moain, ⁊ iocṫair connaċt fsr dár ġiallatṫar firmanaċ, oirġialla, clann aoda buide, an rúta ⁊ caṫánaiġ, Ro ġiallrat dna goill, ⁊ gaoidil connaċt ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird anuar dó, ⁊ gid eiride ann do diogail ó domhnaill a anumla fair a lisṫre dol ina dúthaiġ dá aimdeóin co meinic cona baí aen cṫraime ḟsrainn ó ṡuca anuar ⁊ o Sliab o naeda don taoib ṫiar nach raibe fó ṡíorṡain dua domhnaill. An tua domhnaill ri tra erecca iomlan einiġ ⁊ uairle an tuairceirt, fsr bá mó grinn, ⁊ gairccead, fsr bá fsrr ionnraicciḋ ⁊ anad, fsr rob fsrr rmaċt, Reaċt, ⁊ Riaġail baí ineirinn ina aimrir do gaoidealaib, ar ní dénta oí do ṡoimḋeó i tir ṡonaill ré a linn aċt iadad dorair na gaoiṫe nama, fsr bá fsrr do ṡiond ecclairi, ⁊ eiccri, fsr ro ṫiodlaic almrana aidble i nonóir an ṡoimde na ndul, fsr lar ro turccbad ⁊ lar ro cumdaiġsd cairlén cétur i ndun na ngall ró daiġ gomad inneoin ṡoraiġṫi dia clannmaicne ina deadhaid, ⁊ mainirtir bratar de obreruantia i tír conaill .i. Mainirtir dúin na ngall, fsr lar a ndearnad iliomat do ṡreaċrluaiġsdaib timċill ró erinn, fsr dár dílsr augurt iarṫair ṫuairceirt eorra do rád frir, drażail báir iar mbuaid ó doman ⁊ o dsman, iar nongad, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe tocċaiġe ina longrort fsin i ndún na ngall dia haoíne do ṡonnrad irin cuícciḋ ío iulii, irin oċtmad bliadain Sscṫmogat a aoiri, ⁊ irin cṫrammad bliadain cṫraċat a ṡlaṫa, ⁊ a adnacal i mainirtir dúin na ngall.

Mag cárṫaiġ cairbreaċ .i. finġin mac diarmata an dúnaid mic domhnaill riabaiġ déc, ⁊ a dsrbratharr diarmait do ġabáil a ionaid.

Fsiḋlimid mac neill mic airt mic eoccain uí neill do marbad la cloind toirrdealbaicch uí maoilevúin.

[g] *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, "to whom they gave hostages;" but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words firmanaċ, oirġialla, clann aoda buide, an ruta and caṫánaiġ, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is "a breug ġraineamail, i. e. a disgusting lie," to say that those people had given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: "Breiṫ le baide atá ann do leabar la hua Domhnaill. Conallaċ amh ṫú, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!"

[h] *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died; a man who had obtained hostages[g] from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenged for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha[h] westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only; the best protector of the Church and the learned; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach[i], i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note [k], and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

[i] *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac Doṁnaill Gallocclach (.ı. colla mac colla) conṙapal uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ ın apomaċa la gıolla eaṙṙuıcc mac Soṁaırle ṙuaıḋ mıc Doṁnaill.

CReach lá cloınn gıolla ṙaṫṙaıcc mıc emann meguıḋıṙ ap ċloınd óıcc an emaınn cedna, brıan, ⁊ eoccan, ⁊ eocchan do ṁarḃadh lá cloınn gıolla ṙaṫṙaıcc a ṫṫoṙaıġeaċṫ na cṙeıċe, ⁊ ṙſṙgur mor mac caba do ṁarḃaḋ o ċloınn gıolla ṙaṫṙaıcc don ċur ṙın.

Mac ṁeguıḋıṙ (.ı. Sſan mac Pılıp) .ı. coırṙḋealḃaċ, ⁊ dá ṁac taıḋg még gaṙṙaıḋ, ⁊ taḋcc occ mac emaınn mıc gaıllgılle, co noċt ṙſṙaıḃ déc amaılle ṙrıu do ḃáṫaḋ ı ccoıṫe ṙor loċ eırne.

Mac uí ṗlannaccaın, corbmac mac corbmaıc déc.

Sluaıcceaḋ la mac uí ḋoṁnaıll (aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ṙuaıḋ) hı ṫtır neocchaın, ⁊ baıle ı neıll (.ı. Doṁnaıll) dún ngſnaınn do lorccaḋ lſır, ⁊ baıle aoḋa mıc Doṁnaıll uí néıll, ⁊ o aḃaınn ṁóır arṫeaċ dımṫeaċṫ dó gan ṙrıṫḃeaṙṫ ṙrır. Suıḋe ṙa ċaırlén na deırcce ḋó ar a ıomṙúḋ, an caırlén do gaḃaıl dó (.ı. ar cloınn neıll mıc aırt), ⁊ a uárda dṙaccḃáıl ann. Dol dó ar ṙın go cıll mıc nenáın, ⁊ tıgearna do ġaırm ḋe ṙór ṫír conaıll an dara lá dauguṙt do ṫoıl dé ⁊ daoíne.

Caırṙṙe mac brıaın uí uıccınn oıde lé dán déc ı mıarṫar mıde, ⁊ ḃrıan ócc mac brıaın mıc Doṁnaıll ċaım uí uıccınn déc.

Sſán mac Rıocaırd a búrc roġa gall macaeṁ Ereann do marḃaḋ a meaḃaıl hı maımṙtır tobaır Ratṙaıcc lá cloınn uıllıc a búrc.

Caırlén baıle an tobaır do ġaḃaıl la hua conċobaır ndonn, ⁊ la mac dıarmada ṙor ṙlıoċt gráınne ınġıne uí ċeallaıġ. Sıḋ do ḋénaṁ ḋóıḃ ⁊ a ndutḥaıġ do ṫaḃaırt do ṙlıoċt graınne.

[k] *Mac Gaillgile.*—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

[l] *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note [a], under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra.*

[m] *Laid siege to*, literally, "sat under Castlederg." In Cromwell's time the English phrase was "sat round, or sat before the town or castle."

[n] *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note [b], under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra.*

[o] *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O'Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile[k], together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor[l] inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to[m] Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill-mic-Nenain[n], where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man[o].

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick[p].

The castle of Ballintober[q] was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne[r], daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

[p] *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and architectural features will be preserved for posterity.

[q] *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

[r] *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

AOIS CRIOST, 1506.

Aois Criosd, Mile, cuicc céd, a Sé.

Tomas buide mac Coscraig, oirdinneach Cluana heoais, 7 Sean ó Briain oirdinneach an trian airid Broscaig décc.

Mac Méguidir Aed mac Emainn mic Tomais óig Méguidir do marbad a tróraigeacht Creide do rinnsi lá Cloinn Cuind mic Henri ui Néill ar Cúil na noirsi, 7 ba he Pilip mac Emainn mac Giolla Patraic do marbh eirium.

Semus mac Pilip mic an Giolla Duib Méguidir fir connail cráibdeach eiride do écc 7 a adnacal i ndún na ngall.

Magnas mac Gosraida Ruaid Méguidir 7 Mac Briain Teallaige Ceidach (.i. feilim) décc.

Tomas mac Oliuer Ploingced do marbad la Fliocht Magamna ui Fagallaig .i. Iar an Ceallbach mac Fiodlimid, 7 lá a Cloinn. Coccad gall 7 gaoidel dirge tríthi.

Mac ui Cathain .i. Brian Fionn mac Sean do marbad la Domnall mac Neill mic Henri mic Eogain ui Néill, 7 mac don Brian sin do marbad la Donnchad ua Cathain.

Mac Uidilin .i. Ualtar mac Corbmaic mic Sinicin do marbad la hua Cathain .i. Tomas mac Aibne, 7 no marbad araon sir dá mac Tuathail ui Domnaill, dá mac ui Chra, tri mic ui Baoigellain, 7 dá mac ui Cuind, 7 Feacht fir déc do maithibh a tionóil isin Rúta do fonnrad.

Aod Ruad mac Glairne Még Magamna do marbad la hua Fagallaig (Sean mac Cathail) 7 la a Cloinn.

Domnall ua Craiden, Cinnaige Craibdech coccurac décc acc eirtheacht airfinn i ndun na ngall.

Faidin ua Maolconaire en fogha Eireann ina aimsir lé Sinchur, 7 lé Filidecht décc.

[s] *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

[t] *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly.*—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

[u] *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

[w] *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

[x] *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear[s]. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly[t], namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish[u].

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne[w]. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen[x] [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry[y], only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monument to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

[y] *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Aṫ tṗuim do lorccaḋ do tene doait.

Mag carṫaiġ cairbṗeaċ .ı. diarmaid mac diarmada an dúnaiḋ mic domnaill ṗiaḃaiġ déc.

O caṫain tomár mac aiḃne, ⁊ clann tSlain mic aiḃne donnchaḋ ⁊ domnall cleṗeaċ do ḋol tar banna ṗoir go ttucṗat airġḟḋa, ⁊ gṗlġa iomḋa leó, ⁊ teaċt go molaċ ⁊ go naiṫṗ ṗor ċcúla.

Caitilin inġin iarla dṗṁuṁan .ı. tomar mac Semair baintiġearna ua ccairṗṗe bṗn dercach dṗiġeiniġ déc, ar lé do ṗónadh an bṗnn duḃ, ⁊ dún na mbṗnd.

Droiċṫ ṗuirt cṗoiri ṗor ṗionainn do ḋénaṁ la hua mbriain, toirṗḋealḃach mac taiḋc mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ, ⁊ la domnall a dearbṗaṫair, la heppcop ċille da lua ⁊ la heppcop ċille ṗionnaḃṗach.

AOIS CRIOST, 1507.

AoiS CRiorT, Mile, cuicc céd, aSeacht.

Seon Pauint eppcop na miḋe bṗaṫair ṗṗeṗediurleṗiḋe, ⁊ ṗiarur ua maoluiḋir abb cloċair déc.

Gṗainne inġin méġuiḋir (.ı. emann) bṗn Pilip mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ, bṗn ḋéṗcaċ dṗiġeiniġ, ⁊ cataṗíona inġin ċonċonnaċt mic maġnura ṁéġ maṫġaṁna déc.

O ṗlannaccain tuaiṫe ṗaṫa Muirċeartaċ mac Muirċeartaiġ déc.

Gṗiṗ oiḋċe lá niall ṗuaḋ mac domnaill mic neill gairḃ.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

[a] *Herds*, airġḟḋa is the nominative plural of airġe, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

[a] *Horses*, gṗlġa is the nominative plural of gṗlġ, a horse.

[b] *Beann-dubh*, i.e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

[c] *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds[a] and horses[a], and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh[b] and Dun-na-m-beann[c] were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi[d] upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Pauint[e], Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault[f]. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

[d] *Port-Croisi.*—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the years 1510 and 1597.

[e] *John Pauint.*—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

[f] *A nocturnal assault.*—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Enri mac aeda uí neill raoí ainnṡíona duine bá ṡíri aitne ar gach ealaḋain déc.

Feilim mag uinnrennáin oiricel tire conaill briṡiṡiṁ tocchaide raoí cléirig co ccrabaḋ ⁊ co ccaoíngniomaib déc .12. iulii.

Siubán ingin ṁég maṫgaṁna (.i. Aeḋ ruaḋ) déc.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndomnaill (aoḋ óc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) i tír eogain. Forlongport dó ḋénaṁ do im ṫairlén uí néill (dúngsnain) ⁊ rochaide do ṁarbaḋ do luṫt an baile im Mac gilla ruaiḋ .i. brian, ⁊ ó néill do ḋenaṁ ríoḋa frir ua ndomnaill. Ua domnaill do ḋol aride hi ccinn an lurtir, ⁊ cenel Moain do ṁreacaḋ la hua neill na ḋeadhaiḋ, ⁊ brian mac uí gairmleaḋaig do ṁarbaḋ lair.

Niall mac cuinn mic aeḋa buiḋe mic briain ballaig uí neill do gabail lá muintir cairrge fírgura, a bṡiṫ ré hathaiḋ hi laiṁ, ⁊ a léigeaḋ amach iar rin, ⁊ Sé braigde déc do buain arr.

Coccaḋ eter ó neill ⁊ clann cuinn uí neill. Clann airt do bṡiṫ do ṫaoḃ cloinne cuinn, ⁊ tri creaca do ḋénaṁ leó ar ṁenel fṡradhaig. Creaca mor do ḋénaṁ la hua neill ar cloinn airt fo ḋéoiḋ.

Aodh mac toirrḋealbaig mic pilip méguiḋir do ṁarbaḋ la mac uí ruairc, tigsrnán óc mac eocchain.

Mac meguiḋir (taḋcc mac conṁoḃair mic tomáir óicc) do ṁarbaḋ lá cloinn donnchaiḋ meguiḋir ⁊ lá Remann óc macc ṁaṫgaṁna.

Cairlen mór cairrge fírgura, ⁊ mére an baile feirrin do gabáil lá mall mac cuinn (ro gabaḋ leorom ṁeaṫt riaṁ) ⁊ a braigde fṡin do bí ran ccairlén do buain amaṁ ḋó.

Teampall achaiḋ bṡiṫe do lorccaḋ, ⁊ erṁór maiṫṡra an tíre do lorccaḋ ann.

Emann mac tomair óicc mic tomair óicc decc do ṫinnear aon oiḋce.

Ua dúnáin ḋomnaig maige da claoíne do ṁarbaḋ do ṙaḋaḋ do rcín la a bratair fṡin giolla padraicc mac pilip.

[g] *Maguinnsenain.*—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Public School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

[h] *Were taken.*—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain[g], Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken[h] by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine[i] was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

[i] *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great church of the plain of the two slopes, now Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Brian mac meg ramhradhain (domnall brnach) do marbadh la toirrdhealbhach mac aedha mic eoccain meg ramhradhain.

Mac conmidhe (Solamh mac Shain mic folaimh) ollamh ui neill Saoi i ndán i ffoglaim, 7 hi ffilidheacht, 7 fir tige aoidhedh coitcinn [decc] .30. October.

Magcraith, tomar (.i. mac Pilip mic tomair mic maolmuire óig mic maolmuiri moir), ua cuill cindfaolaidh, O dalaigh fionn gorraidh, O dálaigh cairrpreach aengus (.i. mac aengusa caoích) 7 ó gérain (Shan .i. mac concobair) décc.

Mac an baird airgiall, giollapadraicc mac aodha, 7 Tuathal buidhe mac adhaimh gairbh mic an baird do marbadh ar aon lá coinulaidh uá condalaigh 7 lá a braithrib.

Cairlén droma dá eithar, 7 cairlen na dhircce do thuitim.

An barrach ruadh Sémar mac Semair do dol dia oilithre don fráinn co maithibh a muinntire araon rir, 7 iar ndenamh a noilithre dóibh do chuatar hi luing do roadh ina ffrithing 7 ní fir a mbár nó a mbeatha óirin alle. Domnall mac taidhcc mic giolla mícil í fiaich ráith erenann, 7 alban doide lé Shnéur a ttuiccri laidne, 7 filidheachta do bathadh hi ffarradh an barraigh ar an oilithre rin a dubhramar.

Shan a búrc, mac uillicc, mic uillicc, mic Riocaird óicc tanairte cloinne riocaird raor clann gall erenann roidheach lán deineach, 7 dhirinne, tinne cruadha lé cotucchadh décc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1508.

Aoir Criosd, Mile, cuicc ced, a hocht.

Maigi magcraith eprcop cluana fírta raoi ratmar riaghalta ceilliri craibdheach, décc, 7 Dauid mac tomair a búrc décc ar flicchid na róma iar na oirdneadh ina ionadh irin frrcoróide.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

[k] *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

[l] *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

[m] *On board a ship, &c.*, literally, "they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Conmidhe[k] (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More); O'Cuill (Kenfaela); O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough); O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech); and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe[l], i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship[m], to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Rome[n].

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

[n] *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Tomas ó conghaláin Eppcop Oileinn, ⁊ Uaten a blác eppcop cluana mic nóis déc.

Uilliam óc mac aipt mic cathaoil dhghanach clochais déc, deapbhrathais pide bheóchan deppcop clochais.

O maolmuaidh (aodh óc) do mharbadh ina chaislén fhsin lá a bhraithribh budhdhsin.

Domhnall na briain (.i. mac taidhc mic toirrdhealbhaigh) tanaisi tuadhmumhan, ⁊ Gheoitt mac aodha mic cathail uí fhaghallaigh déc.

Mac méc mathghamna, Remainn óc mac Remainn do mharbadh i ndomhnach maighe dá chlaoíne lá péle Patraicc lá mac mhéguidhir Pilip mac emainn. Bá hamlaidh do rónadh an ghníomh hirin Pilip do dhol i nonoir Patraic déirtheacht oirfirinn don baile, ⁊ amail bátar occ an oirfirionn irin ecclais do ruacht Rémann óc go mbuidhin móir ina fhochais imon tsmpall. Ro hadhnaic tsinte leo hi ccsithe hairdhi an tsmpuill. Ar na chluinsin sin do mac meguidhir do ráidh nach leiccfeadh tsmpall Patraicc do lorccadh. Ro ghneis a mhuintir im chalma do dhenamh, ticc pilip cona bhraithribh amach i nanmaim dé, ⁊ Patraic. Do rala stoppa cor tharcsadh Remann dia eoch ⁊ ro marbadh iarmhi cona chomalta amaille fris .i. mac briain ruaidh mic giollabrighde ⁊ gabhtar beór bhraighde ann co ro mórad ainm dé ⁊ patraic tríth sin.

Corbmac ó cianáin raoí Shsnchadha ⁊ fhirdhána ⁊ donnchadh mac briain mic pilip méguidhir déc.

Muirchertach mac aedha mic fhsghail óicc mic fhsghail ruaidh meheochaccáin do mharbadh lá a bhraithribh féin.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

[o] *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Conghalán, Coinghiollán, Coindealbán, and Caoindealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Coindealbain, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

[p] *Owen, Bishop of Clogher.*—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camæil in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

[q] *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain[o], Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher[p].

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine[q], on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus: Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire[r] to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick[s] to be burned; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride[t]; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyne, which is called in Irish Domnać maġin—See note under the year 1507.

[r] *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

[s] *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: "In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum ædium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

[t] *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Pilip mac briain mic fliúlimiḋ uí Raġallaiġ clno flóna, ⁊ fír tiġe aoiḋfoh, fír lán daitne ar gach ealaḋain déc iar mbuaiḋ ongta ⁊ aitpicche.

Tiocchfrnan óc mac eoġain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do marbaḋ lá Slan mac tiġfrnáin ḟinn uí Ruairc.

Niall mac alaxandair mic cabba, ⁊ enrí mac briain mic caba déc.

O domnaill Aoḋ óc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ṫoct i nlṫraiḃ for loc erne, ⁊ cairlén inri cliṫlionn drażail do ó Ruaiḋri mażuiḋir, ⁊ o domnaill do ṫabairt an ċairléin do ṗilip mac toirrḋealbaiġ méżuiḋir, ⁊ braiġde an tíre drażail dua domnaill. O neill .i. domnall, ⁊ Mażuiḋir .i. conċoḃar do ṫeaċt co himir cliṫlind do ġaiġiḋ uí ḋomnaill ⁊ a riarucċaḋ doiḃ, ⁊ ríḋ do ḋenam frir. Pilip mac briain méżuiḋir do brireaḋ a cairléin fin ar fcela uí ḋomnaill, ⁊ clann briain fin dfáccbáil an tíre .i. Ruaiḋri do ḋol hi ccinn uí ruairc, ⁊ Pilip hi ccind airt óicc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caṫáin (żorraiḋ mac tomair) do marbaḋ la rhioct mażnura uí caṫáin.

Eóin mac domnaill żuirm do marbaḋ lá mac uiḋilín.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndomnaill i mioctar connact, ⁊ braiġde ioctair connact do ṫabairt lair dia tiġ.

Ḃrian mac Pilip mic donnchaiḋ meżuiḋir do żabáil lá mażuiḋir hi ttimpall achaiḋ lurcaire.

Pilip óc mac amlaiḃ .i. mac Pilip riaḃaiġ mic briain mic amlaoiḃ mic Pilip mic amlaoiḃ mic duinn carraiġ meżuiḋir déc. Cinn a aicme fin ⁊ fír tiġe aoiḋfo eriḋe.

Corbmac mac neill mic an ġiolla duiḃ mic aeḋa do marbaḋ la teallaċ eaċḋaċ, ⁊ lá cloinn Pilip mic briain meżuiḋir ar greir oiḋce.

Emann mac mażnura uí żairmlfohaiġ do marbaḋ lá conn mac néill

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

[u] *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

[v] *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and, therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

"O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge[u] of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Unction and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it[w] up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught[x], and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe[y], and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

[x] *Lower Connaught.*—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower Connaught."

[y] *Head of his own tribe.*—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

bſrnaiġ mic enrí mic eoġain, ⁊ conn ſin do ṁarbaḋ la brian mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoġain irin mí céduna.

Indraicchiḋ lá cloinn donnchaiḋ meguiḋir (tomar, pilip, ſiḋlimiḋ) ⁊ lá cloinn trſain buiḋe megmaṫġaṁna ar ṁaguiḋir conċobar. Maguiḋir dſirġe ina nacchaiḋ ⁊ briſeaḋ dó ſorra. Pſiḋlimiḋ mac donnchaiḋ do ṁarbaḋ leir. Brian mac Sſain buiḋe méġ maṫġaṁna do bualaḋ ⁊ do ġabail lair, ⁊ eóccan mac tómair mic airt ruaiḋ méġ maṫġaṁna do ġabail béor.

Creaċa móra lá hart mac cuinn uí néill ar ċenél ſearadhaiġ. Eoġan mac uí neill, ⁊ clann mec caṫṁaoil do brſiṫ ſair. Aenġus mac Soṁairle bacaiġ do ṁarbaḋ ó art ⁊ art ſin dimṫeaċt ar éiccin ⁊ na crſċa do brſiṫ lair.

Aibilin inġſn uí ċaṫáin (.i. tomar), bſn eoġain ruaiḋ meic uí neill déc.

Doṁnall (.i. mac ui briain ara) mac taiḋcc mic toirrḋealbaiġ mic murchaiḋ na raiṫiniġe, Saoí ċinnſſna bá caoín lé cairdiḃ, bá haindiuid lé hearccairdiḃ déc iar ccaiṫſṁ a ngar do ċéd bliaḋain lé huairle, ⁊ lé hoirbſrt.

O hſidirrceoil mór conċobar mac ſínġin mic miccon déc. Pſr croḋa corantaċ, cara na nórd, ⁊ na nſiccſr eriḋe, ⁊ a mac ſinġin dóirḋneaḋ na ionaḋ iar ná ṫaḃairt amaċ, ar ro baoí hi laiṁ hi ccorcaiġ tuilleaḋ ar bliaḋain.

Mag carṫaiġ mór doṁnall mac taiḋcc mic doṁnaill óicc ſſr ſéġainn roaġallṁa aġa raiḃe aiṫṁ ir na healaḋnaiḃ déc.

Coccaḋ dſirġe eter taḋg mac doṁnaill .i. mac don mácc cárṫaiġ rin, ⁊ dſrbraṫair méġ cárṫaiġ .i. corbmac laḋraċ mac taiḋcc mic doṁnaill óicc dia traiṫicc díṫ daoíne uair do ṫuit oċt ſiċit déc co tuilleaḋ ſtorra.

Mac mic Piarair déc .i. Semur mac emainn mic Semair mic uilliam mic mic Piarair buitilep. Ridire ar laim ⁊ laoċ ar ġairceaḋ eriḋe.

[a] *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

[a] *Aibhilin.*—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

[b] *Mac-I-Brian-Ara.*—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318. It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill]; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry[z]. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin[a], the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara[b]), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe[c], a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty[d] persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbhath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

[c] *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

[d] *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Maintir baile uí Ruairc do ngoirtéir carruicc patruicc hi cconnaćtaib in erricoróidećt ARuachaid do ćionnrgnad lá hua Ruairc Éogan ⁊ lá a mnaoí Mairgrég ingin conćobair uí briain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1509.

Aoir Criort, Mile, cúicc céd, a naoí.

bRian mac taidcc meg uinnrennáin orrricel clocair décc.

Donnchad mag ruaidri airćinneać maćaire na croire, fir umal inireal ar reirc ndé, ⁊ fir congmala tighe aoidid [décc].

Mac uí neill art mac cuinn mic énrí mic eogain do gabáil a brioll lé hart an ćairlém mac neill mic art mic eogain uí néill iar mbiríth ina ćáirdir criort aicce, ⁊ iar na ćocuiread ćuicce dia ćairlén fin, ⁊ a mac niall mac airt ⁊ feilim ua maoileaclainn do gabail amaille frir, ⁊ a ttabairt hillaimh uí domhnaill, ⁊ buaidhrid mór do theacht trér an ngabáil rin.

Slóicćead lar an iurtir iarla cille dara hi ttír eocchain ar tarraing cloinne cuinn uí neill, ⁊ cairlen duine gnainn (.i. cairlén í neill) dragail do cloinn ćuind ria rú tainic an iurtír ina ćimcell. An iurtír do dol ar rin im ćairlén na hogmuige co ro gabad lair. Ro gabad lair ann toirrdealbać mac neill mic airt uí neill, ⁊ eocchan ruad mac Suibne. Ro bristeadh an cairlén lar an iurtir, ⁊ do ćoid iarrin dia ticch.

O neill domnall mac enri mic eoccain tigearna tire heogain, fir ar mó ro mill ⁊ imor milleadh, ⁊ ar mó do róine do ćoccadh, ⁊ do ćreaćaib acc

[e] *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery "Cruleagh or Balli-ruark." The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs, &c.*, by Dr. O'Conor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

[f] *Carrickpatrick*, carruic patruic, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town[e], which is called Carrickpatrick[f] in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnsennain[g], Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory[h], Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croise[i], an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall[j], son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for[k] the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

[g] *Maguinnsennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

[h] *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

[i] *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

[j] *Turlough, the son of Niall.*—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

[k] *Contending for*, coṁram means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note [o].

cornaṁ ticcfrnair co ro ġab é ro ḋeóiḃ, déc an Seireaḃ lá do ṁí augurt, ⁊ art mac aoḋa mic eoġain uí neill doirdneaḃ ina ionaḋ.

Slóiccéaḃ lá hua ndomnaill aoḃ óc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ ar mac ndiarmata co ro ṁill mórán hi maiġ luirc. Tomar mac Remainn mic Pilip méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ ón trluaġ, ⁊ ó domnaill dionnrúḋ tar a air don turur rin.

O baoiġill (emann buiḋe mac neill) do marḃaḋ irin oiḋce daon urcor gae la concoḃar óc úa mbaoiġill hi luacror.

Art ó neill do lécceaḃ ar a ḃraiġdfnur, ⁊ braiġde ele do ḋol ar .i. a ṁac rfin, ⁊ a ḋfrbhraṫair brian.

Pilip mac briain mic pilip meguiḋir, Maolmórḋa mac failge mic domnaill ḃáin uí raġallaiġ, ⁊ eoġan mac cuinn mic aoḋa buiḋe uí neill déc.

Indraicchiḋ lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar ṡliocṫ inġine mec murṫaiḋ ar brú loca laoġaire. Enrí óc mac enrí óicc, eoccan mac neill ḃfrnaiġ uí néill, brian mac neill ḃfrnaiġ, ⁊ Mac aoḋa bailḃ uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ lair, ⁊ cfṫre heic ar tri ríṫiḃ do ḃuain dfobh.

Corbmac mac Sfain mic concoḃair óicc meguiḋir, Diarmait mac floinn mic an ḃaird, ⁊ taḋg ó cianain déc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird, uillecc mac uillicc mic Riocaird óicc, fsr cfndair lé cáirdiḃ, eccfndair le hfrccairdiḃ déc.

Mac an filfḋ giollacrirt mac aṁlaiḃ raoí ṡirḋána déc.

An tocṫmadh Ríġ Henry do rioġaḋ or Saxaiḃ .22. April.

[l] *In this army*, ón trluaġ, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

[m] *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

[n] *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325, 1431, 1436, and 1500.

[o] *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

[p] *Mac an Fhilidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

[q] *The 22nd of April.*—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, "Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army[l]. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros[m], by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaire[n]. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill; and the son of Hugh Balbh[o] O'Neill, were slain by him; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Philedh[p] (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April[q].

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1542, Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

AOIS CRIOST, 1510.

Aois Criosd, Mile, cúicc céd, adeich.

Muirchertach mac murchaid mic toirrdealbaig eppcop cille Fionnabrad décc.

O Ragallaig Sean mac cathail décc. AS lairride tuccad cetur braitre de obrepuantiae don cabán a hugdarrar an papa.

Brian ruad mac domnaill mic aoda uí neill décc.

Brian mac pilip uí ragallaig do marbad la cloinn Remainn mic glairne még mathgamna a ttoraigecht cheiche.

Mág caba breifne .i. feilim, ⁊ mac lochlainn .i. uaithne décc.

O Fialán fergal oide dsrrccaigthe lé dán, ⁊ eocchan mac briain uí uiccinn oide Eireann décc.

Mac an baird tíre conaill eoccan ruad décc i minir mic an duirn.

Sloiccead lá gróid iarla cille dara (.i. an iurtir) hi ccúicced muman go maithib gall ⁊ gaoidhal laigen lair dia ro cumdaig cairlén daimdéoin gaoidhal muman hi ccarraicc cital. Leanair ó domnaill é co nuathad rochaide triar an midhe, ⁊ irin mumain riar co comrainic frir ann rin. Tiagait i nEalla aridéin, gabait cairlén cinntuirc, ⁊ airccit an tír. Tiagaitt iarrin i ndermumain mór, gabait cairlén na Pailiri, ⁊ cairlén ele ar brú mainge

[r] *Murtough.*—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

[s] *Mac Loughlin.*—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

[t] *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[u] *Lord Justice.*—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

[v] *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kilteely, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

[w] *Ceann-tuirc*, i. e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough[r], the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin[s], i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgan, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn[t].

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice[u] of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital[v] in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc[w], and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis[x], and another castle on the bank of the River Mang[y], after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

[x] *Pailis.*—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's Historical and Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

[y] *Castle on the bank of the River Mang.*—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish Caṫleán na Mainge, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's History of Kerry.

7 tſccaitt ſlán tar a nair hi cconntae luimniġ. Do níad aitčtionól ſluaiġ iarrin, 7 cruinniġit ġearalčaiġ na muṁan im Shemur mac iarla dſmuman co nġallaib muṁan arċſna, 7 Mácc cárṫaiġ riabach, Domhnall mac diarmada mic ṗinġin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mac taiḋg, 7 goill 7 gaoiḋil Miḋe, 7 laiġſn, 7 tiaġait iarraṁ go luimneaċ. Tionóilid toirrḋealbaċ mac taiḋcc uí briain ticcſrna tuaḋmuṁan go líon a ſoċraide, Mac conmara Síol aoḋa 7 clann Riocaird ſlóiġ lánṁóra ele ina naġhaiḋ. Ticc an tiarla (.i. an iurtir) cona ṡluaġ tré ḃealaċ na radbaiġe, 7 tré ḃealaċ na ngaṁna co raimec droiċſt croinn (.i. droiċſt puirt croiri) do rónaḋ la hua mbriain for Sionainn, 7 bririḋ riaṁ an droiċſt, 7 anair oiḋċe hi ṗforlongport ir in tír. Gabaiḋ ó briain forlongport ina coṁroccur co ccluineaḋ each diob guth 7 coṁraḋ aroile in oiḋċe rin. Iar na ṁarać ro ordaiġ an iurtir a ṡluaġ 7 ro ċuir goill 7 gaoiḋil muman ar túr, Goill miḋe, 7 aṫa cliaṫ ar deirſḋ a ṡlóiġ. Toirlingſḋ ó doṁnaill an bſccán buiḋne ro ḃaí, 7 anair ar deired amſrcc gall aṫa cliaṫ 7 miḋe, 7 gabait an atḣoirit tré moín na mbraṫar go luimneaċ. Ro ionnraiġriot ſluaġ ſil mbriain an ſluaġ gall, 7 marḃṫar leó barún cint, 7 bſrnaualaċ cincurtoum, 7 rochaiḋe do deaġḋaoíniḃ naċ airiṁṫſr. Tiagait ar an ſluaġ gall a ccóir maḋma roait, ſluaġ ſil mbriain iar naiṫſr 7 iar néḋalaiḃ iomḋa 7 ní ḃaoí do ġallaiḃ na do ġaoiḋealaiḃ ar an dá ṡluaiġ rin én laṁ bá mó clú cróḋaċta 7 gairceiḋ in lá rin iná ó doṁnaill acc brſiṫ ḋeiriġ ſlóiġ na ngall lair.

Mac muirir ciarraiġe, Emann, mac tomair, mic radraicín roiḋeaċ lán dſccna, 7 doineach décc.

Diarmaid mac doṁnaill mic doṁnaill ṁéġ carṫaiġ cluaraiġ décc.

[z] *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

[a] *Portcroise*, now Portcrusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

[b] *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars, now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

[c] *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his Annals of Ireland, thus:

"Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna[a], until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Portcroise[a]), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar[b] to Limerick[c]. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown[d], with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell[e], in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

[d] *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Meath, sheet 39.

[e] *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rere of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

O Domhnaill aodh mac aodha ruaidh do dol don róimh dia oilithre, ⁊ an ceann do bhí amuigh batthar a rann ⁊ a chaithe i mbrón, i ndoghairi, ⁊ i ndoimhnmain ina dheadhaidh, ⁊ Maghnas ó Domhnaill a mhac dhfaghbháil dó ag iomchoranamh an tíre an ceann no bhiadh ina héccmais.

AOIS CRIOSTH, 1511.

Aois Criosth, Mile, cuicc céd, a haondécc.

Art mac Cuinn uí Neill (baoí hillaimh acc ua Domhnaill occ imtheacht dó don Roimh) do léccadh ar a bhraighdhnus la Maghnas mac uí Domhnaill, gan cfo dhua Domhnaill, ⁊ a mhac .i. Niall ócc do thecht arr i nghiolla lé comhall gach rioghchána da ndearnrat.

Tomas mac Andriu méghbhradhaigh eprcop ⁊ airchinneach an dá bhreithre fri ré thriocat bliadhain, aoin chnn ro riaraighriosh goill, ⁊ gaoidhil, Saoí i neachna ⁊ hi cerrabhadh, lochrann rolurta no roillrichcéadh tuatha ⁊ eccalsa thré foirchtal ⁊ phroicsht, aoghaire taithri na hfhailri iar noirdneadh Saccaint ⁊ aora gacha ghraidh archna dó iar ccoirrecchadh éthmhall ⁊ feilcchó miomdha, iar tthiodhnacal Seodh ⁊ bíd do thuaghaibh ⁊ threnaibh, ro fhaoidh a fhrithat docum nimhe an .4. calainn do mharta (no aughurt) dia maith do ronnradh i ndhuim da eithiar, iar ttoét do choirrecchadh ccailre irin mbreithre iarr an feachtmadh bliadhain Sfrccat a aoiri, ⁊ a adhnacal hi maithirtir an cabháin dia haoine ar aoí laithe Seachtmaine.

Corbmac mácc rathradháin dia ro ghoireadh eprcop irin mbréithre décc dia nottlaicc.

Urmór fhn oibre éthmaill ardamacha do lorccadh.

O conchobair failghe, cathair mac cuinn mic an calbhaicch feichfm coitchfnn déiccrib, raoi cinnfhdna fri gallaibh, ⁊ gaoidhelaibh do mharbhadh la druing dia cinsh fhin .i. clann taidhcc uí conchobair, ⁊ clann trfain ballaigh uí chonchobair lá taobh maithirtreach feoraigh.

[f] *After him*, i. e. in his absence.

[g] *Thirty years.*—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

[h] *A faithful shepherd of the Church*, aoghaire taithri na hfhailri. This phrase is translated, "*Pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ*," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

[i] *Druim-da-ethiar*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him[f]; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years[g]; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church[h]—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiar[i]—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran[k], who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Conor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conor, beside Mainistir-Feorais[l].

[k] *Cormac Magauran.*—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi.*"

[l] *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

O ceallaiġ Maoilṗeaclainn mac taiḋcc, mic donnchaiḋ, mic maoileaclainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaiḋ ṁuiṁniġ déc. Ṗsṗ coṫaicċṫe a ċṗiċe, a caṗaṫṫ, ⁊ a ċlann maicne. Ṗeiċsṁ coitcsnd dam ⁊ deoṗaiḋ, ṗsṗ láṗ a ndeaṗnaḋh caiṗlen gallaiġ an gaṗḃḋoiṗe ⁊ Muine an msḋa.

Mac muṗċaḋa, Muṗċaḋ ballaċ mac donnchaiḋ mic aiṗt déc.

Tomáṗ mac glaiṗne mic conċoḃaiṗ uí ṗaiġilliġ, ⁊ emann mac glaiṗne déc.

Glaiṗne mac conċoḃaiṗ mic Sṡain uí ṗaiġilliġ do maṗḃaḋ lá luċt tiġe ṁéġmaṫġaṁna.

Eoġan mac briain ṗuaiḋ mic caṫail uí ṗaiġilliġ déc.

O doċaṗtaiġ Sṡan mac doṁnaill mic conċoḃaiṗ déc, ⁊ ó doċaṗtaiġ do ġaiṗm do ċonċobaṗ ċaṗṗaċ.

Mac donnchaiḋ tíṗe hoilella Sṡan déc, ⁊ a deaṗḃṗaṫaiṗ ele ṗsṗgal tanaiṗte tíṗe hoilella do ṁaṗḃaḋ la mac diaṗmata.

Aṗt mac cuinn mic enṗí i néill do gaḃáil tuaṗaṗtail ó aoḋ mac doṁnaill mic enṗí.

Seaan ṁac Emainn mic tomáiṗ óig ṁeguiḋiṗ do écc.

An diolṁaineaċ (.i. Semaṗ) maċaiṗe cuiṗcne déc.

Aoḋ mac ṗeilim mic maġnuṗa do ṁaṗḃaḋ lá Sémuṗ mac Sṡain, mic an eppcoiṗ ṁeguiḋiṗ.

Duḃṫaċ mac duḃṫaiġ uí duibġsnnáin ṗaoí lé ṗsnċuṗ, ṗsṗ ṗonaṗa, ⁊ ṗaiḋḃṗsṡa moíṗ déc.

Sloiccead lá hua néill aṗt mac aoḋa hi ttíṗ ċonaill dáṗ loiṗcc gleann ṗinne, ⁊ ó ṗuiliġ anall, ⁊ bsnaiṗ bṗaiġde dua doċaṗtaiġ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuaṫ dá ṁaiġe, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Conor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705:

"In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris."

[m] *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagh, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

[n] *Household.*—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha[m].

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the household[n] of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend[o] from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuircne [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne[p] and [the country] from the Swilly[q] hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughty. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

[o] *Stipend*.—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of ceacharcal, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

[p] *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kilteevoge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

[q] *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel ꝑſraḋaiġ (.ı. ı tır eóccain) do léir ċreachaḋ la maġnar ua ndomnaill.

O neill art mac aoḋa do ċruinniuccaḋ ſluaiġ do ḋol hi tír ċonaill iar ndol í domnaill docum na ꝓoma. Ro ġaḃ maġnur ó domnaill ⁊ na trí mſic ꝑuiḃne ⁊ aꝓd taoiriġ ceneoil cconaill acc cornam, ⁊ acc iomċoimſtt na tíre amail ar deaċ ꝓo ꝑéḋrat. Ar a aoi tra ꝓo imtiġ ó néill cona ꝑluaġ ó ꝑliaḃ ꝓoir, ⁊ ꝓoair dia ṫiġ gan creich gan caṫ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1512.

Aoir Criort, Mile, cúicc céd, a do déec.

Aoḋ ó maolmoċeirġe comarba droma lſṫain do ḃaṫaaḋ.

Piarar mac craidin deccanaċ cloinne haoḋa déec.

Niall mac cuinn mic aoḋa buiḋe mic briain ḃallaiġ í neill tiġearna trin conġail, ꝑſr einiġ coitċinn, ⁊ medaiġṫe óro, ⁊ ecclar ꝑſr aġmar aiṫ-earach na tucc ciór nó coma do cloinn neill no do cloinn ndálaiġ na drior ionaid Riġ Saxon, ꝑſr bá cianꝑoda rén ⁊ raoġal, ꝑſr ſrccna eolaċ ar gaċ nealaḋain etir Shſnċur, ḋan, ⁊ Shſinm do écc .ıı. April.

Art mac cuinn mic neill ġairḃ í ḋomnaill decc (33. december) do ṫaom timir hi múr na mbraṫar ı ndun na ngall, ⁊ a aḋnacal go honoraċ ir an mainirtir.

Tuaṫal ó cleirġ (.ı. ó cleiricċ) mac taiḋcc cairm raoí hi rſnċur ⁊ hi ndan, ꝑſr tiġe aoiḋſo coitċinn do ṫrénaiḃ, ⁊ do ṫruaġaiḃ déec iar nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe .12. november.

O domnaill Aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ṫoiḋeaċt ón Roim iar ꝑꝑorḃaḋ a oiliṫre iar mbſiṫ ré ꝑeċtmaine déec hi londain acc dol ꝓoir, ⁊ ré ꝑeċtmuine

[r] *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

[s] *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine prædâ, sine prælio.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing "without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle."

[t] *O'Maelmocheirghe.*—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Mael moceirġe, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, "chief of the early rising," and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

[u] *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain[r] eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle[s].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe[t], Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh[u], died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail[w], a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly[x], or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar[y], at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

[w] *Trian-Congail.*—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

[x] *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly,* i. e. to the O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

[y] *Mur-na-mbrathar,* i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

déce ele acc teaċt anoir. Ḟuairṙiom dna onoir ⁊ airṁidin ó Rig Saxan King hanri, táinic iarain slán co herinn, ⁊ baoí lé haṫaiḋ hi ṗriaḃrur san miḋe, ⁊ iar ṗraġbáil sláinte dó táinicc dia ṫicc, ⁊ bá subaċ forbṙaoiliġ cealla ⁊ tuaṫa dia ṫoiḋeċt.

Coccaḋ mór etir ó ndomnaill ⁊ ó neill airt mac aoda. Coccaḋ ele beór etir ó ndomnaill ⁊ mac uilliam burc .i. Emann mac Riocaird, Ro ṗort ua domnaill cúicc céd déce tuacc hi tír conaill hi ṗsraiḃ manaċ, ⁊ hi ccúiccead connaċt, ⁊ do riad buannaċt dóiḃ ar na hionaḋaiḃ sin, do ṫaod som iarain ⁊ Maġnar cona socraide amaille ṗriu ó doire go rangadar iocṫar connaċt, arṙide i ngailsġaiḃ, ⁊ suidit im ċairlén beóil an cláir, ⁊ ro gabad an baile lair. Ṗáġbair a barda ann, lotṫar tar anair anuar tré sliaḃ gam, ⁊ hi tir ṗiaċraċ, batṫar annṙide athaiḋ dá naimṙir. Od ċuala Mac uilliam búrc an ni sin táinic go lion a ṡocraide a ttimċeall an ċairléin sin beóil an cláir in ro ṗáccaib ó domnaill a barda, O Ro clos lá hua ndomnaill mac uilliam do bsiṫ imon mbaile, luid go haṫlam imérccaiḋ tar a air suar tre sliaḃ gam, O Ro ṗittir mac uilliam ó domnaill do bsiṫ dia ṡaiġiḋ ro ṗáccaiḃ an baile conaċ rucc ua domnaill sair, do ṫaod mac uilliam hi tír ṗiaċraċ, ⁊ ro ċuir lón ⁊ barda hi ccairlén eirceaċ aḃann iar na bsin do dúṫcaraċaiḃ an baile sin dia ttard ó domnaill é siar an tan sin. O Ro ṗidir ó domnaill gur ab hi tír ṗiaċraċ do gaḃ mac uilliam ro lsin go nsṁlsrcc nsṁṙaḋal é tar a air airṙ tarsna slebe gam. Od ċuala mac uilliam sin ṗáġbair a

[a] *Gaileanga.*—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

[b] *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Dockwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare."

[c] *And they.*—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows:

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaileanga[z]; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair[a]; and they[b] took the town, and left their warders in it; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh[c], into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann[d], having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

"He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaileanga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh."

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

[c] *Sliabh Gamh.*—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

[d] *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the "Baye of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac ⁊ a oiḋre, uillſcc mac Emainn, mic Riocaiṙd, ⁊ baṙda ele amaille riṙ iṙin ccaiṙlén ṙin eiṙccreaċ aḃann, ⁊ do luiḋ ṙſin roiṁe aṁail aṙ ḋéine conṙáinic doċum aiṙd na riaġ. Ruccṙaṫ aṙaill do maṙcṙluaiġ í doṁnaill raḋaṙc aṙ mac uilliam, ⁊ lſiccitt ina ḋeaḋhaiḋ iatt go ro ċuiṙṙſt a maiḋm é ṙo ṙnáṁ na muaiḋe. Ro lſnaḋ taṙ muaiḋ anonn é, ⁊ do bſnaḋ eiċ ⁊ ḋaoíne iomḋa de, ⁊ téṙna aṙ ſiccin uaḋaiḃ. Sóaiṙ ó doṁnaill cona ṙluaġ, ⁊ ṙuiḋit ṙá caiṙlén eiṙcreaċ aḃann aiṙm ambaoí mac mic uilliam. Ro gaḃaḋ an caiṙlén leó ṙó ċſnd cſiṫṙe lá iaṙ móṙ ṙaoṫaṙ, ⁊ do bſṙt eineaċ ⁊ anacal don baṙda. Erġaḃṫaṙ mac mic uilliam laiṙ go mbaoí i ngiallur aiġe. Ro ṙoṙcongaiṙ an caiṙlén do ċoṙ aṙ uaiṫnſḋaiḃ iaṙ ṙin, ⁊ ro lſccaḋ go láṙ, do ċóiḋ iaṙaṁ dia ṫicċ co mbuaiḋ ⁊ coṙccaṙ. Tanaicc tṙa mac uilliam ina diaiḋ iaṙ ṙin go dún na ngall, ⁊ do bſṙt a óġṙiaṙ dua doṁnaill, léigiḋ ó doṁnaill a ṁac la mac uilliam dia ṫiġ.

Slcóiċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill hi ttír eoġain go maiṫiḃ ioċtaiṙ ċonnaċt ⁊ ṙſṙmanaċ, ⁊ co mbuanḋaḋaiḃ iomḋa, do ṙaiġiḋ í neill aiṙt ṁic aoḋa. Milleaṙ ⁊ loiṙccteaṙ leó céḋuṙ tír eóċċain ṙſmṙa nó ga ṙangatṫaṙ dún ngſnainn. Ḃatṫaṙ ṙeċtmain iṙin tír agá milleaḋ co ttaṙatt ua néill ṙíḋ ḋóiḃ, ⁊ co ro ṁaiṫ dua ḋoṁnaill gaċ accṙa do mbaoí ſciṙ a ṙinnṙſṙaiḃ .i. cíoṙ ceneoil moain, innṙi heoġain, ⁊ ṙſṙmanaċ uile. Ticc ua doṁnaill iaṙṙin don óġmaiġ ⁊ cuṁḋaiġiṙ caiṙlén na hoġmaiġe ṙṙí ṙé aoin treċtmaine iaṙ na ḃṙiṙeaḋ la hiaṙla cille daṙa ṙeċt riaṁ ⁊ ṙáġḃaiṙ ua doṁnaill a ḃaṙda ann.

Slóiccéaḋ la gſṙóitt, iaṙla cille daṙa iuṙtiṙ na heṙeann taṙ áṫ luain hi cconnaċtaiḃ, Creaċaiṙ ⁊ loiṙeiṙ clann ċonnmaiġ, gaḃaiṙ Roṙ comain ⁊ ṙáccḃaiṙ baṙda ann, Tſiu iaṙ ṙin hi maiġ luiṙcc ⁊ gaḃaiṙ caiṙlén baile na huaṁa iaṙ milleaḋ móṙáin don tír. Ticc ua doṁnaill ṙluaġ móṙ dia ccoiṙ iṙin coiṙṙṙliaḋ daġallaṁ an iaṙla ⁊ do ḋénaṁ a ḋála riṙ. Ticc taṙ a aiṙ an oiḋċe ċéḋna co bṙſcṙliaḋ da ṙoṙlongṙoṙt ṙſin, ⁊ ro maṙḃaḋ bſccán dia

[e] *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

[f] *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

[g] *Before them.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

[h] *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts[e], and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son[f] to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them[g], until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha[h], after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curlieu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabh[i], to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

[i] *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain.

ṁuintir acc teaċt tar a air irin mbealaċ mbuide. Ro ṗuiḋ iarain im ċairlén Sligeiġ, ⁊ ro milleaḋ lair dúṫaiġ fleaċta briain í conċobair uile, ⁊ ní róċt lair an baile do ġabáil don ċur rin.

Slóiccéad lá ġrióid iarla cille dara iurtir na hereann ar trian congail dia ro ġaḃ cairlén beoil ṗirrte, ⁊ dia ro ḃrir cairlén mic eoain na nglinne, ⁊ dar aircc na glinne, ⁊ móran don tír, ⁊ tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbraiġ-dúnur lair.

Indraiccíḋ la domnall mac briain mic domnaill mic enrí í neill ar ġiolla-ṗátraicc mac Ṗilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ meguidir, bátar rlioċt flaiṫbertaicc ṁéguidir in ffarrad domnaill, dol dóiḃ ar ḃaile don aḃann, ⁊ creaċa do glacaḋ leó, briṫear iarain rorra, ⁊ ro bínaḋ a ccreaċa díḃ. Ro marḃaḋ, ⁊ ro báiḋeaḋ dronġ dá muintir im mac maġnarra mic briain mic concobair óicc méguidir etir baile bono aḃann, ⁊ inir móir, ⁊ domnall mac briain ṗín do ġaḃail hi ttaṁnaiġ an ṗíta hi ffrrann na hardá muintire luinín ⁊ naonḃar dá ṁuintir do ḃaḋaḋ hi ccarraiḋ muintire banain an lá céadna.

Ṗilip mac toirrḋealḃaiġ méguidir cona ċloinn, ⁊ clann tomair mic maġnara méġraṁraḋáin do ḋol ar ionnraiccíḋ hi ttreallaċ eaċḋaċ, ⁊ creaċ do ḋénamh doíḃ ar ṫoirrḋealḃaċ mac aoḋa méġramraḋaín (tanairte an tíre), ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ ṗírin do ṁarḃaḋ hi ttoraiġeċt na creiċe híṙin, lotar arride ró crantóicc méġraṁraḋaín ro ġaḃaḋ leó an crannócc, ⁊ mac raṁraḋáin ṗín ġé do baoí tinn, ṗácaibṫear iarain mac raṁraḋáin dáiġ níṙ

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note [x], under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

[k] *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curlieu mountains.—See note [x], under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

[l] *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, "sat round the castle of Sligo."

[m] *Of Brian O'Conor.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates Luiġniġ, which is correct, for all the O'Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland.

[n] *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river's mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

[o] *Inis-mor.*—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe[k]. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo[l], and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor[m], but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy]; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynns, plundered the Glynns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhann[n], and seized upon spoils; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor[o]. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata[p], in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin[q]; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain[r] on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

[p] *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy and county of Fermanagh.

[q] *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note [r], under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

[r] *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now cupuó Ui ÓhÁnáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

féadaṫar a ṫaḃairṫ leó. Rucc iaroṁ mac uí Raiġilliġ .i. emann ruaḋ mac aoḋa mic caṫail ar na manċaċaiḃ rin ⁊ ar mac maġnair. Briṫṡi lair orra, ⁊ Ro marḃaḋ donnchaḋ mac Remainn mic Pilip ṁéguiḋir, Pilip mac eoġain mic doṁnaill ballaiġ méguiḋir, Aoḋ mac eoġain mic toirrḋealḃaiġ méguiḋir, Muirċṡṫaċ ruaḋ mac murchaiḋ, ⁊ Sémar mac mic craiṫ ṁéguiḋir co rocaiḋib ele, ⁊ Ro beanaḋ beór eiċ iomḋa ḋiob irin ló rin.

Mac méguiḋir brian mac émainn mic tomair déc.

Mac raṁraḋáin caṫal mac aeḋa mic eoccain déc, ⁊ tiġearna do ġairm do tomár mac maġnura mégraṁraḋáin.

Mac tiġearnáin (.i. uilliam) teallaiġ dunċaḋa déc.

Failġe mac ṁaolṁórḋa uí raġallaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn trṡain mic eoġain mic doṁnaill báin ⁊ la remur mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic eoccain i ndruim lṡṫain.

Taḋcc mac doṁnaill uí briain déc, ⁊ brian mac doṁnaill mic taiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ déc fó ċṡnd lṡṫ ráiṫe iaraṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1513.

Aoír Críosṫ, Mile, cúicc céd, a trí déc.

Muirir ó fiṫceallaiġ airdeppoc tuama maiġirtir diadaċta ro ba mó clú cleirċeaċta ina aimsir féin déc.

An toippicel maġconġail déc.

Roppa mac Maġnara ṁéġ mathġaṁna ticċearna oirġiall, ⁊ Taḋcc mac maoileċlainn uí ċeallaiġ (.i. ticcṡrna ua maine) déc.

Forlonġport do denaṁ dua doṁnaill i ttimcell Sliccíġ ó fel brighde co cinctidir, ar a aoí ní ro ġaḃ an baile frir an ré rin, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ duine uaral do ṁuintir uí doṁnaill don cur rin .i. Niall mac Eremóin do ċloinn truiḃne ṗánatt.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

[s] *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

[t] *Six weeks*, lṡṫ ráiṫe, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

[u] *O'Fihelly.*—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and "who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan[s] of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks[t] afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly[u], Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail[v] died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

[v] *Mac Congail.*—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Catal óc mac Domnaill mic Eocchain uí Concobair, mac Ticchérna ba fír eineć ⁊ ríghnaṁ, gaoir ⁊ gliocur baí i mioćtar Connacht do ṁarbaḋ la a ḋírbhraṫair fín .i. Éóccan mac Domnaill hi Fiull la taoḃ Baile uí Ġiollġáin, ⁊ teaćt do bhíṫṡíṁnar dirreać dé, eóġan fín do crochaḋ la hua nDomnaill fo ćínn trí lá iarran tanrin.

Éóġan ua Máille do ṫećt lućt tri longġ go cuan na Ceall mbícc irin oiḋce, ⁊ maiṫe an tíre an tan rin ar éirġe amaċ i Fearraḋ uí Domnaill, Airccit, ⁊ Loirccit an baile, ⁊ gaḃait braiġde iomḋa ann. Rucc Doinínn forra gur bo hÍccín dóiḃ anaṁain i nimeal an tíre do níaḋ tínnte, ⁊ tínḋála in imfoccur a longġ. Rucc macaṁ ócc aíḋíḃach do cloinn Truibne forra .i. Brian ⁊ clann Briain mic an Earraic uí Ġallcuḃair, ⁊ buiḋín Ṡcolócc ⁊ Baclać, ⁊ Ionnraiġitt iad co dúġṁíríġ, ⁊ marbṫar leó Éoġan ó Máille ⁊ cuícc ṗićit nó a re amaille frir, ⁊ bínṫar dá luing dioḃ, ⁊ na braiġde fo ġaḃrat tré ṁiorḃuilibh dé ⁊ caitṡríona ira baile fo ṙáraiġriot.

O Domnaill do ḋol bíccán fóna in Albain ar tóćuireaḋ riġ Alban, iar ccor litreać ⁊ teaćtaḋ ar a ćíno, ⁊ iar ndol roir dó fuair onóir, ⁊ arccaḋa móra on Riġ, ⁊ iar mbíṫ ráiṫe dó ina ṙarraḋ, ⁊ iar ccaṁcluḋ comhairle don Riġ gan tećt in erinn aṁail fo ṫriall, ticc ó Domnaill dia tiġ iar fraġail ġuaraćta móir dó for muir.

Mac uilliam búrc Éamann, mac Riocaird, mic Éamainn, mic Tomáir, fír dár bo muintir na huird, ⁊ na hollaṁain do ṁarbaḋ hi Fiull cloinn a ḋírbhraṫar .i. Tepóid riaḃach, ⁊ Éamann cíocarać dá ṁac Uáteir mic Riocaird.

Slóicćeaḋ lá hua neill .i. Art mac Aoḋa hi Tírian congail dia fo loircc maġline, ⁊ dia fo ćreać na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [⁊] mac uiḋilin ar ćuid don tríuaiġ, ⁊ fo marbaḋ Aoḋ mac uí néill don ćur rin. Teccmaid an fluaġ ⁊ an tóir fri aroile ar na ṁarach, ⁊ fo marbaḋ Mac uiḋilin .i.

[x] *Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

[y] *Killybegs*, cealla beacca, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[z] *St. Catherine.*—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

[a] *On his arrival there*, literally, "after his going to the east," Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

[b] *Changed*, caṁcluḋ.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain[x]. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs[y]; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine[z], whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there[a], he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed[b] the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics[c] were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach[d], two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chongail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

[c] *Whose domestics*, ὁáṙ ḃo muinṫiṙ, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

[d] *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Ripdſrd mac Rudhpuiḋe, ⁊ dpong dalbanchoiḃ lap an ploġ, ⁊ tiġe ó néill tap a aip iapaṁ.

Caiplen ḋúinlip do ġaḃail la hUa ndomnaill ap ċloinn ġepoitt mic uiḋilin, ⁊ a ṫaḃaipt do ċloinn Ualtaip ṁec uiḋilín.

Apt mac néill mic aipt uí neill déc .6. augupt, ⁊ a aḋnacal i ndun na ngall.

Eoġan puaḋ mac puiḃne do marḃaḋ la cloinn a deapbpaṫap pín, ⁊ le donnchaḋ mac toippḋealḃaiġ uí ḃaoíġill.

Indpaicchiḋ cille do ṫaḃaipt la taḋcc na lṁna ap ċopbmac laḋpaċ mac taḋcc mic domnaill óicc, ap ngaipm ṁéġ cáṗṫaiġh da ġach pír díḃ, ⁊ an tíġh i paiḃe Copbmac do lopccaḋ, ⁊ é pín ⁊ a conpapail do ḋol amach ap an tíġh, ⁊ conpapal Taidcc do ṁarḃaḋ leo, ⁊ copbmac cona ṁuintip dimṫecht go haġmap aiṫípach Ofṁuṁa do poinn ap dó etip copbmac ⁊ taḋg co bap taidcc.

Mac maṫġaṁna déc .i. taḋcc, mac toippḋealḃaiġ, mic taidcc mic donnchaiḋ na ġlaice.

O maṫġaṁna Concobap pionn mac conċobaip mic diapmata uí maṫġaṁna déc, pír do ċuaidh tap laṁaibh pinnpír ⁊ poipír hi ccíndup a duithce an concobap hipin.

[e] *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

[f] *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of dún and lioṙ, in which dún becomes an adjective to loiṙ, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluce, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word dunlioṙ is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Deipid Turgesius a laiṁ go dunliop Mhaoilpeachlainn map a paiḃe pealad a ngeiḃionn aca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunlifsia by Colgan, and written dun liḃre by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluce; but that by Dunlios the Four Masters meant Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his Annals of Ireland under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim, pp. 7, 117.

[g] *A treacherous attack*, indpaicciḋ cille, i. e. claen-indpaiġiḋ. The l should not be doubled in cile. In Cormac's Glossary the word cil is explained by claen, false, treacherous.

[h] *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home[e].

The castle of Dun-lis[f] was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack[g] was made by Teige na Leamhna[h] upon Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constable[i]; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon[j] (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear[k].

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

[i] *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

[j] *Mac Mahon.*—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

[k] *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; cap lámaib in this sentence means literally "beyond their hands," i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the cenoup, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivahagh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1514.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cúicc céd, a cſtair déec.

Ratraicc ó duibhlſcháin abb cſnannra, ⁊ Aodh mac gilliepirt í fiaich biocáiri Airidh brorcca déec.

O Néill Art, mac Aoda, mic eogain, mic neill óicc déec. Fſr tuiccfeach todhachach, airbhſrtach, ealadhnach, croda, cſndarach, eirighe, ar rob annamh mac tánaiſte na ticcſrna for cenel eogain riamh roimhe. Art mac Cuinn mic Enri doirdneadh na ionadh.

Donnchadh mac concobair uí bhriain do marbadh go naimhdſmail míoghaolmhar la cloinn toirrdealbhaigh mic murchaidh í bhriain .i. Murchadh, ⁊ donnchadh. Togha fſr nerneann do láimh ⁊ do thothacht, do chruar, ⁊ do chródhacht an tí tornéair annrin.

Tadhcc na lſmna, mac domnaill, mic taidhcc még carthaigh déec ré hadhart mar nar raoílidh, fſr ar mó ro mill, ⁊ imór milleadh da ttaimicc dia aicme le cuimne cáich.

Cſndur fſdna mór lá hiarla cille dara, uair do imtigh tre coicceadh uladh co carraic ṡſrgura, ⁊ an mumha go Railír mégcárthaigh. An tiarla cédna do dol im lſm í banáin, ⁊ ní dob annamh lair gan an cairlén do bhrireadh nó do gabháil, ar ní ro ṡéd ní dá, ⁊ tſid dia tig do tionól flóigh ⁊ ordanair bad mó. ASeadh taimic de rin dórom galar a écca dia gabháil co néirbhailt de. Ba Ridire ar gart gairccidh, ba riogdha, riaghalta bhriathra ⁊ bhſtha an tí tſrta annrin .i. Geróitt iarla.

[l] *O'Duibhteachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

[m] *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na ticcſrna for cinel eogain .i. 'na tigearna or iona tigearna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

[n] *Unbecomingly*, míoghaolmhar, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

[o] *Teige-na-Leamhna.*—See note [h], under the year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

[p] *Pailis.*—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word railír is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

[q] *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain[l], Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen[m] before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecomingly[n] slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna[o], the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis[p]. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain[q], and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl[r], was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

[r] *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicceaḋ lá hiarla cille dara Ḡeroíṫṫ ócc mac ḡeroiṫṫ, iṙin mbreirne, ⁊ díṫ mór do dénuṁ dóiḃ innte don ċur ṙin .i. O Raiġilliġ Aoḋ mac caṫail do ṁarḃaḋ lair, Ṙilip a ḋṙḃraṫair, ⁊ mac do ṗilip, ⁊ Ḡeroiṫṫ mac Emainn mic tomáir uí raiġilliġ. Aċtmaḋ enní do marḃaḋ ceṫre ṙir déce duairliḃ ⁊ darḋmaiṫiḃ muintire raġailliġ cenmo tá rochaiḋe dia muintir. Ro ġaḃaḋ ann bṙór Máġ caba .i. Maine mac maṫġaṁna.

Cairlén ċúla raṫain do ġaḃáil, ⁊ do ḃrireaḋ la hua ndoṁnaill in éraic a ṗlána do ḃrireaḋ do ḋoṁnall ua ċaṫáin.

Creaċa móra do ḋénaṁ la hUa ndoṁnaill i nġailṙġaiḃ dar loirce ⁊ dár airce an tír go cruachan ġailṙġ, ⁊ marḃtar ó Ruaḋain lair ⁊ roċaiḋe ele.

Coccaḋ dṙirce etir ó ndoṁnaill (Aoḋ mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ), ⁊ ó néll (Art mac cuinn), ⁊ móran daoineaḋ dṙorṫaḋ doiḃ ar ġaċ taoiḃ, ⁊ a mbṙiṫ a brad hi ṙṙorlongṙort i naġhaiḋ aroile, ⁊ a ṫeċt do ġráraiḃ an ṙriṙait naṙíṁ, ⁊ do ċoṁairle a ndaġḋaoineaḋ ríḋ ċairdṙṁail do ḋénaṁ doiḃ re roile, ⁊ a ndol hi ccṙnd aroile ar droiċṙt Ardarraṫa, ⁊ cairdṙ criṙt do ḋénaṁ doiḃ le chéle, ⁊ cartacha nuaa (amaille le daingniuccaḋ na ṙṙnċartaċ) do ṫaḃairt la hua neill dua ḋoṁnaill ar ċenel moáin, ar inir Eoġain, ⁊ ar ṙṙnaiḃ manaċ, ⁊ ó doṁnaill do ṫaḃairt a ṁṙic mar airceiḋ dua néill .i. Niall ócc baí arrad riar an tan ṙin illáiṁ aicce i nġioll le tairireaċt.

Coblaċ long rrada, ⁊ báo do ṫarraing la hua ndoṁnaill ror loċ Erne, ⁊ a bṙiṫ ré ṗoda na ċoṁnaiḋe i ninir ceṫlenn. Airceir ⁊ loirceir oiléin ċúil na noirṙṙ, ⁊ do ġní ríḋ re ṙṙnaiḃ manach iar ccor a ċuṁaċt rorra.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henry mac Ḡeróitt do ġaḃáil lar an iarla ócc .i. Ḡeroiṫṫ ócc.

Indraicchiḋ la hAoḋ mac doṁnaill í néll, ⁊ lá conn mac neill ar Shṙan mac Cuinn go cluain daḃail, ⁊ baile Shṙain do lorccaḋ leó. Creaċa an tíre

[s] *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

[t] *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

[u] *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tye of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

[v] *The islands of Cuil-na-noirear.*—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang[s], and slew O'Ruadhain[t], and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other[u]. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear[v], and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhaill[w], against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called cúil na n-oireap, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other references to this place at the years 1486, 1506. See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

[w] *Cluain-Dabhaill.*—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

do ċoṗ ṗíṁpa dóib. O neill, ⁊ Mac doṁnnaill do bṗíṫ oṗṗa tóiṗ tṗom, na cṗíscha do bíin díob, ⁊ bṗiṗeaḋ oṗṗa. Cúiccíṗ do ṗliocṫ aiṗṫ í néll do ṁaṗbaḋ ann .ı. toiṗṗḋealbaċ, mac neill mic Aiṗṫ, Ḟailġe mac nell, Ruaiḋṗi mac aoḋa mic aiṗṫ, Doṁnall ballach ṁac Aiṗṫ an ċaiṗléin, ⁊ Aoḋ mac Emainn mic aiṗṫ í néill. Do maṗbaḋ ó Aoḋ ann dá ṁac ṁec a ġiopp .ı. Aṗṫ ócc ⁊ bṗian. Ro maṗbaḋ ann beóṗ ṗélim ócc ó meallain, ⁊ Conn ó concobaiṗ, ⁊ ro bṗnaḋh deich neich ṗichṫ do Chonn don ċuṗ ṗin.

Ṗiaṗuṗ mac an abbaiḋ móiṗ méġuiḋiṗ, ⁊ Ġiollapatṗaicc mac ṗelim mic maġnaṗa déce.

O dálaiġ coṗcuiṁṗuaḋ taḋg ṁac donnchaiḋ, mic taiḋcc, mic cṗíbaill, oide lé dán, ṗíṗ tiġe aoidhṗíoh coiṫchinn déce ina tiġh ṗén hi ṗṗínaiġ bíṗa, ⁊ a aḋnacal i maiṁiṗtiṗ coṗcuṁṗuaḋ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1515.

Aoiṗ Cṗioṗt, mile, cúicc céd, a cúicc déce.

Mṗnma mac caṗmaic epṗcop Raṫa boṫ déce.

Eoġan mac aiṗṫ mic eóin, mic aiṗṫ mic caṫmaoil epṗcop cloċaiṗ déce.

Ġiollapatṗaicc ó hulṫaċain pṗiṗún achaiḋ bṗíṫi déce.

Semuṗ mac tomáiṗ ṗuaiḋ mic an abbaiḋ méġuiḋiṗ ⁊ mac ṗémainn mic an peṗaṗúin méġuiḋiṗ do ṁaṗbaḋ laṗ an ccoṁaṗba maġuiḋiṗ hi ṗṗeaṗonn claoíninnṗe.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Richhill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

[x] *With a strong body of troops*, tóiṗ tṗom, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

[y] *On the side of Hugh*, ó aoḋ, literally, "there were killed *from* Hugh," i. e. *from* or *of* Hugh's people.

[z] *Finaigh-Bheara*, now Finnyvara, near the New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note [r], under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

[a] *The abbey of Corcomroe*, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops[x], pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh[y] the two sons of Mac-a-ghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara[z], and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe[a].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac[b], Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell[c], Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chloguidh, at the head of Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

[b] *Meanma Mac Carmac.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Menelaus (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

[c] *Mac Cawell.*—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid i domnaill do marbad le haod mbuide ó ndomnaill ra tuaid blaidaig, 25. november.

An giolla dub mac toirrdealbaig méguidir décc.

Taidcc mac toirrdealbaig méguidir décc tré bitin sgeccair ruair.

Taidcc ó huiccinn, ⁊ uater brisnaid diar racart do baidad lá taob learagabail.

Catal mac risgail mic domnaill báin ui ragallaig décc.

Coblaid long ffada lá hua ndomnaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loc eirne, ⁊ an loc go Port na cruma dimtéaét ⁊ do firsid lair daimdeóin na tíre, marbta, ⁊ loirccte ile do dénam lá a flógaib for oilénaib cloinne emainn méguidir.

Slóiccead lá hua néill (Art) i noirgiallaib, ⁊ tsccmail do druing don tsluag fri muintir meg matgamna, ⁊ art balb mac még matgamna raoí cinnfsona do marbad lár an sluag, ⁊ ua condalaig .i. emann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1516.

Aoir Criost, mile, cúicc céd, aSé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaid ui fsgail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toirceinneac ó muirgeara .i. niall décc.

O docartaig (concobar carrac) décc.

Mac méguidir brian mac concobair mic tomair óicc do marbad lé brian ócc mág matagamna, ⁊ lé cloinn donnchaid méguidir.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaig .i. colla do marbad.

Coccad mór déirge etir ó ndomnaill ⁊ ó néill, ⁊ forrad mór daoíne do dénam lá gac tigearna aca. Creaca mora do dénam lá Magnus ó ndomnaill ar enrí mbalb ó néill, ⁊ urmór an tíre uile ó fliab artéac do lorccad lair. Creaca aidble ele do denam lá brian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

[d] *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tirconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

[e] *A fall*, earcar.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as tuitim, and so translated by D. F.

[f] *Port-na-cruma*, i.e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oirear, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach[d], on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall[e] which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma[f], in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh[g], the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oileán cúile na noipeap, the island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

[g] *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

O Domhnaill iarain do dol hi tir eóccain, ⁊ cenel fhradaigh do loirccad lair, ⁊ an tír uile gur an abainn dan hainm úna, ⁊ tigh flán dia tigh iarain.

Cairlén fliccigh do gabáil lá hua Ndomhnaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid iar mbfiṫ athaid fada ina féccmair. Ar amlaid arrícṫ lair a ġabáil, Ridire francach do ṫoṫ dia oilitre co purgattóir Patraicc for loch gerrcc, Ro ġab do raigid í Domhnaill acc dol ⁊ acc teaṫ cco fruair onóir, ⁊ airmidin tiodlaicṫe, ⁊ tabartair, ⁊ do rónrat aonta ⁊ caradrad ré aroile, ⁊ Ro tinġeall an Ridire rin long ar a mbiad gonnada mórra do ṫor do raigid uí Domhnaill iar na ṫlor dó go raibe an cairlén rin Sliccigh accá iomṫornam frir. Ro comaill éiccin an Ridire an ní rin uair do riaṫt an long co cuan na cceall mbfcc. Ro reólad riar í gach ndíreaṫ do raigid fliccigh, ⁊ ó Domhnaill cona ṫoṫraide for tír co comhranccatar do muir, ⁊ do tír imon mbaile. Ro bhreaṫ an baile leó ria riú fuairriot hé, ⁊ do bhrt ó Domhnaill maiṫfhi nanacail don bárda. Do ṫaod ua Domhnaill ar rin hi ttír noilella, ⁊ gabair cairlén ṫúile maofle, cairlén loca dhrccáin, ⁊ dún na móna an lá rin. Fágbair barda hi ccuid dib, ⁊ tucc gialla ⁊ braiġde ón ccuid ele. Ro marbad dna Mac donnchaid baile an mhóta, ⁊ mac mic donnchaid acc teaṫ hi ccfnd flóicc uí Domhnaill le donnchad mac toirrdealbaigh í baoigill. Ticc ua Domhnaill flán dia ṫicc iar mbuaid ccorccair iarrin.

Cairlén mic ruibne fánatt .i. Ráiṫ maoláin do ṫuitim.

O Domhnaill do dol fo dí for fluaigead hi ttír neoccain, ⁊ gan tacur nó tfgmáil rir innte, ná diogbáil oirdearc do dénam air ná lair acṫ an tír dimṫeṫ ⁊ a hurmór do millead.

Coccad etir gearaltacaib ⁊ Semur mac muirir .i. oidre na hiarlacta, do ruide im loch ngair. Rob iad airig a fluaig Mag carṫaig cairrpreac

[h] *Kinel-Farry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

[i] *Una*, now Oona, a stream which flows through the parish of Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge. —See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

[k] *Lough Gerg*, now Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note [s], under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

[l] *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note [s], under the year 1422.

[m] *Dun-na-mona*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called Doonamurray, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called Downamory, *alias* Downamony.

[n] *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan, a small

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry[h], and the whole country, as far as the river called Una[i], and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg[k]; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan[l], and the castle of Dun-na-mona[m]; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelain[n], fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury[o], except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair[p]. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

[o] *Remarkable injury*, mogbail oposcupc, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

[p] *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County.

.ı. Domnall mac Finghin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidhcc, Corbmac mac donnchaidh óicc még cartaigh tighearna Ealla, an Ridire fionn, Ridire an glinna, ⁊ an Ridire ciarraighead, Mac muirir, ⁊ ó conchobair, ⁊ tuir iomfulaing an trluaigh mag cartaigh mór .ı. corbmac Ladhrach. Tigh Sean mac an iarla deccaoine a imne lé dál ccair ar fo baí codach, ⁊ clímnar storra, uair bá hí mór inghin donnchaidh mic briain duibh bhfn an tSeain fin. Eirghir ua briain fri báidh ⁊ connalbhur, ⁊ tionoilir tuadhmuimhnigh, ⁊ tigh riarur mac Semuir buitilér, ⁊ arailé da rann ina dhócom, ⁊ tiaghaid do raighidh an trlóigh ghralta. Do connairc mac an iarla maithe mórfluaigh fíl mbriain dá ionnraighidh arí comairle do rónrat gan teacchmáil ré roile, ⁊ fácchbáil an baile gan baoghluccadh go ro fgarrat ré roile amlaidh fin.

Mag cartaigh mór .ı. corbmac Ladhrach mac taidhcc tighearna dhfrmuman an tí ar fhfr fuair tighearnar, ⁊ ar mó fuair do ghoccadh nó go raibe na tighearna gan frfrabhra, an tí ba fhfr do chfnn deórraidh ⁊ deiblén ba fhfr rfcht ⁊ riaghail do tighfrnadhaibh lithe mocha déc.

Cairlén baile í chfrbhaill .ı. lím í bánáin do ghabáil le hiarla cille dara ghfróid mac ghfróid iar ffrimódh a ghabála dia athair, ⁊ ar dfcmaic ma ro baí irin aimrir fin cairlén do badh cruaidhe cornam ⁊ congmháil inar go ro bhrireadh im chfnd a bardadh hé.

Maidhm mór do thabairt demann mac tomair buitilér ar riarur buitilér, ⁊ ar mac mic riarair, ⁊ dronghmór dá muintir ⁊ dá mbuanadhaibh do bhuain díbh.

Mac conmidhe brian ócc mac briain ruaidh déc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

[q] *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

[r] *Of the race of Brian*, Sil mbriain, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

[s] *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do ronrat, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nominative. It should be constructed as follows: Do chonnairc mac an iarla maithe mórfluaigh fíl mbriain dá ionnraighidh, ar í comairle do rigne gan teacchmail friu, acht an baile dfacchbail gan baoghlughadh; agus ro fgarrat ré roile amlaidh fin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

[t] *Parted from each other*, ro fgarrat ré roile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Conor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais[q], for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian[r] approaching, the resolution he came to[s] was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other[t].

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy[u], and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain[w], was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

[u] *The needy*, ꝺeiblén.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis* .i. anbann."

[w] *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note [q], under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Toirrdealbaċ mac briain uaine í gallċubair comarba na cairrġe déc.

Mac briain ċaoíċ mic taidhc mic eoġain uí ċoncobair do marbaḋ hi ḟrioll la mac taidhg na tuaiġe mic feilim mic eoccain, ⁊ do ṙhioċt an ċsrrbaiġ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1517.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cúicc céd, a Sechd déc.

O conċobair failġe brian mac taidhc mic an ċalbaiċ déc, ⁊ an calbaċ mac taidhc doirdhnsoh na ionaḋ.

Donnchaḋ mac toirrdealbaiġ uí baoiġill fsr aċumaċta roba fsrr do ḋuine uaral, ar mó do rinne do ċoccaḋ, ⁊ do ġuairbsrtaib dá ttáinicc dá ċinid fsin, do ḋol luċt báid co toraiġ, ⁊ gaoṫ dia bruadaċ irin brairrġe riar, ⁊ ní fo rith aon focal dia fcélaib ó ṙin.

Sfan mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoccain í neill, mac tiġearna bá mó toice, ⁊ trom ċonach i nulcaib ina ré déc.

Filip mac toirrdealbaiġ méġuidir raoí ċinn fsdna déc.

Filip mac Sfain buide méġ maṫġamna fsr fá maiṫ caiṫsm ⁊ cornam déc.

ART mac aoḋa mic domnaill uí néill do marbaḋ lé niall mac cuinn, mic airt uí nell.

O tuaṫail .i. Art do marbaḋ lá a braiṫrib.

An giolla dub mac donnchaid mic tomáir méġuidir déc.

Tomar mac uillicc, mic uillicc a burc do ṫabairt creiċe a hurmumain, toraiġeċt trom do brsiṫ air hi rort omna, Muintsr ⁊ marcrluaġ ṫomair do ċor do ḋruim na ccreaċ lar an ttoraiġeċt, na creaċa do buain dib, ⁊ tomár do marbaḋ, fsr a aoiri fa fsrr oirbsrt taimic do gallaib eireann ina aimrir, ar ir leir do haircceaḋ ⁊ do fáraiġsh maimġ feacht riamh.

Cairlén an loċa do ġabáil ar cloinn corbmaic laḋraiġ, ⁊ a ccor fsin ar

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í bánáin.

[x] *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

[y] *Teige-na-tuaighe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

[z] *Dangerous exploits*, do ġuairbsrtaib, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

[a] *Who had come*, da ttáinicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

[b] *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note [x],

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine[x] O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe[y], son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits[z], of all who had come[a] of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach[b]; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them[c] was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

[c] *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends] from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

dibirt hi lis mic muirir. Creaca mora lá mac muirir dár léraircc mag ó ccoinéind ó cnocaib aniar.

Slóicéeab lar an lurtir ar tarraincc cloinne ingine an iarla hi ttir eoccain, ⁊ cairlén í neill (.i. Art mac cuinn) .i. dun gsnainn do bireab lair don cur rin.

CReaca mora lá hua ccsrbaill (Maolruanaid) i ndelbna. Cairlén cinncorad do gabail lair, ⁊ a arccain. Coccad mór tridride etir ó ccsrbaill ⁊ dealbna, O maoileaclainn, ⁊ iattrom do tarruing an iarla dia ro birsid cairlén an rotair delbna (.i. garda an cairléin).

AOIS CRIOST, 1518.

Aoir Criort, mile, cúicc ced, a hocht décc.

Mainirtir na mbratar i naromaca do gnouccad do cum na mbratar de obreruantia.

Aed mac Rora mic tomair óicc méguidir cananac corad hi cclocar, Psyrun in acad urcoir, ⁊ Psyrún hi cclaoíniniir ror loc érne, fsr fial forbraoiliġ, ⁊ raoí cleiric décc.

Mac ruibne ránatt .i. Ruaidri mac maolmuire, ail cotaigte gaca comlainn acc cornam a tigearna, fsr toirbsrta reód, ⁊ maoíne da gac aon nó riccsid a lsr do écc.

O heodora ciorruaid mac atairne raoí fir dána, ⁊ fsr tige aoideab coitcind do écc.

Feilim mac briain mic concobair óicc méguidir décc iar ttilleab dó ó catair ran rem tar sir a turair bliadain na ngrar, ⁊ a adlacad i mainirtir muinscáin.

Clann í neill (.i. conn ⁊ aod) .i. clann domnaill mic enrí mic eogain, ⁊ an comarba máguidir do dol ar cheic ar brian mac cuinn mic enri, ⁊ brian do

[d] *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note [b], under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

[e] *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

[f] *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

[g] *In defence of his lord*, acc cornam a tig-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn[d] from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora[e], in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein[f], was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord[g] and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace[h], and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

[e] Cupna, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were hereditary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

[h] *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

brisit forra ag domhnach an eich, 7 madmuccadh forra gorro gabadh aodh mac domhnaill. Ro gonadh mac cathmaoil donnchadh mac emainn, 7 ro marbadh rochaidhe do cenel fearadhaigh, adbhat mac cathmaoil iaram dia gonaibh.

Aodh balbh mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) i néill, do gabáil lá hénrí mbalbh ua neill, 7 cúicc heocha déc do bhí ina fuarcclaidh arr.

Indraicchidh la Philip mac émainn méguidhir hi tcíri chinnfoda ar henri mbalbh ó neill, 7 oilén clapaigh do gabáil lair, 7 braighde batthar acc enri do brisit lair uadha .i. aedh balbh mac cuinn i neill, 7 mac aodha mic cafraidh baoi ó Philip fin oca, Ro marbadh dna cathal mac duinn mic emainn méguidhir ó Philip don chur rin.

An taodh balbh mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubhramar déc i ndeireadh foghmair.

Mac mic magnara Remann mac cathail óicc mic maghnara fir dearcach daonnachtach do écc.

Mac murchadha, Art buidhe mac domhnaill riabhaigh mic gerailt caomhánaigh déc.

Murchadh ó maoileachlainn (.i. ó Maoileachlainn) raoi erean ar crodhacht 7 ar chinnar fhóna do mharbadh hi maigh elle lá a dearbhrathair fin art, ar ro mharbhrom a dearbhrathair .i. feilim riar an tan rin conadh ina dhioghailridhe Ro marbadhrom lá hart, 7 toirrdhealbhach do gabail a ionaidh.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1519.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuicc céd, a naoi déc.

Semur mac Philip mic Semair mic Rudhraighe méghathghamna eppcop doire déc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibhidir abb eappa ruaidh déc an céd lá do Nouember,

[i] *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a townland in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

[k] *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

[l] *Carried off with him.*—This seems to contradict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eich[i], and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach[k], and carried off with him[l] [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle[m], by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroe[n], died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

[m] *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note [m], under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

[n] *Assaroe*.—See note [i], under the year 1184.

7 aḋnacal i nḋún na ngall i naibiṫ .S. Ꝑroinceꝑ iaꝑ ttreccean aibiṫi manaiġ ꝑuiꝑꝑe.

Comaꝑba cluana conmaicne cſnn eiṁiġ 7 aoiḋſḋcaiꝑe ceall conmaicni déc.

O neill aꝑt óc mac cuinn ꝑaoí ċinnꝑſḋna ꝑeaꝑ ḋaonnaċtaċ ḋſġaiṫnſċ do éc, 7 a ḋeaꝑḃꝑaṫaiꝑ conn [bacaċ] mac cuinn ḋoiꝑḋneaḋ na ionaḋ.

O conċoḃaiꝑ ꝑuaḋ, eoġan mac ꝑéilim ꝑinn déc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiꝑd .i. Riocaꝑd óc do éc.

Ꝑeiḋlim mac maġnuꝑa mic bꝑiain mic ḋomnaill uí conċoḃaiꝑ tiġeaꝑna ioċtaiꝑ connaċt déc ꝑſꝑ ḋeꝑcaċ ḋaonnaċtaċ eiꝑiḋe.

Taḋc ꝑuaḋ mac maoileaċlainn uí ċeallaiġ tiġeaꝑna an ċalaḋ déc.

Donnchaḋ caoṁanaċ ꝑeaꝑ ꝑaṫṁaꝑ ꝑo ċonáiġ do lán maiṫiḃ laiġſn déc.

Maoſlin mac coꝑna uí ṁaoilċonaiꝑe ollaṁ ꝑil muiꝑeaḋhaiġ ꝑeaꝑ lán do ꝑaṫ 7 déicꝑi ꝑſꝑ do ṫoġaṫṫaꝑ ġeaꝑalṫaiġ, 7 ġoill taꝑ ollaṁnaiḃ eꝑeann, ꝑſꝑ do ġeiḃeaḋ ꝑeóid, 7 maoſne ó ġaċ aon ꝑoꝑ a ccuinġſḋ do éc hi maiṁiꝑtiꝑ ḋſꝑcc hi tſṫḃa.

Ꝑſꝑċſꝑtne ó cuiꝑnín ꝑſꝑ ġraḋa eoġain uí Ruaiꝑc cſnd eiccꝑi an ꝑine ḋia mbaoí, 7 ḋomnall ó cuiꝑnin déc.

Taḋc mac bꝑiain mic tomalṫaiġ í biꝑn ṫanaiꝑṫe ua mbꝑiúin déc.

Indꝑaiccid lá cloinn í néill (lá cloinn ḋomnaill mic enꝑi) aꝑ mac í neill .i. bꝑian mac cuind, CReaċa móꝑa do ġaḃail ḋóiḃ aꝑ ꝑliaḃ ṫíoꝑ, Roḃaḋ ḋꝑaġail do bꝑian 7 é do ṫionól a mbaí laiꝑ do ḋaoſniḃ ꝑoꝑ a ccionn, 7 a lſnmain a ttóꝑaiġeaċt 7 bꝑiꝑeaḋ dó aꝑ cloinn í néill iaꝑ nimṫeaċt a muinṫiꝑe uaṫaiḃ laꝑ na cꝑeċaiḃ, Da mac í neill (aoḋ 7 eoccan) do ġaḃail ann,

p. 64, and note [n], under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

[o] *Donegal*, ḋún na ngall, i.e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note [o], on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

[p] *Cluain-Conmhaicne*, now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note [m], under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

[q] *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

[r] *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal[o], in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne[p], head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh[q]], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Conor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh[r], died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity[s] and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg[t] in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower[u] Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note [r], under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

[s] *Prosperity*.—The Irish word ꝓaċ now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

[t] *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyderg, in the county of Longford.—See note [r], under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

[u] *Lower*, ċíoꝛ.—In this part of Ireland ċíoꝛ

⁊ mac eoccáin beór do marbaḋ ⁊ mac cathmaoil cúulaḋ mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ⁊ emand mac giollapatraicc mic cathmaoil do marbaḋ.

Da mac Ruaiḋri mic briain meguiḋir (.i. Rora, ⁊ taḋcc) do gabáil lar an ccomarba maguiḋir. Ruaiḋri fin, ⁊ an ċuid ele dá ċloinn do ċor ar a ndutharg dó, ⁊ a ccaoraigeċt do ḃuain diḃ, ⁊ an comarba do ċor na caoraigeċta fó ḃuandaḋaiḃ dó fin co ro furáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a ċaoraigeaċt do taḃairt do ruaiḋri doriḋri.

Coccaḋ mór i ndealḃna etir fhioċt fhrgail mégcoċláin ⁊ fhioċt domnaill dia ro marbaḋ Semur magcoċláin Priór gailinne, ⁊ níogḋamna dealḃna ſṫra dunċor do ḟeilér ar cairlén cluana damna.

AOIS CRIOST, 1520.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuícc céd, fiċe.

Niclár mac piarair uí flannaccáin fhrún daiminri do ṫoccḃail ar a ionaḋ co heccorać lé nſrt tuataḋ, ⁊ a écc i mboṫaiḃ.

Mag aongura domnall mac aoḋa mic airt décc, ⁊ feilim an einig a ḋearḃraṫair doirdneaḋ na ionaḋ, a écc rin dna, ⁊ Mag aongura do gairm démann buiḋe mágaéngura.

Muirir mac tomair mic tomair, iarla dſrmumhan décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird .i. uillſcc mac uillicc décc.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. maoilir mac teroit do marbaḋ lá cloinn trſoinín móir mſic mic Seóinín.

Mac méguidir (.i. Pilip mac emainn) do ḋol ar ionnroigiḋ ar mac·Pilip

means towards the north, and ṡuar southwards.

[w] *Creaghts.*—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

[x] *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[y] *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts[w]; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne[x], and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra[y], was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna[z].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe[a].

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin[b].

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

[y] *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[a] *Bohoe*, i mbocuib.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note [a], p. 1147.

[b] *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

uí ragallaiġ i níoċtar tíre, creaċa do glacaḋ dóiḃ, ⁊ tóir trom do brúiṫ orra im rlioċt briain uí raiġilliġ ⁊ im cloinn meic caṫail í ragilliġ (.i. ṗrġal, ⁊ maolmorḋa), ⁊ im ċloinn ndomnaill na coinnnri, brirṡ dóiḃ ar mac méguiḋir, ⁊ ar mac Pilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ méguiḋir, ⁊ Mac meguidir (Pilip) cona mac tomar do marḃaḋ ann, ⁊ dá mac pilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ (giollapatraicc, ⁊ emann) ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ mac flaiṫḃeartaiġ mic tomair óicc méguiḋir do marḃaḋ and beór go rocaiḋiḃ ele amaille friú.

Ruaiḋri mac aoḋa méguiḋir do gaḃáil a briolt lé donn mbuide mac meguidir .i. Mac concobair mic tomair óicc, ⁊ a ṫoirḃert do giollapatraic ócc mic giollapatraicc mic emainn méguiḋir, ⁊ a marḃaḋ lairṡiḋe.

Cairṗre, mac concobair, mic cairṗre, mic corbmaic í birn conral ⁊ cinnlitir maicne muirṡḃaiġ do écc.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac feilim meġcoċláin tiġearna dealḃna ṡṫra raoí i nṡena ⁊ in eolar, fír rata ⁊ ro raiḋḃrṡra, fír lar a ndírnaḋ cairlén an ṗṡdáin, ⁊ cairlén ċinnċoraḋ do écc iar ndiġbṡṫaiḋ.

Pláiġ mór ran maċaire rtefanaċ dia ro éccratar rocaiḋe do ḋaġ daoinib.

O cairide feilim mac taiḋcc ollam lṡġa fleaċta Pilip, ⁊ Ruḋraiġe mac donnchaiḋ mic aoḋa méguiḋir déc.

Muirir mac tomáir, mic an iarla roġa gall ngṡraltoċ do marḃaḋ la conn mac maoileaclainn í mórḋa co rochaiḋe ele amaille frir.

[c] *Iochtar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

[d] *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

[e] *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

[f] *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.—See the years 1540 and 1548.

[g] *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochtar-tire[c] against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis[d]. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach[e], died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan[f] and the castle of Ceann-Coradh[g] were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach[h], of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copaó, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

[h] *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1521.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cúicc céd, fiche, a haon.

Príoir daimhinri déc .i. Remann mac Sirruin innri maigeraṁ, fear cléirchide coinnircil dercaḋ, daonnachtaḋ eiride.

Mag mathamna déc .i. Remann mac glairne, mic Remainn, mic Rudraige, ⁊ Mácc mathamna do gairm da mac .i. glairne ócc.

O cathain .i. Tomar mac aibne déc, ⁊ ro gabaḋ é riar an tan sa, ⁊ do bhaḋ an tigearnar ar eiccin de lá donnchaḋ ua cathain.

Donnchaḋ mac Ruaidhri mic briain méguidhir do marbaḋ la macaib meg rathraḋáin .i. domhnall ócc mac domhnaill bhrnaig, Uaithne mac magnusa még-rathraḋáin, ⁊ ní baí dia cimid fir a aoiri bá firr ina an donnchaḋ iriu.

Gainne ingin tomáir í eogain mathair an chomarba méguidhir, bhn bá mor fonar ⁊ raidhbhir, dearlaccaḋ ⁊ deagheineach déc.

Rudraige mac éiccneachain í domhnaill do marbaḋ la gallaib ag dún dealgan, ⁊ é hi fparraḋ í neill .i. cuinn mic cuinn.

Toirrdealbhach mac donnchaid mic ruibne do écc.

Tigearnur dealbna do roinn (lá hua maoileachlainn toirrdealbhach, ⁊ lá hua cceardbaill Maolruanaid) etir an fiordorcha mac mégcochláin, finghin ruaḋ ⁊ corbmac.

Síle ingin Néill ghairbh uí domhnaill déc an 14 Augurt.

[1] *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus:

"Ninnid earpog ó Inir moige ram for Loc Erne, ⁊ rob eiride Ninnid raobruisg, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc."

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are:

"Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh[i], a clerical[k], kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloc Nennidh .i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh. It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

[k] *Clerical*, κληρικὸς, i. e. clergyman-like.

AOIS CRIOST, 1522.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cuíce céo, ṗiże, ado.

Remann ruaḋ máguiḋir, Ṗriór lſra gaḃail ḋécc.

Coccaḋ anḃáil ar nſirġe etir ua ndomnaill, ⁊ ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird, goill ⁊ gaoiḋil connaċt, Síol mbriain, Siól ccſnneittiġ ⁊ síol ccſrḃaill do denam comaonta ⁊ coimċſngal lé hua neill i naġaiḋ í domnaill docum an ċoccaiḋ rin, Atiat na maiṫi do cſngail ré roile aġ teċt ar an fluaiġ amar, Mac uilliam clainne riocaird, uillec mac uillic an ṗíona, ⁊ dronġ do maiṫiḃ síl mbriain, Donnchaḋ, ⁊ taḋcc, clann toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc í briain, ⁊ an tesrcop ócc ó briain, ó cſrḃaill Maolruanaiḋ mac Sſain, ⁊ síol cceinneittiġ, ⁊ ní hiatt amáin act na daoíne ḟor a raiḃe a ċíorċáin do connaċtaiḃ, ⁊ do bí umal dó go rin, ó conċoḃair ruaḋ, ó conċoḃair donn, Mac uilliam búrc, Mac diarmata maiġe luircc, ⁊ gaċ a mbaoí ſtorra rin hi cconnaċtaiḃ. Báṫar riḋe uile i neirlaime do ṫeċt ar ua ndomnaill ⁊ im ṗéil muire ḟoġmair ro ḋálrat ḟri hua néill hi ttir aoḋa.

O neill tra ro tionoilriḋe cenel neoccáin cétur, clann aenġusa, oirġialla, Raiġilliġ, firmanaċ, ⁊ feċt aḋḃal albanaċ ḟa mac mic domnaill, alartrann. Tangatar ann beór ſloġḃuiḋne iomda do gallaiḃ na miḋe, ⁊ do gallocclaeċaiḃ ċuicciḋ laiġean do cloinn ndomnaill, ⁊ do cloinn triṫiġ ar báiḋ ingine iarla cille dara roba maṫair dua neill.

O domnaill dna ro ṫionóilriḋe a rocraide mbicc ndeirḃ dilir budein hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baiġill, ó doċarṫaiġ, na tri mic ruiḃne, ⁊ muintir gallċubair imo mac Maġnur co mbattar ḟor an bſirn mbaoġail in ro ba doíġ leó ó neill dia nionnroiccíḋ .i. Rort no ttri namat, o ro clor la hua neill an ní

[l] *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

[m] *The young Bishop O'Brien.*—He was Turlough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

[n] *In readiness*, i neirlaime.—See the year 1587, where eirlumaḋ is used in the sense of "preparing or getting ready."

[o] *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces[l] on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien[m]; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readiness[n] to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirhugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy[o], also came thither, from their attachment[p] to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys[q], and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad[r], a perilous

[p] *Attachment*, báiḋ.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from ꝑráḋ, ꝑeapc, and ciop, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

[q] *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

[r] *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

rin arí conair do luid tria cenel neoccain gan airiuccad go riact co tshmann dabeócc arride go hat shnaig, baí mac mic ruibne tire bogaine, brian an coblaig (Ro fagaib ua domnaill acc iomcoimed cairléin beoil ata shnaig) ag cornam an baile fri hua néill amail ar dsc for caomnaccair ara aoí tra ro gabad a baile fá deóid lá hua néill, ⁊ ro marbad mac mic ruibne lair co ndruing móir dia muintir, Ro marbad ann dna diar dollamnaib í domnaill .i. diarmait mac taidcc caim í cléirig raoí shnéada ⁊ firdána, fsi tige aoidsi coitcinn do frenaib ⁊ do fruagaib, ⁊ mac mic an baird (.i. aod mac aeda), ⁊ araill ele cenmotad (.i. an 11 lún). Ro gabad ⁊ ro loirccead bun drobaoiri ⁊ bél leice lá hua neill don cur rin. Ag róad do dreim dia fluagaib ó bun droaaoiri, Ro marbad Rudraige mac gorrada gallda í domnaill, ⁊ mac mic ceallaig na breirne lá taoib sgairbe innri an fraoíc leo.

IAR ná cluinrin dua domnaill na gniomha rin do denam lá hua neill ro forcongair for magnus ua ndomnaill co ndruing dia fluaig dol do creacloirccad tíre heogain, ⁊ do deachaid fsin tar bsrnus gur an líon tarurtair ina farrad i ndeadaig í neill dimdeagail tíre haoda. Dála Magnusa ro creacloirccead lair ina mbaoí ina comrocraib do cenél eoccain Ro marbait ⁊ ro mudhaigit daoine iomda lair beór, ⁊ roair go ccorccar.

O Ro fidir ó neill (Magnar do dol hi ttir eoccain) roair ina friting tar finn, ⁊ ro mill an tír roime go csnn magair, ⁊ do berit creach a cionn magair lair, ⁊ luid co ccorccar dia tír.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

[s] *Perilous pass*, bearn baogail, i. e. a gap of danger.

[t] *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, *a*, *a*, as extending from the River Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[u] *Bundrowes.*—Bun droboaire, i.e. the mouth of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note [g], under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

[v] *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullevan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass[s], through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine[t] (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes[u] and Beal-lice[v] were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich[w].

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas[x], in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirhugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair[y], from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

[w] *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

[x] *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

[y] *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iarain longport lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (frir a raitear a ccoitcinne cnoc an boga) gur an focraide réimraite cén motá an flóg an-ar ainail remeberthar.

Imtura í dóinnaill ro ḟai tar bfrnur iar rocétain magnura go nédálaib iomda dia ḟaigid ó na tarraid ua neill ag at fhaigh ⁊ o ná rucc fair iar ndenam creice cinne magair, ro lirtéglamad lair an conranagair do rocraide ger bó huatad fri hiolar dóroin an tan rin go rangatar go haon maigin co druimligfn. Ro rgrúdrat a ccoinairle dur cid do dénadaír im na deacraib dicuimgib baí for cind dóib uair ro ḟfdatar ná biad a natmaoín lá hua néll cona fluag ⁊ lar an fluag cconnaétad ro dáil cuca dia ttír dia roiread leó rocétain a cceann aroile conad í comairle arrict leó indraicchid í neill ar aré bá neara dóib uair roba lainne leo a muducchad do maigin oldar a mbiotrognam do neoc irin mbit. Ar fair dfridid leó (o ro bátar for líon floig ina nacchaid) amur longfuirt do tabairt irin adhaid for ua néill. Rainic radad ⁊ rfimfior na comairle rin go hua neill go ro lá foraifsda fri forcoimed gac conaire inar dóig leó cenél cconaill do rocétain dia raicéid, ⁊ baí fin cona flóg hi ccatair iar na ccúlaib ina longport.

Iar mindeall, ⁊ iar norducéad, iar ngreracht ⁊ iar ngérlaoidfb a bfcc flóicé dua dóinnaill, Ro forcongair forra a neacra drágbáil, ar ní baí mfnmarc aca a latair iombuailte diomgabail munbad rímra bá raén. Ro arcenattar trá an tucht rin co ro dáilriot hi ccfnd loctha in forcoimetta gan airiuccad dóib, ar a aoí trá ro gabrat a lucht ríthe agá erfuaccra dia muintir co

[a] *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boga, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leckpatrick.—See the year 1600.

[a] *Loch Monann.*—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. *a*, which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maidm Loca Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

[b] *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clónleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

[c] *To become slaves*, literally, "for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered" [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] "by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh[a], at Loch Monann[a], commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean[b]. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves[c] to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch[d] at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire[e] to escape from the field[f] of battle unless they should be the victors[g]. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

[d] *On the watch*, hi ccaéair. The word caéair is explained fairne no fuireacrar, i.e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

[e] *Desire*, mínmarc.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained fmuaineab, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, *b*.

[f] *To escape from the field*, a laéair iomdhuaitre diomgabáil. The word iomgabáil means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomgabáil .i. feacna. Ro iomgaib .i. do feacain.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

[g] *Unless they should be the victors*, munbud rímra da raén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbiodbada dia roigid. Do ćótar trá ćenél cconaill ar a nindeall lá a ḋíne ⁊ lá a ḋiogaire ro ćingrít ar a uaṁan leó na forcoiméduaige do roćtain rímra do ṡaigid í néill gur bó a naoínṡećt rangatar an longport. Ro láirít gáire móra ór áird acc roćtain hi ccínn aroile dóib. Nir bó meirb ro fréaccrad an congair rin lá hanradaib í néill ar ro gabrat co calma corantaċ acc imdidín a fflaṫa ⁊ a bforlongpuirt. Baoí an fluaig cíćtarda acc coṁmbualad ⁊ acc coṁmarbad aroile. Ro bátar tréoin accá ttraothad, ⁊ laoíċ aga lídrad do cíćtar an da líṫe. Bátar fir aga fródbad, maćtad ⁊ míḋiaċ for meanġarraib irin maigin rin. AS ruaill má ro fír lá cíćtarna aca cid frir a ffríad a coṁlann ar nír bó forfeil dóib aiġṫe aroile lá doirće na hoidće ⁊ ar a ḋlúiṫe ro bátar hi ttrecumarc aroile. Ro raoínead tra fo ḋeóid ar ua néill cona ṡlóig ⁊ ro fáccbad an forlongport ag ua ndoṁnaill. Bá hadbal tra an tár tuccad ar ua neill irin laṫair rin, ar ro háirṁíd lá lucht na cceall in ro hadnaicit dronga díb, ⁊ lár na coibnírraib bátar hi ccoṁfoćraib dóib tuillead ar naoí ccéd do ṫuitim do roćraide í neill irin maidm rin, go ro líṫ ainm, ⁊ airdercur an madma rin fo erinn uile. Bátar iad bá hoirdírca torćair irin maidm rin, doṁnall ócc mac doṁnaill go ndruing díriṁ do gallócclaćaib cloinne doṁnaill, Toirrdealbaċ mac ríṫig co roćaide móir dia ṁuintir, Éoin birfeḋ co nurṁór na nalbanaċ táinicc lair, aod mac eoccain mic uilliam méc maṫgamna co ndreim dia muintir, Ruaidrí maguidir ⁊ arraill dia ṁuintir amaille frir. Torcratar ann beór ile do laigneaćaib ⁊ dreraib Míde ar ní ṫáinicc cínn fríig na roćaide ó bícc co mór irin tionól rin í néill nár bó heccaoíntec iad diar faccaibrít dia muintir irin maigin rin cona do na hárraib daoíne ar mó tuccad etir conallćoib ⁊ eógancaib an maidm rin cnuic buidb. Tarṫadar trá cenel cconaill eiċ, airm, ⁊ edeaḋ, lon bíḋ, ⁊ biotáille, ⁊ feóid roṁairfeaća ṡainṁla

[h] *The sentinels*, na forcoiméduaige.—This term is translated "advanced guards" in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O'Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

[i] *Death*, "maćtad ,i. marbad."—*O'Clery.*

[k] *Evil destiny*, míḋiaċ. Diaċ, "fate, destiny, end."—*O'Reilly.* Míḋiaċ is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil destiny, or bad end.*

[l] *They could not discern one another's faces*, literally, "for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other."

[m] *The camp was left to O'Donnell.*—An English writer would say, "O'Donnell was left master of the camp."

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels[h] would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and death[i] and evil destiny[k] seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces[l] on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell[m]. Great[n] indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements[o] that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connel seized upon horses, arms,

[n] *Great*, "ꝏbal .ı. móp."—*O'Clery*. It means simply *great*, or *immense*.

[o] *Bloody engagements*, literally, "so that of [or among] the greatest slaughters of men made between the Connellians and Owenians was this defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

etir eiscraib ⁊ bliadhnaibh na flogh forr fo fraoineadh leó ⁊ gé fo battar muintir í domhnaill gan eoca acc dol irin ceathrongail battar eic iomda leó ón fiallach fo airligh fin irin ármach ifin. Do chodar araill do fhlóghaibh uí domhnaill lá a nédalaibh dia tteicéibh gan comairlisceadh dó, Ara aoi trá fo fmacht fom forra toidhecht ima dhocom fó céduoir, ⁊ fo arena amail ar déine conrainicc (iar na ttoghairm co haon baile) tar bfinar mór fiar tar eirne, tar dhrobaoir, tar duibh, tré iochtar cairrfi go fo gabh forlongfort a ceithramain na madadh don taoibh tuaidh do bfind ghulban, uar tangattar an fluaich connachtach do fáidhfim go mbatar i miomhuidhe im fhlicceach bail i mbátar bárdada í domhnaill ar ní bai airirfimh forra gan teacht co tír chonaill acht co nghabhdaoir an baile. An tan at chualatar an dá mac uilliam, an dá ua conchobair mac diarmata, clann í briain, ó cfrbaill ⁊ fiól ceinneittigh cona flócchaibh ua domhnaill do ghabáil forlongfuirt i miomhoccur dóibh, ⁊ an maidm rin do fhraoineadh lair ar ua néill ar í comairle fo cinnfit teachta do chor uatha darlach fíodha ar ua ndomhnaill, ⁊ do rairceft do feibh atberadh Maghnus ó domhnaill ⁊ ó cfrbaill etir ua ndomhnaill ⁊ mac uilliam im gach cainghin ⁊ im gach ní bai ftorra. Batar iad fo faidhfi frir na torccaibh rin, Taidhc mac toirrdealbhaigh í briain, co ndaghdaoinibh ele amaille frir. IN airft tra batar na teachta acc airnfir a naithirce dua domhnaill ari comairle do rónrat maithe na flógh rin cona flóghaibh eludh gan fior ón iomhuidhe hi rabatar, ⁊ fo cinnfit for an ccomairle hi rin gér bó hionghnadh ⁊ gér bó deacair ionnramail an trlóicc baoí annrin ar líonmaire a léithionóil ar uairle a nairecht, ⁊ ar aidhble a neccrait frir an tí baoí for a ccionn do fhódh fón ramail rin co fo aithfidh ⁊ co fo diogladh cách díobh a ainninne for aroile. Ní fo hanadh ⁊ ní fo hairireadh lar na flócchaibh rin fri a ttechtaibh ná fri hiomluadh naithirce fíodha no caoíncomraic co ruachtatar coirrfliabh gur bó hann fcarrat tighearnadha ⁊ taoiriigh na flogh rin ré roile.

[p] *Eiscras.*—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* Ercop fína, that ercra was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

[q] *Goblets.*—Dleiḃ is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

[r] *Warriors.*—"Fiallach .i. rianlaoch, no foirfeann laoch no ghairgeadhach."—*O'Clery.*

[s] *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i. e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras[p] and goblets[q], of the forces whom they had defeated; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors[r] whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh[s], on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration[t] of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curlieu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note [o], under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

[t] *To the arbitration.*—The literal translation is as follows: "And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

O Domhnaill imorro ní ḟiuir riḋe na ṗlóicc do ḋol uaḋa ṗón ionnur ṗin, ar ḋia ḟḟṡraḋ nó ḃiaḋ ina lurc amail ar ḋéine conicraḋ. Ro ċuir tra maġnur ó Domhnaill ioḋlacaḋ lar na teaċtaiḃ .i. la taḋcc mac Toirrḋealḃaiġ í Briain comḋ acc cosṗrḃiaḃ rucc for a ṁuintir. Ar ruaill má ro bá mó do clú nó do corccar dua Domhnaill ar ḟud erean an maiḋm ṗin ċnuic buiḋḃ in ro fairccbaḋ áṗ daoíne, ⁊ éḋála aiḋble, iná an bánmaiḋm ṗin cen go ro ṗuiliġ-eaḋh nó go ro forḋearccaḋ for neaċ ṡtorra.

Domhnall (.i. Domhnall cleireaċ) mac Sean uí caṫain Saor macaoṁ a ċinnḋ ṗin, ⁊ ṗear einiġ coitċinn do ṁarḃaḋ lar an rúta.

Domhnall mac Domhnaill uí Ruairc ṗaoí ar uairle ⁊ ar oirḃṡrt do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn Peiḋlimiḋ uí ruairc.

Maiġistir Peilim ó Conchráin ṗaoí deaṗrccaiġṫe i nDuiccéṡ cánonta déc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1523.

Aois Criosd, Mile, cúicc céd, ṗiche, atri.

Sean ó maonaiġ baí na Ṗṡṗún i nġéiṗill, ⁊ na ċananaċ coṗaḋ hi cill dara, an taon cleireaċ bá mó ainm ⁊ oirḋearcar do ḃaoí i nuaċtar laiġean do écc.

O caṫáin donnchaḋ mac Sean ceanḋ dáṁ ⁊ deóraḋ bá ḟṡṗṗ ina aimṗir ḋia ċinnḋ ḟṡin do écc.

O móṗḋa céḋac mac Laoiġṗiccċ déc.

Máire inġṡn i ṁaille bṡn mic ruiḃne ṗánat an aoinḃṡn conṗapail bá ḟṡṗṗ ina haimṗir déc.

O maille corbmac mac eoccain ṗéiċṡṁ coitċṡnn ar ṡnġnaṁ ⁊ ar eineaċ déc.

Mac tiġṡṗnain ṗṡṗġal mac giolla íora óicc, mic giolla íora, mic briain

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

[u] *Bloodless defeat*, bán-maiḋm, literally, *white defeat*. The word bán, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bán martraḋ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz), which means *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

[v] *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curlieu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat[u], although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach[v]], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route[w].

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh[x], who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

[w] *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

[x] *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

tigearna teallaiġ dúncaḋa fear déṡcaċ daonnaċtaċ déc, ⁊ a ḋearḃṗatharr do ġaḃail a ionaiḋ.

Ó Rian mac Taiḋc an ċomaid, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ dragáil báir oba inn hi coluain raṁfoda fó féil Ratraic.

Mac uí briain tuaḋmuṁan .i. taḋc mac toirḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋc, mic toirḋelḃaiġ mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ duṡcor do ṗeileṁ i naṫ an ċamair for riúir lá buitileraċaiḃ (.i. lar an iurtir riarur ruaḋ buitilér) fri a aora fér mó eaccla a ṡrccarat an taḋg rin.

Mac gille ṡain loċlainn do ṁarḃaḋ.

Mac conmiḋe Maoileaċlainn déc.

Aoḋ buiḋe mac cuinn mic neill mic airt í neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá Ruaiḋri carraċ mac corbmaic mic aoḋa.

Eogan mac feilim mic donnchaiḋ mic tiġṡrnáin óicc í ruairc do baṫaḋh ar loċ glinde éda.

Rora mac Ruaiḋri, mic briain mic feilim méguiḋir dragail báir i mbraiġ-deanur acc an ccoṁarba maguidir .i. cúconnaḋt.

Aoḋ mac airt í ṫuaṫail fri a aoiri bá mó clú eiriġ ⁊ uairle dá ṗine do ṁarḃaḋ lá branaċaiḃ.

Coccaḋ etir ó neill .i. conn, ⁊ ó domnaill aoḋ [dub] mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ. O domnaill do ḃríṫ hi fforlongport ré hó an earraiġ i nglionn ṗinne, ⁊ Maġnur ó domnaill do ḋol i nalbain, ⁊ a toiḋeċt rlán iar criocnuccaḋ a ċuarta. O domnaill ⁊ Maġnar do ḋol hi tír eoccain, ⁊ an tír uile ó ḃealach ċoille na ccuirritín go dún ngṡnainn do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do lorccaḋh leó. Ḃaile mic domnaill .i. cnoc an ċluiċe do lorccaḋ lá hua ndomhnaill ⁊ lubgort rain-

[y] *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

[z] *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

[a] *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

[b] *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

[c] *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 166.

[d] *Con.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates bacaċ, which is correct.

[e] *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid[y], son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais[z], upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain[a] (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe[b], i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda[c].

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con[d] and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne[e], and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin[f] to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche[g], was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muġoṗna) near the town of Lifford.

[f] *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

[g] *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

ſmail baí ann do ġſrraḋ ⁊ do ṫeaſccaḋ laſ an ſluaġ, ⁊ a mbſiṫ aḋhaiḋ longpuiſt hi ttulaiġ ócc. An tír do milleaḋ, ⁊ do mór aſccain aſ gaċ taoḃ díḃ, bátaſ dna aḋhaiḋ ḟoſlongpuiſt la taoḃh caiſn triaġail, Ro maſḃaḋ, ⁊ Ro buailſiḋ buaſ iomḋa, ⁊ aiſccṫe aiḋble, ⁊ tanġatataſ ſlán iaſ mionnraḋ an tíſe leó don ċuſ ſin.

Do ḋeachaiḋ tra ua doṁnaill do ſiḋiſi hi ttír neoġain. Ro hoiſcceaḋ ⁊ ro millſiḋ an tír laiſ co ndeaſna ua neill ſíḋ ſiſ a ndſiſſiḋ na bliaḋna ſa, ⁊ ní deaſna éċt oiſdſiſc ſtoſſa aṁlaiḋ ſin.

Indſaiccíḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ſuaiḋ iaſ ndénaṁ ſíoḋa lá hua néill iaſ ttreacclamaḋ a ſoċraiḋe hi ttír ⁊ hi ccoiccſríċ laiſ, dol dó co bréiſne uí Ruaiſc. Creacha, ⁊ éḋála an tíſe do chuſ la ſiorru breiſne i ndiamraiḃ ⁊ i ndſoiḃelaiḃ an tíſe dia miomċoiṁéd ⁊ dia mimḋíḋſin ſoſ ua ndoṁnaill. Ḃátaſ clann uí ſuaiſc ġuſ an líon ſluaġ taſſuſtaiſ ina bſaſraḋ aġ imḋſġail an tíſe, aſ a aoí tra do imṫiġ ua doṁnaill an tír don tuſuſ ſin. Ro loiſcceaḋ laiſ a ſoiſcenſṁa, ⁊ a haſḃanna, co náſ ḟáccaiḃ ní bá ionaiſṁe innte gan loſccaḋ.

Sluaiccéaḋ aḋḃal mór la ġeaſóid iaſla ċille daſa, ⁊ la ġallaiḃ miḋe, ⁊ lá hua néill conn mac cuinn, mic enſi, mic eoġain aſ ua cconċoḃaiſ ſſailġe, ⁊ aſ ċonall ua ṁóſḋa ⁊ aſ ġaoiḋealaiḃ laiġſin aſċſna. Na ġaoiḋil ſin danaṁain uile aſ ráḋ í néill, ⁊ aſ a ḃſiṫſṁnaſ ſtoſſa, ⁊ an tiaſla, ⁊ ó néill aſ ndénaṁ ſíoḋa ſtoſſa do tabaiſt ġiall, ⁊ braġatt na ngaoiḋeal ſin i in uſlaiṁ an iaſla a ngioll lé gaċ accſa dá ſaiḃe aicce oſſa, ⁊ a ſccaſaḋ ſé ſoile ſo ſíḋ aṁlaiḋ ſin.

Ḃſraḋaċ buiḋe ó maḋaccáin tánaiſi ſíl namcaḋa do ṁaſḃaḋ lá ſluaġ uí ceaſḃaill .i. Maolſuanaiḋ.

[h] *Herb garden*, lubġoſt.—This word, which is often incorrectly written lugḃoſt, is explained luiḃ-ġoſt .i. ġoſt luiḃe, an herb-garden, in Cormac's Glossary. Its diminutive, lubġoſtán, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

[i] *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carnteel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note [n], under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

[j] *Neighbourhood.*—Coiccſríoċ, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of "neighbourhood or confine." It is derived from coṁ, which is equivalent to the Latin *con*, *com*, and ſríoċ, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

[k] *Breifny-O'Rourke.*—This territory com-

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden[h] there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail[i] [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood[j], and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke[k]. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand[l] he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach[m] Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

[l] *Demand*, accpa.—This word is translated challenge by Duald Mac Firbis, in his version of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

[m] *Fearadhach.*—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

AOIS CRIOST, 1524.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc céd, fiche, aceaṫair.

Diar mac í domnaill, niall garb, ⁊ eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda ruaid do cingal commbáda coccaid ré roile, ⁊ a mbiṫ lé hathaid acc buaidread an tíre go ro cuireaḋ fuṫaib féin dol i nacchaid a cele. Ro gabaḋ baile néill gairb .i. crannócc loca bíthaig lá heogan, iar mbiṫ don baile for a iocṫ ⁊ for a ioncaib féin. Fáccbair niall an tír, ⁊ tucc ionnraicciḋ fada imcian dorḋiri ar an mbaile co mbaoí a cceilcc a ccomfoccur dó. Ro fidir eogan an ní rin, ⁊ ro ionnraig go hairim i mbaoí niall, Ro gabrat ag iommbualaḋ athaid fada re roile go ro marbaḋ eogan ar an laṫar rin. Ro tromloiteaḋ niall co nerbailt dia gonaib iarrin. Ro ba mór an teccṫ riar an tan rin an diar torcair ann rin.

Diarmaitt mac an giolla duib ui briain, fír a tigearnair féin ar fírr nó riaraḋ lucṫ cuingíoa níṫ fair, fír ro ba buaine eineac, ⁊ engnam, fír ro faoíleaḋ danmain le hinme ⁊ lé hoireacur a dúiṫce do écc iar nongaḋ ⁊ iar naiṫrige.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndomnaill hi ttír neoccain diar loircceaḋ ⁊ diar haircceaḋ an tír lair, ⁊ teacṫ rlán iaram.

Sloicceaḋ lar an iurtir .i. grríóitt mac grríóitt iarla cille dara dfoirridin a bratar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mbdón fogmair do ronnraḋ do ṫocṫ for ua ndomnaill daiṫe a áinicene fair, ⁊ ní ro hairireaḋ leó co riacṫattar Port na ttri namat, ar ba hinnill, ⁊ bá daingín leó biṫ irin maigin rin ar uaman í domnaill, ar ro bátar domain díoga talman ⁊ lítan clara lándaingne ina nuirṫimceall ann do ronaḋ lá Magnur ua ndomnaill fecṫ riam.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fearadhaigh.

[n] *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note [c], under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

[o] *From a great distance.*—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in ambush in its vicinity."

[p] *Before this time*, riar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha[n], in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance[o] to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time[p].

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Unction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad[q], for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong[r] and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Conor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good soothe they richly deserved this misfortune."

[q] *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

[r] *Strong.*—The adjective lánbaingne is here made to agree with clapa, which is incorrect;

Do ponad tionol trom slóig lá hua ndomnaill do ġoranam a sníġe friss an iurtír, ⁊ fri hua neill. Bátar iad tangatar hi roġraide í domnaill cenmota a ṡoġraide bunaid buddéin, feaġt adbal albanaġ duaislib cloinne domnaill na halban fá mac domnaill fsin Alasdrann mac eóin catanaig, ⁊ fá aengus mac eóin catanaig, fa mac domnaill gallóglaġ co roġaidi do deaġdaoínib ele a halbain amaille friu. Ní ro hanad leó side co rangatar co druimligġín, ⁊ ro baí gslallad immbualaid storra ar na marać. Ro baí Maġnus ó domnaill ag iarraid an iurtir ⁊ ó néill dionnraiġġid in adhaid sin ⁊ ní ro ṡaom ó domnaill sin lá daingne an ionaid ina radatar, ⁊ ar uaman an ordanáir bátar lá muintir an iurtír. Do ġóid tra maġnus gan comarléġad dua domnaill hi mscc na ngallóglaġ dia ġoir do ġaitsin ⁊ do mscedhuaidread trluaig an iúrtír ⁊ í neill ⁊ ro gabrat for a ndiúbraġad do ṡaitib raigitt conár lsiġsst tatam nó tionnabrad dóib go ro marbad an calbaġ mac uí briain leo co rochaide ele amaille rir, ⁊ rob éġt mór eride ina dutchaig fsin. Arí comairle ro ġinn an iurtír, ⁊ ó neill ar abarać coinne ríoda do ġor go hua ndomnaill, do ponad ón, ar ro naidm an iurtír rid etir ó ndomnaill ⁊ ua neill, ⁊ é fsin hi slánaib storra. Do ponad beór cairdsi sníort mar an ccéadna etir an iúrtir, ⁊ ó domnaill co ro scarratt fó rioh, ⁊ fó ġaoincomrac tre míorbailib dé don dul sin. Acc tionntud don iurtir, ⁊ dua neill fuaratar aod, mac néill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide, mic briain ballaig sluaġġ mór acc millead tíre heoġain, ⁊ an tan do ġuala aod na slóig sin do bsit ġuicce, Ro ġuir urmór a slóig féin roime lá sreaġaib ⁊ lá hédalaib an tíre. Ro airir fein co cian ina nsdohaid in uathad slóig co ruccrat tiucc an trlóig ele fair. Ro ionnraigriot é iar ná fagbail i nstarbaogal co ro marbad (6. october), ⁊ co ro mudaighead leó he ar in latair sin. Bá trog tra ⁊ bá doilig an traor clann ṡoiġinélaġ doidhead amlaid

for although the clara, or trenches, helped to render the fortification daingean, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be daingean themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

[s] *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Portna-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

[t] *A promise of battle.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

[u] *Was desirous*, literally, "Manus O'Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O'Neill that night."

[v] *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces: a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean[s], and there was a promise of battle[t] between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous[u] of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Niall on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace[v]. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ꝼin ar ní ḃaoí a ġaṁail do ċenél eoġain ꝑe cian daimꝼiꝼ ar uairle, ar ꝼṙġna ar eineaċ ar cróḋaċt, ar ċoṁnart, ar ċornaṁ conaḋ ḋꝼoꝼaiṫṁꝼṫ a ḃáiꝼ ꝑo ꝼáiḋeaḋ:

A cꝼṫaiꝼ ꝼiċꝼṫ ꝼíꝼ ꝼoin,
mile cúicc céḋ do bliaḋnaiḃ,
ó ġꝼin dé co haoḋ ḋoiḋiḋ
da mbe aon dá ġiarꝼoiġiḋ.

Mac uiḋilín corbmac, ⁊ mac ꝼꝼain duiḃ mic domnaill do lot ⁊ do ġaḃail a haiṫle an marbṫa ꝼin lá muintiꝼ í neill.

Ġormlaiḋ inġꝼn uí ḋoṁnaill (Aoḋ ꝼuaḋ) bꝼn aoḋa mic neill mic cuinn í néill, bꝼn ꝑo ba mo dꝼlaccaḋ ⁊ deiġeineaċ ⁊ ꝑo ba mo cumaoín ar ordaiḃ ⁊ eccalꝼaiḃ, ar eiccꝼiḃ ⁊ ar ollaṁnaiḃ (deiṫḃiꝼ ón ar baoí dꝼiġḟꝼ a ḋionġmala lé) déce iar mbꝼꝼiṫ buaḋa ó doman, ⁊ dꝼman.

Coccaḋ móꝼ etiꝼ caṫanċaiḃ dáꝼ marbaḋ cumaiġe mac briain ḟinn uí ċaṫáin, ⁊ ꝼꝼidorċa mac Ruaidꝼi an ꝼúta, ⁊ ꝑo marbaḋ ꝼoꝼ an coccaḋ ꝼin aoḋ carraċ mac uí ḋoċarṫaiġ lé ġorraiḋ mac ġorraḋa uí caṫain, ⁊ dꝼonġ dá muintiꝼ amaille ꝼiꝼ iar ndol dóiḃ do ċongnam lá Sꝼan mac tomáiꝼ í ċaṫáin. Cuṁaiġe ballaċ mac doṁnaill í ċaṫáin ꝼaoí ḋuine uaꝼail ar a ċuṁacṫaiḃ do ṁarbaḋ lá cuid don ꝼutta.

Mac donnchaiḋ tiꝼe hoilella déce .i. Ruaidꝼi mac tomalṫaiġ mic briain, ⁊ imreaꝼain do bꝼiṫ etiꝼ cloinn ndonchaiḋ ꝼa tiġearnuꝼ na tíꝼe, ⁊ mac donnchaiḋ do ġaiꝼm do corbmac mac taiḋcc mic briain.

Mac ꝼuiḃne tiꝼe boġaine niall móꝼ mac eoccain conꝼapal bá ꝼꝼiꝼ láṁ ⁊ laochḋaċt, ⁊ bá cꝼuaiḋe cꝼoiḋe ⁊ coṁaiꝼle, bá ꝼꝼiꝼ aiꝼiꝼioṁ, ⁊ ionnꝼaiġiḋ, ⁊ bá ꝼꝼiꝼ eneċ ⁊ ꝼꝼġnaṁ, bá mó muiꝼꝼ ⁊ mꝼġarraḋ, ⁊ ar lia lar ꝑo bꝼiꝼeaḋ

* *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, *a*, *a*, as extending from the River Eidhneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death:

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine[w] (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking[x], best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

[x] *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most judicious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle with the enemy.

do bhrnadaib baogail dia ḋaoṁ ḋenel fin déc iar nongad ⁊ iar naitriġe ina cairlén fin hi rathain .14. decembir.

O conḋobair ciarraiġe (concobar mac concobair) do ḋol ar creiḋ i ndutḋaiġ ealla ⁊ corbmac óc mac corbmaic mic taidc do brisiṫ fair, ⁊ raoineaḋ lair for ua cconcobair, ⁊ ó conḋobair féin do lot ⁊ do gabail, Conḋobar mac diarmada mic an ġiolla ḋuib í briain, ⁊ diarmaid mac corbmaic uí ṁáille do ṁarbaḋ irin mbrireaḋ rin lá corbmac mac taidc.

Mag carṫaiġ riabaḋ (domnall mac fíngin, mic diarmada) do ḋol ar riubal creiḋe i nglionn flisce, ⁊ muintir na tíre ar mbrisiṫ fair ag fágbail an ġlinna, é fin do ġabáil ⁊ dronġ dia ṁuintir do ṁarbaḋ.

Maġgraġnaill (caṫal óc mac caṫail) do ṁarbaḋ a fhioll ar faiṫḋe a baile fin lé cloinn í ṁaoilṁiaḋaiġ.

Mor inġean í briain (.i. toirrḋealbaḋ mac taidc) bean donnchaiḋ mic maṫġaṁna í briain, bin tiġe aoidḋ coitḋinn déc.

Aibilín inġin Riḋire an ġleanna, bin í conḋobair ciarraiġe dilġbin déracaḋ daonnaḋtaḋ déc.

Toirrḋealbaḋ mac feilim buiḋe uí ḋonḋobair do ṁarbaḋ lá toirrḋealbaḋ ruaḋ mic taidc buiḋe mic caṫail ruaiḋ.

Ruaidri mac briain mic pilip meguidir faoí ḋinnṡinna déc.

Mac uí raiġilliġ .i. caṫal mac eoccain mic caṫail do ġabail lá cloinn trsain mic caṫail uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ milleaḋ na bréirne uile do ṫeaḋt trit rin etir ó Raiġilliġ ⁊ clann trsain í Raiġilliġ, ⁊ ó néill (conn mac cuinn) do ḋol fluaġ fó ḋí irin mbreirne do milleaḋ coda cloinni tSsain don breirne, ⁊ clann trsain do ṁilleaḋ coda uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ an fhioir óc, mac caṫail, mic fearġail, mic Ssain do ṁarbaḋ dorḋor do ṗilér fá ḋairlén tolḋa moain, Roba faoí ḋinnṡinna eiride.

[a] *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken."

[z] *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[a] *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note [p], under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

[b] *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

[c] *The Green*, faiṫḋe, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

[d] *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes[y] of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Unction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain[z], on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla[a], but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce[b]; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green[c] of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle[d] of Tulach Moain[e].

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

[e] *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called in Irish tulaig maoin, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguidir concobar mac Sláin mic Pilip do marbad la fliocht airt i néill.

Rorr mac Ruaidri mic tomair óicc meguidir do bathad hi port claoin innri iar ttabairt cheiche dó ó mac méguidir .i. giolla pattraicc mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapatraicc mic aoda óicc még mathgamna. Aprgal mac aoda óicc, ⁊ eochaid mac aoda óicc do theacht go baile mégmathgamna (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne megmathgamna) dernaidm ⁊ do daingniuccad a fiodha fir, ⁊ iar ndénam a ccuir ⁊ a ccloingail, ⁊ a fiodha dóib fir fá mionnaib ⁊ fá flánaib iomda, Ro fáccaibriot an baile gan eaccla gan imuaman. Ro cuireadh brian na moicheirghe mag mathgamna ⁊ luchtt tighe mégmathgamna ina línmain, ⁊ ro marbad. brian ⁊ aprgal leó tré tangnacht ⁊ meabail, ⁊ bá hiat fsin diar a ccomaora bá fsir baí ina ccomfocraib.

Slan buide mac ainpriara megcraith fsi fuim rochonáig go niomat raidbrsra eren, ⁊ a écc.

O bheirlsin eocchan ócc, mac eocchain, ollam meguidir lé brsithsmnar déc.

Mac pirbsrtáig (.i. cuconnacht) ollam méguidir lé dán déc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1525.

Aoir Críort, mile, cuicc céd, fiche, acúicc.

Gníom urgranna aduathmar do dénam an bliadainri .i. eprcop lithglinne ar na marbad hi meabail lá mac an abbad mic murchada, ⁊ hé ina chaomhtheacht amaille lé grad ⁊ lé cartanacht, ⁊ an drong ar a rucc iarla cille dara do

[f] *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

[g] *Mac Mahon's household.*—They gave name to Loughty [luchtt tighe], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

[h] *Treachery.*—"Tangnacht .i. meabal no feall."—*O'Clery.*

[i] *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

[j] *Abominable deed.*—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's Annals of Ireland; but in Dowling's Annals the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

"A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon; Ardgal, son of Hugh Oge; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge. came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe[f] Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household[g], were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgal, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery[h] and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaigh[i] (i e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed[j] was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit: Meluis radere oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

luct dénma an míġníoma ṗin ro ḟorċongaiṗ a mbṗíṫ ġuṗ an maiġin in ro ṁarḃṗat an tepṗcop, ⁊ hi bṗíndaḋ beó aṗ túṗ, a nabaiġe ⁊ a mionaṫaiṗ do ḃíin aṗda, ⁊ a loṗccaḋ ina bṗiadnaiṗi.

Toiṗṗdealḃaċ mac maṫġamna, mic toiṗṗdealḃaiġ, mic bṗiain caṫa in aonaiġ í bṗiain eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dígannaċ mac bṗiain ṗuaiḋ mic conmide ṗeaṗ tiġe aoiḋíḋ coitcinn décc.

Comċṗuinniuccaḋ ṗíṗ néṗeann go haonḃaile i naṫ cliaṫ laṗ an iuṗtiṗ iaṗla cille daṗa (gíṗóid ócc mac gíṗóit) dú hi ttangatṗaṗ iaṗlaḋa ⁊ baṗúin, Ridireaḋa, ⁊ ṗoḋaoíne, ⁊ uṗṁóṗ gaoiḋeal ⁊ gall eṗeann aṗċína. Do ċuaiḋ tṗa ó neill conn mac cuinn, ⁊ ó doṁnaill, aoḋ mac aoḋa ṗuaiḋ do ċíngal a ccoṗ ⁊ daṫdaingniuccaḋ a ṗíoḋa hi ṗṗiaḋnaiṗi an iuṗtíṗ, iaṗ ttaccṗa ⁊ iaṗ naiġníṗ gaċa cainġne ro ḃaí ṡtoṗṗa ṗiaṁ go ṗin dóiḃ ṗíin ⁊ dá ccaiṗdiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal ní ro cuiṁġíḋ a ṗíoḋuccaḋ láṗ an iuṗtiṗ na láṗ na maiṫiḃ aṗ ċína go ttangatṗaṗ ro eiṗṗíḋ dia ttiġiḃ go ro ṗáṗ an coccaḋ céona ṡtoṗṗa doṗiḋiṗe. Do deachaiḋ tṗa ua doṁnaill ro ḋí hi ttíṗ eoġain an bliaḋain ṗi go ro loiṗceaḋ, ⁊ go ro léiṗindṗad gaċ aiṗd in ro ġaḃ don tíṗ uile laiṗ, ⁊ ní ḟuaiṗ taċaṗ no teoccṁáil ṗiṗ acc dol nó acc teaċt aoinḟeċt diḃ ṗin. Do ṗonaṫ ṗíḋ iaṗaṁ ṡtoṗṗa a ttúṗ an ḟoġṁaiṗ do ḟonnṗaḋ co ro ṫinġeallṗat aiṗiṗṡíṁ aṗ gaċ taoíḃ ḟeiḃ aṫbéṗaḋ an iuṗtiṗ ⁊ Maġnuṗ ó doṁnaill.

O caṫain .i. Sían mac tomaiṗ do ṁaṗḃaḋ lá dṗíṡim dia ċiniḋ ṗíin .i. mac Ruaidṗi an ṗúta uí caṫáin, ⁊ mac ġoṗṗaḋa uí caṫain, ⁊c.

Cataṗiona inġín í duiḃġíṅnáin décc, 9. iun, ⁊ a haḋnacal co honoṗaċ hi maintṗiṗ dúin na ngall.

Roiṗ inġín meguiḋiṗ (Sían) décc.

Siubán inġíṅ mécc maṫġamna (bṗian) décc.

[k] *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, "and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive."

[l] *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

[m] *Con.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates bacaċ, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them[k].

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting[l] of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con[m], the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Route[n], the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

[n] *Rory O'Kane of the Route.*—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

AOIS CRIOST, 1526.

Aoír Criorc, míle, cúicc céo, ríce, aSé.

Glairne mac aoba még aongura abb manać an iubair príoir dúin ⁊ Sabaill do marbad lá cloinn domnaill még aongura .i. lá domnall ócc cona braiṫrib.

O Raigilliġ déc .i. eóġan. Coccad mór do ṙár etir a ċinsi imón tiġearnar iar na eccrom co ro gairead ua raigilliġ orsġal mac Sain a comairle an iurtir ⁊ mórain do maiṫib gall ⁊ gaoidel gé ro batar daoine ba rine ima rom acc cur ċuicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. tadcc mac eoccain do marbad i meabail lá muintira dearbraṫar fein.

O neill .i. conn, ⁊ Magnar ó domnaill do dol do laṫair an iurtir do dénam ríoda conallać, ⁊ eoganać, ⁊ ar ttionól morain do maiṫib gall ⁊ gaoidel dá roiġid dia rioducćad, ní ro ṙéorat naidm rioda nó cairdsra stoirra co ttangatar ar ccúlaibh fo eirríd don ċur rin.

Sluaiccead lá hua ndomnaill (iar ttoidećt Magnura ó áṫ cliaṫ) ⁊ lá Magnur fisrin cona rocraide diblíniḃ hi ttúr an earraiġ do ronnrad hi ttír eogain. Creaća iomda ⁊ airecthe aidble do dénam leó irin tír, ⁊ in init do dénam dóib forr na creaćaib rin hi ccoill na lon hi riol mbaoiġill, ⁊ tangatar rlán dia ttiġib iarom co nedálaib iomdaib.

Earaénta mór ar nsirġe i nioćtar connaćt, ar ro cinglatar a nurmór uile ré roile i naġaid í domnaill. bá hiad do róine an coimćingal rin brian mac feilim uí ċoncobair, Mac caṫail óicc uí ċonćobair (.i. tadcc) fá rliocht

[o] *Of Newry*, an iubair, i. e. of the yew.—See the first part of these Annals at the year 1162. A monastery was erected at Iubar ċinn traćta, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand, now the town of Newry, in the county of Down, by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin, King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See the charter of foundation, printed in its original form by Dr. O'Conor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158, and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P. Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this monastery is now extant.

[p] *Elder than he.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning intended to be conveyed is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of a senior branch of the family, according to the law of tanistry.

[q] *Manus O'Donnell.*—This is the true date and account of what has been above entered under the year 1525, where it is stated that O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he[p].

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell[q] went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide[r] at Coill-na-lon[s], in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them[t] [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

[r] *During Shrovetide*, ᵢᵃᵗ ᵇᵒ ᵇéᵃᵗᵃᵗ, literally, "they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

[s] *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

[t] *Of them.*—The style is here awkward, but

corbmaic mic donnchaid .i. eoccan, ⁊ Muirchertach cona coloinn, ⁊ cona lucht lsnamna, do ponrat an lucht rin creach a niochtar cairppi ar rliocht feilim mic eoccain uí conchobair, ⁊ rucerat na creacha leó hi maig luircc ar robdar ríodaig riú ar dol i nacchaid uí domhnaill.

Do chuala ó domhnaill na creacha rin do denam, do ronad tionól rluaig lair hi cosnn aroile .i. cuid do maitib conallach, ⁊ Magnidir, cúconnacht co neirge amach frrmanach amaille frrir, do chuaid fo chedóir hi ccairppi. Ro brirsid cairlén na graingige gan fuireach lair .i. baile rleachta briain uí conchobair, do taéd iaram riar an rluag rin hi maig luircc ro millead ⁊ ro loirccead lair an tír, ⁊ do chotter rliocht briain uí conchobair for a iomgabail don chur rin, ⁊ tainic riom dia tig. Do chualatter an tríol cconcobair rin ó domhnaill do dol tar a air hi ttír conaill tangatter rsin ⁊ an clann donnchaid remhráite co líon a ttionoil a ttimcheall rliccig. Ro gabrat ag grrrad gort ⁊ arbann, ⁊ ro batter acc cur do cum an baile do gabáil nó gur marbad duine maith dá muintir .i. Ruaidri ballach mac í airt, Roimtigrst on mbaile an lá rin, ⁊ cruinnigit do ridiri imon mbaile, ⁊ iar ccluinrin na rcél rin dua domhnaill tainic co nsmlsrcc nsmhradal gan fuireach gan faillige dróirridin trliccig, ⁊ ní ro hanad frir ar rochtain dó, ar do chóidriotríol cconcobair ⁊ clann ndonnchaid go bél an droichit. Ro lsn ó domhnaill cona rluaig iatt amail ar déine conranccatter, ⁊ ro rraoínead fo chédóir for ríol cconchobair, ⁊ for cloinn ndonnchaid, ⁊ ro marbad mac meic donnchaid .i. Maoíleachlainn mac eogain mic donnchaid co rochaide ele amaille frrir. Ro cuiread brian mac feilim mic magnura uí conchobair dia eoc, ⁊ bá hé dlúr ⁊ dainzne na coillead tarla a ttimcheall beóil an droichit rucc ar uaidib é, ⁊ adberat aroile nár bó hógrlán ón maidmrin alle co bruair bár iar ttriall. Ro fáccaib an rluacc connachtach rin éadala mórra eac, airm, ⁊

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

[u] *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

[v] *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north of the town of Sligo.

[w] *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note [t], under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

[x] *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs.*—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Conor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out[u] of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach[v], the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Conor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Conor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-an-droichit[w]. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs[x]. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape[y] from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour.

[y] *To escape.*—The literal translation is, "and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them." Here the nouns ɔlúṡ and ɔaingne are made the active agents of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

éideaḋ aġ cenel cconaill doṅ cur ṡin, uair ó do raḋ aoḋ ruaḋ mac neill ġairḃ maiḋm an ċṡiḋiġ ḋroiġniġ for connaċtaiḃ hi ttorcraṫar ile diḃ ní ṫardraṫ cenél cconaill for ċonnaċtaiḃ én ṁaiḋm ro ba corccraiḋe dóiḃ do ċur, ⁊ ór ḃaiḋble a néadala iṁár an maiḋm ṡin ḃeóil an droiċiṫ.

O néill do ṫeaċt do ṫoirmṡcc cairléin do ṫionnrccain Maġnar ó doṁnaill hi rort na ttri naṁaṫ, ⁊ Maġnur do ṫṡġṁáil ṡia ttúr an tṡluaiġ, ⁊ enri mac ṡaiṁ í neill do ġaḃáil lair, ⁊ ó néill ṡin dimṫeaċt a ccóir maḋma.

O caṫáin .i. gorraiḋ mac gorraḋa do ṁarḃaḋ aġ bealaċ an ċamáin lá mac í néill .i. niall ócc, ⁊ niall ṡin do ġaḃáil ro ċṡnd trill iarṡin lá hua neill, ⁊ a bṡiṫ i mbraiġdṡnar ṡrí ré ṡoda.

Mac í ċaṫain (gorraiḋ) aḋḃar tiġearna a ṫíre feirin do ḋol ar ṡiubal creiċe i nglionn concaḋan a mí ianuarii do ronnraḋ, ⁊ a éccroṁ ṡri haḋṡuaire na ṡíne gṡiṁṡṡta conaċ ṡriṫ aon focal dia ṡcélaiḃ no go ṡṡṡríṫ a ċorp a ndṡiṡḋ an ċorġair ar cind, ⁊ enri mac neill mic briain tiġearna baile na braġat do ṁarḃaḋ don ċur ṡin, ⁊ ṡoċaiḋi ele beór déc do ṡuaċt, ⁊ do ṁarḃaḋ amaille ṡriú.

Maiḋm do ṫaḃairt lá mac mic riarair ar ċloinn emainn mic tomair buitilér dú in ro marḃaḋ conċobar ócc mac conċobair ċaoiċ uí ḋoṁnaill baí na ċonrapal gallócclaċ, ⁊ aġá mbaí láṁ ṁaiṫ co minic riar ad tan ṡin, ⁊ an lá ṡin dáiriḋe ar nír lṡcc méd a ṁṡnman ⁊ feaḃar a láiṁe ḋó anacal do ġaḃáil iar na ṫairccṡin dó, ⁊ torċraṫar ṡoċaiḋe mór do daġḋaoíniḃ, do marcṡluaġ, ⁊ do gallocclaċaiḃ iṡin maiḋm ṡin ina ṡarraḋ.

O doċartaiġ eaċmarcaċ tiġearna innri heoccain déc, ⁊ imṡṡrain mór

[a] *And.*—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

[b] *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the blackthorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

[b] *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memorandum written by the scribe at the end:—"Ꞇ ccairlen puirt na tri naṁat imorru do deaċad in ḃeaċaḋ ro an tan ba rlán dá ḃliaḋain déc ar ṡiċit ar ċúig céd ar ṁile don tiġearna."—See this manuscript described, Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

[c] *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

[d] *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion; and[a] from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach[a] over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad[b]; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain[c], by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge); and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan[d], in the month of January; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter[e]; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat[f], was slain on this occasion; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

[e] *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, "he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

[f] *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

ar nsirge etir a cineadh féin fa tigearnas go ro goireadh tigearna do gearalt mac domhnaill mic fsilim i dochartaigh.

Sluaiccheadh lá hua ndomhnaill hi tír amalgaidh ar tarraing fleicta Riocaird a búrc, batter maithe ceneóil cconaill ar an fluaicceadh sin, ⁊ Mágnuidhir cúconnacht co néirge amach fshmanach amaille fris, ní ro hanadh ⁊ ní ro hairisfedh lar na huairlibh sin co rangatter co slicceach cetúr. Ro tairsngfedh ⁊ ro tsglamadh arbanna iomda baoi acc sliocht briain hi ccúil iorra go slicceach lar an fluagh sin uí domhnaill ⁊ an ní ná ro tarraingsfet de ro mhillfet co léir hé. Tsid ó domhnaill cona fluagh hi tír namhalgaidh, ⁊ ro gabadh cairlén caorthannáin ⁊ cror maoiliona lair, ⁊ fuair braighde, ⁊ éadala iomda fria cairlénaibh ísin. Ro leaccadh, ⁊ ro láinbhirsfedh lair iatt conar bó hionaittreabha innsibh ar a haithle. Do rónadh lair iar sin sít, cadhach, ⁊ comaontadh etir shliocht Riocaird a búrc ⁊ bairéidhaigh comdar córaigh fria roile. Ag róadh dua domhnaill ro ghabh forlongport im chul maoile bai in éccraidhsi ⁊ in anumla sir an tan sin. Ro milleadh ⁊ ro loirceadh ina mbaoi darbhar ag sliocht corbmaic mic donnchaidh lair conadh iar ná milleadh ⁊ iar na mí imirt do ronrat a bhreth fsin do shíth sir ua ndomhnaill, ⁊ tuccrat braighde dó fri comhall gach nsith ro gheallrat fris. Do rónrat sliocht briain i chonchobair an céadna uair tuccrat a riar ⁊ a bhfsth fsin do shíth dua domhnaill iar mbirsfedh cairléin na gráinrighe, ⁊ iar milleadh a mbairr, ⁊ a narba uile, ⁊ do radhrat a ccaoraigheacht don tír iarath, do thaod ó domhnaill cona flócch flán iar mbuaidh, ⁊ ccorccar don chur sin, ⁊ fo bfcc ria ramhain do rónadh an fluaicceadh sin lá hua ndomhnaill.

Brearal ua madagáin (.i. tigearna fíl nanmchadha), fsir caoin crócha, cfnnra ceartbhfsthach décc.

[g] *Until.*—It will be seen that the construction would not make perfect sense without supplying the words enclosed in brackets. "But at length" would be considered better in English.

[h] *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of Fermanagh.

[i] *Cuil-irra.*—This is now applied to a district supposed to be coextensive with the parish of Killaspúgbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of July, 1687, that the district of "Cullurra comprised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspickbrone."

[k] *Caerthanan*, i. e. a place abounding in the mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at the present day, but it is generally called Castlehill in English. It is situated on the west side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until[g] Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out[h] of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irra[i] a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan[k] and Cros-Maoiliona[l], in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable[m]. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

[l] *Cros-Maoiliona.*—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Crosmolina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

[m] *So that they were no longer habitable.*—This might also be rendered "so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards."

AOIS CRIOST, 1527.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cúicc céd, fiche ageacht.

Labhrar abb Lisa gabail décc.

Magnuidir concobar décc, ⁊ Magnuidir do gairm ina ionad don comharba .i. do coincennacht, mac concennacht, mic briain, lá hua nDomhnaill.

Toirrdealbhach mac eiccneachain í Domhnaill, ⁊ feilim mac gofraidh mic Slain Luirgg í Domhnaill do écc.

Mac donnchaid tire hoilella .i. corbmac mac taidhcc mic briain décc, ⁊ imfeagrain do bhíth eidir cloinn ndonnchaid fan tigearnas nó gur goireadh mac donnchaid deoccan mac donnchaid mic murchaid.

Brian mac feilim mic Magnusa uí concobair, ⁊ domhnall mac feilim mic toirrdealbhaigh carraigh uí concobair décc.

Flaithbhertach mac Ruaidhri mic briain méguidir do marbhadh la teallach eachdach .i. lá huaithne mac Magnusa mégramhradhain.

Amlaoibh ócc dubh magamhalgaidh taoiseach calraighe do thuitim lá cloinn colmáin, ⁊ ro dhiogailsiomh é fein sia na marbhadh uair do marbhadh fiacha mageochagáin lair ar an lathair sin.

O cléirigh .i. an giolla riabhach mac taidhcc cairm saoi lé healadhain hi sinchur, i ndán, ⁊ hi lighionn fhir suim, saidhbhir, sochonáigh, ⁊ cumhaing móir éirighe, ⁊ a écc in aibitt San Fhionsein an. 8. la do Mharta.

An doctuir ua duinnsleibhe donnchadh mac eoccain, doctúir hi lighear ⁊ saoi meadhladhnaibh ele, fhir conaigh mhóir, ⁊ Saidhbhsra, ⁊ tigh naoidhfhó coitcinn décc .30. September.

Mac magnusa méguidir .i. tomár ócc mac cathail óicc, mic cathail óicc biathach an trshnaigh, ofricél locha héirne, fhir shccna eólach in ealadhnaibh, fhir so bá lán do clú ⁊ doirdhearcar in gach ionad baí ina chómhoccur, ⁊ a écc.

Ruaidhri mac murchaid mic suibhne do mharbhadh lá a bhraithribh.

[n] *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

[o] *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

[p] *Clann-Colman.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlins, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg[n] O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach[o], i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman[p]; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh[q], and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlins.

[q] *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriarra méigeraid fear faidhbhearra 7 fochonáigh déec.

Caitilín ingin Éuinn mic Donnaill í neill bhfin chraobhdeach dheigeinig do bhaí ag dhíghbhraibh .i. ag ua Raighallaigh ar túr, 7 acc ua Ruairc iarrsin déec iar nongaidh 7 iar naithrige.

Sloicceadh lá hua nDomhnaill aodh mac aodha ruaidh do dhol hi cconnachtaibh, Atiatt tangatttar ima fhochraittre, o baoighill, o dhocairtaigh, na tri mhic fuibhne, Maguidhir, cuconnacht co neirghe amach fhrimanach, 7 maithe iochtair Éonnacht cona nirghe amach 7 ní fo hairireadh leó co riachtatttar magh luirecc. Ro milleadh an tír co lír leó etir arbhar 7 foirceanfhm. Arfhidh lotar iarath co cairlén mór mic goirdealbhaigh dia ghabháil. Bá daingin díothoghlaigh eiridhé ar fo bádhar an uile aidhme ghabhála fri naimhdibh feibh ir deach baoí in erinn an tan rin irin mbaile írin etir bhiudh 7 ordanár 7 gach aidhme arcéna, ara aoi tra fo ghabhrat na maithe rin acc iomfhuidhe imon mbaile, 7 Ro fheathnaighrit a fhlógha ima uirthimceall conár lhiccrit neach anonn nó anall dia fhaicciudh go fo ghabhadh an cairlén leó fo dheóidh.

Ro ghabhadh leó don éur rin cairlén an mhíndoda, cairlén an éalaidh, baile na huamha, 7 an cairlén riabhach, 7 fo bhririt na cairléin rin uile leó iar na nghabháil. Ro marbhadh beór aodh buidhe mac an dubhálraigh uí ghallcubhair ar an fluaicceadh rin (ó ua nDomhnaill) inuchtt an bealaigh buidhe.

Cairlén lhíthbir do chríochnuccadh lá Maghnus ua nDomhnaill etir obair cloiche, chroinn, 7 cláraigh, 7 ua neill a ccoccadh fair. Ar ann fo tionnscnadh an obair rin lá maghnus an céadaoín iar bhféil brenainn irin tramhradh 7 fo chríochnuicceadh a ccuid don tramhradh ceadna.

[r] *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

[s] *Castlemore-Costello*, cairlen mór mic goirdealbhaigh, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this castle is shewn.

[t] *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballaghaderreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

[u] *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baóbóún a éalaió, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

[w] *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces:—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out[r] of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello[s], for the purpose of taking it This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda[t], and the castles of Cala[u], Baile-na-huamha[w], and Castlereagh[x], all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe[y] [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir[z] was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan[a], in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

[x] *Castlereagh.*—See the years 1489, 1499.

[y] *Bealach-buidhe.*—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

[z] *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtrinamhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

[a] *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

AOIS CRIOST, 1528.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cúicc ceo, ṗiċe, a hochc.

O Ruairc eóccan tiġearna na bṗeiṗne uṗṗa coṫaiġṫe eiṁiġh, eanġnaṁa, ⁊ uairle ṗleaċta aoḋa ṗinn déec in aibíṫṫ .S. Ṗronṗeir iar nonġaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫṗiġe.

O bṗiain .i. toirṗḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc an taon mac ġaoiḋil bá ṗoiḋe lé huairle, ⁊ lé heineaċ do lisiṫ moġa, oiḋṗe diongṁala bṗiain boṗoiṁe ar ċongṁáil coccaiḋ ṗé gallaiḃ déec iar nonccaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫṗiġe ⁊ a mac dóirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. conċoḃar mac toirṗḋealḃaiġ.

Ṗionnġuala inġean í bṗiain (.i. Conċoḃair na ṗṗóna mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ mic bṗiain caṫa an aonaiġ) bsin uí ḋoṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ, an aoín bsin ar mó do ċoṗain clú ⁊ oirḋearcur dá mbaoí na coṁaimṗir a lsiṫ ṗṗia cuṗṗ ⁊ ṗṗia hanmain iar ccaiṫsiṁ a haoiṗi ⁊ a hinṁe lé déiṗc, ⁊ lé daonnaċt ⁊ iar mbsiṫ da ḃliaḋain ar ṗiċit in aibíṫṫ San Ṗronṗéir déec an céd lá don coṗccar (.i. an. 5. Ṗebṗuariu), ⁊ a haḋnacal i maiṁiṗtiṗ dúin na ngall do ṗónaḋ ina haimṗir buḋéin.

Conn mac néill mic airṫ í néill ṗaoí ċinnṗsḋna eṗiḋe do ṁarḃaḋ (.i. an. 15. aṗṗil) la mac airṫ óig i neill (.i. ó neill), ⁊ lá cuid do ṗliocṫ aoḋa meguiḋiṗ, ⁊ dá mac í neill (.i. arṫ occ) .i. enṗi, ⁊ coṗbmac baí i laiṁ ag ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a ṗṗaḋ ṗiar an tan ṗin do ṫaḃairṫ (dua néill) do cloinn ċuinn mic néill, ⁊ clanḋ ċuinn do ċṗoċaḋ na deiṗi ṗin a ndiogail a naṫar.

Mac diarmada maiġe luiṗcc (Coṗbmac mac ruaiḋṗi) ṗeiċeaṁ coitċsṁ ar eineaċ ⁊ ar ṗéile, miṗ cṗuaḋa connaċt ar coccaḋ ⁊ coṁṗuaċaḋ, ṗsṗ coṗanta a ċṗiċe ar eaċtaiṗcenélaiḃ déec iar nonġaḋ ⁊ iar naiṫṗiccе ⁊ a deaṗḃṗaṫair diarmait do ġaḃail a ionait.

Macc caṗṫaiġ ṗiaḃaċ doṁnall déec.

Caiṗlén ċúile maoile do ġaḃáil ar mac ndonnchaiḋ lá a deaṗḃṗaṫair ṗsin lá muiṗċeaṗtaċ mac donnchaiḋ mic muṗchaiḋ, ⁊ mac donnchaiḋ ṗéin ⁊

[b] *Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas:* "mac tiġearnain mic taiḋg mic tiġearnain móiṗ, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More."

[c] *The 5th of February.*—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

[d] *In captivity*, literally, "who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen[b]), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February[c]), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity[d] by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardiest man[e] in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

[c] *The hardiest man*, mip cpuaδa connaċt, literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which is rather a rude metaphor.

a mac murchaḋ do ġaḃáil go haiṫġearr iar rin lá hua ndúḃda, ⁊ lar an muirċeartaċ ccéḋna, ⁊ mac ele do mac donnchaiḋ .i. donnchaḋ do ṁarḃaḋ leó an tan rin.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndomnaill (co nḋruing móir dalbanċaiḃ amaille frir im alartrann mac eóin ċaṫánaiġ) hi maiġ luircc, ⁊ an bealaċ buiḋe do ġearraḋ leó. Braiġḋe, ⁊ cíor do ḟaġḃail ó ṁac diarmada, ⁊ toiḋeċt rlán dia tír.

O maoilṁiaḋaiġ taoiseaċ teallaiġ cearḃalláin .i. caṫal mac domnaill mic uaiṫne buiḋe déc.

Ꝑaoṫ ṁór ar nḟirġe an aoíne ria nodlaicc go ro lá rioḋ ár mór ró Éirinn go ro trascair ċioḋ arail do ċumḋaiġṫiḃ cloch ⁊ crann, Ro brir ḃeor mur mainirtre dúin na ngall, Ro ḟuaḋaiġ Ro ḃáiḋ, ⁊ ro ḃrir artraiġe iomḋa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1529.

Aoir Criort, míle, cúicc céḋ, ríċe, anaoí.

Mac ruiḃne ránat domnall ócc mac domnaill, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ruaiḋh tiġearna ránat fri haon bliaḋain déc do raġail ḃair iar ccor aibitte uird muire uime.

Éman mac domnaill mic ruiḃne, ⁊ emann ruaḋ a ṁac do ċuitim in aon ló lá toirrḋealḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri, mic maolmuire mic ruiḃne.

Brian ballaċ mac néill mic cuinn í neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá corbmac mac uiḋelín (iar mbríṫ don corbmac rin hi ffarraḋ briain ḟín ⁊ for a ṁuintemir) iar bfaccḃáil cairrġe fearġura dóiḃ.

Caṫal mac eoccain mic aoḋa meġuiḋir déc.

Brian ruaḋ mac ṡain ṁéġuiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ daon urċor do ḟaiġiḋ acc ṡoarġaire etir ṁuintir na cúile, ⁊ muintir an maċaire.

[f] *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note [z], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

[g] *Teallach-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

[h] *The Mur*, i. e. múr na m-braṫár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe[f] was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain[g] (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur[h] of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the order[i] of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire[k].

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

[i] *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilmacrenan.—See note under the year 1516.

[k] *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mic Dubgaill na halban do marbad lá haod mbuide ua Domnaill daon buille do cloidim i ndorur cúile mic an treóin.

Cairlén cúile mic an trein do gabáil lá magnus ua Domnaill, ⁊ iar ccrúdad a comairle arsi do cinnsi lair an cairlén do brirsi.

An cornamac mac Fergail mic Donnchaid duib mic Aedaccáin raoi fá hoirdearca hi Fhfineacur, ⁊ hi Fhiliddeacht, ⁊ hi mbrisiesmnur tuaite baí hi tiríb Gaidhel décc, ⁊ a adnacal i noilfinn.

Mac Aedaccain (.i. urmuman) .i. Domnall mac Aeda mic Domnaill cinn eiccsi lisse mogha ar fhineacur ⁊ filiddeacht décc.

Eogan mac Feilim mic magnusa, ⁊ a bean grainne ingin conchobair méguidir décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1530.

Aoir criost, mile, cúicc céd, triocat.

Epscop oilfinn .i. an tepscop gréccach décc.

Caibidil na mbratar i nDún na ngall, ⁊ bá he ua Domnaill (.i. aod ócc) do rad dóib gach ní ranngatar a lear, ⁊ rób aidilcc leó don cur rin an ccsin bátar hi Fharrad aroile.

Caitilin ingin mic ruibne bin í dochartaig, ⁊ Róir ingin í catáin bin Feilim í dochartaig décc.

Conchobar ócc o baoicill tanairi baoigeallach do marbad lá cloind ui buigill (.i. niall mac toirrdealbaig) ar an leacach an. 6. Ianuarii.

Féilim mac conchobair ui buigill do marbad lá cloinn ui baoigill.

Maolmuire mac ruibne conrapal tíre bagaine [décc].

Domnall mac briain mic domnaill í neill do dol ar crisi ran machaire

[l] *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note [y], under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

[m] *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note [m], under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

[n] *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the professors of law and physic in Ireland:

"They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions" [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], "and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin[l].

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas[m], poetry, and lay Brehonship[n], in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop[o], died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach[p], on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine[q], [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellowes of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of* 1809, pp. 25, 26.

[o] *The Greek Bishop.*—No account of this bishop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

[p] *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[q] *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ꝑꝑeaṗáṅaċ, ⁊ cṗíċ ḋo ġlacaḋ lá a muintiṗ. An tíṗ ḋo cṗuinniuccaḋ ⁊ a líṅṁain ġo ṗliaḃ bſṫa ġo ṗuccṗaṫ ṗaiṗ, ⁊ ḋoṁnall ḋo ṫionntúḋ ṗṗiṗ an tonṗaiḋ, ⁊ ṗaoínſḋ ṗoṗṗa ġo ṗo láḋ a náṗ laiṗ, ḋú ṁaṗ ġaḃaḋ ḋá mac eoġain ṗuaiḋ í néill ṁ ṗo maṗḃaḋ tṗiúṗ ḋo cloinn Ruaiḋṗi na líṗġan ḋiaṗ mac maġnaiṗ méġṁaṫġaṁna, ⁊ mac enṗi mic bṗiain, ⁊ tomaṗ na caiṗṗcce mac émainn méġuiḋiṗ.

Ġiolla .ꝑaṫṫṗaicc mac coṗbmaic mic aiṗṫ ċúile méġuiḋiṗ ḋécc, ⁊ ṗob eiṗiḋe ṗſṗ a ṁṁe bá ṗſṗṗ tſġ naoiḋſḋ ṁa aimṗiṗ hi ṗṗſṗaiḃ manaċ.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill hi ccúicceaḋ connaċt, Aḋeaḋ ṗo ġaḃ céṫṫuṗ tṗia ċoilltiḃ conċoḃaiṗ, eṗtiḃ ṗiḋe tṗiaṗ an tanaiṗteaċt hi maiġ luiṗcc ḋo conaḋ ḋṗoma ṗúiṗcc taṗ ṗionainn. Ro loiṗcceaḋ, ⁊ ṗo láṁṁilleaḋ muintiṗ eolaiṗ laiṗ, Ro maṗḃaḋ ḋṗonġ ḋia ṁuintiṗ ṁ ċaiṗlén liaṫ ḋṗoma ṁ Mhaġnuṗ mac an ṗiṗḋoṗċa mic ṗuiḃne ⁊ ṁ Mhac mic coilín toiṗṗḋealḃaċ ḋuḃ. Do ċoiḋ iaṗaṁ aṗṗiṁ taṗ ṗionainn ṗiaṗ ḋo maċaiṗe ċonnaċt, ḋo ḋṗoiċſt aṫa moġa taṗ ṗuca, Ro cṗoiṫſḋ, ⁊ ṗo cṗeaċloiṗcceaḋ clann conṁaiġ laiṗ, Ro loiṗcc ḃeóṗ ġlinnṗce ⁊ cill cṗuain bailte mſic ḋáuiḋ, ⁊ ṗuaiṗ éḋala aiḋble ṗna tíṗiḃ ṗin. Ro loiṗcceaḋ beóṗ laiṗ iaṗaṁ baile an tobaiṗ, ⁊ ṗuaiṗ a ċiop ó ua cconċoḃaiṗ ṗuaḋ .i. Se Ṗinġinne ṗan ccſṫṗaṁain ḋá ḋúṫhaiġ, ⁊ tiicc taṗ a aiṗ tṗeṗ an mbealaċ mbuiḋe ġan ḋíṫ ḋo ḋénaṁ ḋó iaṗ millſḋ muiġe luiṗcc. Tanaic iaṗṫtain ḋon bṗiṗṗne ⁊ ṗo loiṗcceaḋ lá ṗluaġ uí ḋoṁnaill an tſġ

[r] *Sliabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note [n], under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

[s] *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note [d], under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

[t] *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Ṗléaṗáca na Ruaṗcaċ.

[u] *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

[v] *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Bealatha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

[x] *Glinsce*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

[y] *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilcrone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilcrone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilcrone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha[r], where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair[s], and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc[t], across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin[u] (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha[v]. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce[x] and Cill-Cruain[y], the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1016, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

cpannġaile ap ḋeach baí in eipinn .i. tíġ ṁíc conṙnaṁa ap loċ aillinne. Ro milleaḃ, ⁊ ro ḋioláiṫpiccheaḋ an bpeipne uile ó ġliaḃ piap leó ḋon tupuṙ pin.

CReaċ ṁóp do ḋénaṁ lá haoḃ mbuiḋe ua nḋoṁnaill i nġailṡnġaiḃ.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua nḋoṁnaill (hi mí Septembep do ġonnpaḋ) ap mac uilliam búpc ḋia po milleaḃ blaḋ ṁóp ḋon típ. Ro hṡpnaiḋmeaḋ píṫ ṡtoppa iapttain, ⁊ tiġe ó ḋoṁnaill plán ḋia ṫiġe.

IApla cille ḋapa gṡpóiḋ mac gṡpóiḋ (baí pé ċian hi láiṁ acc pí Saxan) do ṫeaċt in Eppinn, ⁊ Iuptip Saxanaċ do ṫṡét laip, ⁊ a mbṡiṫ ap aon acc milleaḃ móṙain pa gaoiḋealaiḃ. Ro gaḃaḋ leó ḋna ó Raiġilliġ iap ttteaċt ina ccṡnn ap a mioċt pṡin.

Ruḋpaiġe mac eoccain mic aoḋa bailḃ mic pṡain uí ḋoċapṫaiġ, échṫ móp ina ṫíp pṡin do écc.

Inġṡn uí ḃaoíġill .i. Róip inġṡn toippḋealḃaiġ mic néill puaiḋ bṡn ḋéṙcach ḋeiġeiniġ, ⁊ Síle inġṡn uí ṗallaṁain bṡn caipppe mic an ṗpiopa bṡn ḋaonnaċtaċ ḋeiġḋealḃḋa do écc.

Aoḋ ó plannaccain mac pṡpṙúin inṙi maiġe paṁ raoí i nṡccna, ⁊ i nealaḋain, pṡp puaipc, Séġainn, ⁊ pṡp po ba maiṫ tíġ naoiḋṡḋ déec.

AOIS CRIOST, 1531.

Aoíp Cpiopt, Míle, cuicc céḋ, tpioċa, ahaon.

Tuaṫal mac í neill .i. mac aipt mic cuinn do ġaḃáil lá hua néll .i. lé conn mac cuinn.

[a] *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

[a] *An English Justiciary.*—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

[b] *O'Reilly.*—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

[c] *Upon honour*, ap a mioċt pṡin, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava[z] on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gailcanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary[a]; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly[b], who had gone upon honour[c] to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss[d] in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful[e] woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh[f], a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But ma ccoinn in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and ap a mocc pin does not mean "without being invited," but "on their own word of honour."

[d] *A great loss*, éce mór, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

[e] *Beautiful*, deirgbealbda, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

[f] *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Toorash, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Mag caṙṫaiġ ṙiaḃaċ doṁnall mac ṙinġin mic diarmada tiġearna ua ccaiṙṙṙe, ṙṙ ro ba maiṫ ṙmaċt, ⁊ ṙiaġail, ṙṙ ro ba maiṫ oineaċ ⁊ ṙṙġnaṁ, ṙṙ tucc ġairm einiġ ḋṙṙaiḃ Ḋṙeann doneoċ baí ag cuingiḋ nṙiṫ dib, do écc.

Donnchaḋ mac toirṙḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃṙiain tánairi tuaḋmuṁan ṙṙ denṁa einiġ, ⁊ uairle décc.

Mac í doċarṫaiġ .i. niall mac conċoḃair ċarṙaiġ décc.

Conn mac Sṙain buiḋe mégmaṫġaṁna do ṁarḃaḋ lá máġ maṫġaṁna, ⁊ lá cloinn ḃṙiain mégmaṫġaṁna.

Ḋoċċan mac giollapaṫṫraicc óicc mégṡuiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ lá a dearḃraṫair (.i. emann).

Conċoḃar mac caṫail mic duinn mégṡuiḋir do marḃaḋ la híoċṫar tíre.

O ṙlannaccáin tuaiṫe ṙáṫa Maġnur mac gilliberṫ mic corbmaiċ ṙaoí lé huairle, ⁊ congṁálaiḋ tiġe aoiḋṙḋ décc (25. ṙebruarii), ⁊ ó ṙlannaġáin do ġairm do giolla íora mac toirṙḋealḃaiġ.

Muirċṙṫaċ mac conċoḃair meġ coċláin ṙriṙir gailinne, ⁊ biocaire léṫmanċáin do ṫuitim hi ṙṙiull lá toirṙḋealḃaċ ócc ó maoíleaċlainn ⁊ lá ruḋṙaiġe.

Diarmaitt mac Sṙain mic aoḋa an tí do bṙṙṙ uairle ⁊ daonnaċt do ṙliaċt aoḋa mic maolṙuanaiḋ décc.

Corbmac mac caṫail óicc mic caṫail, mic Maġnura ṙṙ tiġe aoiḋṙḋ oirḋearc décc.

Tuaṫal mac í ḋoṁnalláin maċaire maonmaiġe, ⁊ giolla paṫṫraicc mac aḋaiṁ mic an baird décc.

Inoraicciḋ lé mac Mhégṡuiḋir corbmac hi ccenel ṙṙaḋaiġ, do ṙónaḋ creaċ lair irin maiġin rin ar mac briain í neill, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ mac briain ṙṙirin acc tóraiġeaċt a creiċe, ⁊ do ṙáḋ mac megṡuiḋir an ccreiċ lair.

[g] *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

[h] *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note [c], under the year 1520.

[i] *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

[k] *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality[g] and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire[h].

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinn[i], and Vicar of Liath-Manchain[k], was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe[l], and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman Catholic chapel of this parish.

[l] *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note [z].

Slóicceaḋ lar an iurtir Saxanaċ, lé hiarla cille darra, ⁊ lé maiṫiḃ ġaoiḋel Éireann hi ttír neoccain ar tarraing ḟ doṁnaill ⁊ neill óicc ḟ neill, ⁊ Sleaċta aoḋa ḟ neill, ⁊ tír eoccain do lorccaḋ leó ó ḋún ġál co haḃainn ṁóir. Cairlén nua puirt an faillsccáin do ḃrirsiḋ, ⁊ dutḥaiġ briain na moiċeirġe do ċrsch lorccaḋ lar an fluaċc ísin, ⁊ muineaċáin dracchbáil folaṁ for a ccionn. O doṁnaill ⁊ niall do ḋol hi ccsnn an tfluaicch ġalloa rin co cinnaird, ⁊ cairlén cinnaird do ḃrirsiḋ leó. O nell imorra baí riḋe fluaġ díríme ré a nuċt co nár laṁrat dol ċairir rin hi ttír neoccain co ro imráirioc na slóiġ rin dia ttiġibh lisṫ ar lisṫ gan síṫ gan oraḋ aġ ua neill riú.

Ruaiḋri ġalloa mac ḟ neill do ġaḃail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aoḋ ócc mac tomair mic tomair mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ méġuiḋir déce iar mbrisiṫ buaḋa ó doṁan ⁊ o ḋsṁan.

Semur ó flannaccain mac psrrúin innri, fsr ro ba mór ainm ⁊ oirdearcur ina ṫír fsin déce.

Ḃaile uí donnġaile dionnraiġiḋ lá niall ócc mac airt mic cuinn ḟ néll an baile do ḃrirsiḋ lair, ⁊ mac ḟ néill (dalta uí ḋonnġaile) do ġaḃail ⁊ a ḃrisiṫ lair co neaċaiḃ, ⁊ co nedalaiḃ an ḃaile araon rir.

Cairlen ḃeóil leice do ġaḃáil le haoḋ mbuiḋe ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ buaiḋreaḋ tire conaill do ṫeaċt de rin.

Maġuiḋir do ḋol fluaġ hi ttír conaill ar tarraing uí doṁnaill ar ro ḃátar clann uí ḋoṁnaill i fritḃearr fria roile ar oṁan neċ uaḋaiḃ do

[m] *Dungal.*—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

[n] *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note [a], under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

[o] *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

[p] *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

[q] *Kinard.*—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

[r] *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

[s] *Baile-Ui-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal[m] to Abhainn-mhor[n], demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain[o], and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe[p]. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard[q], and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis[r], a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile[s] was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly[t], and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618–19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

[t] *Foster-son of O'Donnelly.*—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-an-diomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ꝓoċtain ꝓia na ꝓoile ı ccſnnuꝓ ıaꝓ nécc a naṫaꝓ aꝓ ꝓo lſṫ ainm ⁊ eiꝓdeaꝓcaꝓ Maġnuꝓa uí doṁnaill ꝓó Ḃꝓinn uile, ní namá hı ccenel cconaill acṫ ıꝓ na tíꝓiḃ a neaċtaiꝓ, ⁊ ꝓo baí acc ꝓoꝓꝓán ꝓoꝓ a ḃꝓaiṫꝓiḃ ꝓainnꝓiuḋ. Ḃá himſccla lá hua ndoṁnaill ġailḟine do ḋénaṁ ḋóiḃ ꝓoꝓ aꝓoile ⁊ a ḋol ꝓſn ı neineiꝓte aꝓꝓ a loꝓ conaḋ aiꝓe ꝓo ṫoġaiꝓm ua doṁnaill Maġuiḋiꝓ dıa ꝓaiġiḋ duꝓ an ccaoṁꝓaṫṫíꝓ Maġnuꝓ do ċuiḃdıuġaḋ ꝓꝓı taiꝓiꝓı ⁊ bꝓaṫaiꝓꝓı ꝓꝓı a ċoṁḟuilıḋiḃ. Do ċóıḋ ıaꝓaṁ maġuıḋıꝓ ⁊ aoḋ buıḋe ua doṁnaill co na ꝓoċꝓaıde ġo ꝓanġatꝓaꝓ co ꝓınn ġo ꝓo ċꝓſċꝓat ına mbaoí ꝓó ṁámuꝓ Mhaġnuꝓa ó oꝓ co hoꝓ. Ḃá hann baoí Maġnuꝓ an tan ꝓın ꝓoꝓ ꝓaiṫċe caiꝓléın na ꝓınne ġo líon a ṫıonóıl, do ċuatꝓaꝓ tꝓa clann maġnuꝓa co ndꝓuınġ dıa muıntıꝓ ṫaꝓ ꝓccaiꝓḃ beccoıce aꝓ ıonchaiḃ an ḃaıle ı naıꝓſꝓ ⁊ ı ndóċum an tꝓlóıġ baí dıa ꝓaiġiḋ. Sꝓaoínteaꝓ ꝓoꝓꝓa lá maġuıḋıꝓ ⁊ lá haoḋ mbuıḋe ġo ꝓo cuıꝓıt ġo haımḋeónaċ ꝓó ḋıdſn an caiꝓlſn. Do ḃſꝓt aon do ṁuıntıꝓ ġallċuḃaiꝓ do ṁaꝓcꝓluaġ maġnuꝓa ꝓoꝓġaṁ do ġae ꝓoꝓ ṫoiꝓꝓdealḃaċ mac donnchaiḋ mıc bꝓıaın mıc ꝓılıꝓ meġuıḋıꝓ, ⁊ do eꝓná beóġonta aꝓ, ⁊ bꝓſṫa ıaꝓaṁ dıa ṫıġ co néꝓḃailt ꝓıa ccıonn teóꝓa noıḋċe ıaꝓ mbuaıḋ naıṫꝓıġe. Do taot cáċ uaıḋıḃ dıa lonġꝓoꝓt ıaꝓaṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1532.

Aoiꝓ Cꝓıoꝓt, míle, cuıcc céd, tꝓıoċat, a dó.

Tomaꝓ mac ꝓıaꝓaıꝓ ꝓuaıḋ (.ı. ıaꝓla uꝓmuṁan) do ṁaꝓḃaḋ ı noꝓꝓaıġıḃ lé dıaꝓmaıtt mac ġıolla ꝓaṫꝓaıcc, aḋḃaꝓ tıġeaꝓna oꝓꝓaıġe an dıaꝓmaıd ꝓın, ⁊ níꝓ ḃó cıan ıaꝓ ꝓın ġo ꝓo toiꝓḃıꝓeaḋ dıaꝓmaıd lá a deaꝓbꝓaṫaiꝓ ꝓéın (lá mac ġıolla ꝓaṫꝓaıcc) don ıaꝓla, ⁊ ꝓo cſnġlaḋ dıaꝓmaıtt ıaꝓaṁ laꝓ an ıaꝓla a ndíoġaıl a ṁıc, ⁊ ġaċ uılc ele da ndeaꝓnaḋ lé dıaꝓmaıt ꝓꝓıꝓ ġó ꝓın.

[u] *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory."

[x] *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[y] *Opposite*, aꝓ ıonchaiḃ .ı. aꝓ aġaiḋ, no óꝓ coṁaiꝓ. The phrase eıneaċ ı n-ıonchaiḃ is used throughout these Annals in the sense of "face to face."

[z] *Forced to retreat:* literally, "they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle."

[a] *Belonging to:* literally, "one of the O'Gallaghers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other[u], after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige[x], opposite[y] the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat[z] into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to[a] Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped[b], severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot Mac Gillapatrick[c], who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapatrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

[b] *Escaped*, ꝏ erna beóġonca.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights afterwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

[c] *Mac Gillapatrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

O cſrbaill (Maolruanaiḋ) an taon ſſr bá ſſrr gart, gairceaḋ, aġ ⁊ oirḋearcar dia ċinél ſſirin, an tí dár bó buiḋeaċ dáṁ, ⁊ deóraiḋ eccalra ⁊ éiccri, ⁊ ar mo do ṫionoil, ⁊ do ṫioḋlaic taimic dia ḃunaiḋ ṗṙéiṁ, Cuingiḋ congṁala cáiċ, Sdiúir ċſrt coḃraiḋ a ċinſḋ buaċail tſnn tairttil na ttreaḃ, mál meaḋraċ móṙḋálaċ muman, lſġ lóġṁar, gſm ċarṙṁogail, inneóin ṗorair, ⁊ uaiṫne óir na neileaċ déec (.i. la ṗele maṫa ruircel) ina longṙort ſſin, ⁊ a ṁac ſſrgananm dóirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ. Maiḋm an lá rin ṗéin ṗé néec maolruanaiḋ lá a ċloind ar iarla urmuman, ⁊ ar cloinn trſain í cſrbaill. Ro bſnaḋ daoíne ⁊ eiċ iomḋa, ⁊ ordanar dá ngoirṫi ṗaḃcúin díḃ, conid de do lſn bél aṫa na ṗraḃcún don áṫ in ro ṗraoíneaḋ an maiḋm ír in ⁊ bá hé rin corccar déiḋſnaċ Maolruanaiḋ. Ro gairead ó cſrbaill (aṁail a duḃramar) ḋṙiorgananm ar belaiḃ a ṙinnrior clann trſain uí cſrbaill. Tangatar uile iomḋa treimit rin irin tír ar ro ġabrat clann trſain cetur cairlén biorra, ⁊ ro ṁillriot an tír ar. Ro ṫuit mac an ſſrrúin uí ċearbaill lá mac í cearbaill .i. lá tadcc caoċ ar raiṫċe biorra. AS a haiṫle rin ro tarraing ó cſrbaill (ſſrgananm) a ċliaṁain .i. iarla cille dara iurtir na hEireann ar

[d] *Generosity*, gart.—This word is explained eineaċ by O'Clery, and ṗele in Cormac's Glossary.

[e] *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buaċail tſnn tairtil na ttreaḃ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buaċail really means "a cowboy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

[f] *Munster champion.*—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two baronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperlye and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

[g] *Carbuncle gem.*—This is a far better metaphor than "buaċail tſnn-tairtil na ttreaḃ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins.*

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity[d], valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes[e]; a jocund and majestic Munster champion[f]; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem[g]; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans[h], died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falcons[i], in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún[k]; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it[l]. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green[m] of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhain[n] [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

[h] *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Balldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

[i] *Falcons*, ꝑabcúin.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris.*

[k] *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

[l] *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

[m] *Green*, ꝑaiṫċe, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

[n] *Cliamhain.*—This word means *relative by marriage.* Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn tṡaín gur gabad leó cairlen cille iurin, cairlén na heccairi, ⁊ cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro ṡuidṡiod iarain i ttimċeall biorrae, ⁊ baí deabaid ṡtorra ⁊ bárda an cairlein go ro bṡn peilér ina ṫaob don iarla ar an ccairlén amaċ. Ro dícleiṫ innṡin go ro gabad an cairlén. Luid an tiarla tar a air, ⁊ baí an pelér inn, ⁊ bá iṡin earrać ar ceinn taimicc ar an taob arail de. Bá droṡaiṫmṡc bair maolṡuanaid uí cṡribaill do ṡáidṡó.

Mile bliadain ir cúicc céd,
ṡiċe ⁊ dá bliadain décc,
ó ġṡin criosṫ do ṡlánaiġ ṡinn,
go ṡoġmar báir uí ċṡribaill.

Eoccan mac tiġearnáin mic eoccain uí Ruairc ṡaoí duine uasail do marbad lá hua maoilmiadaiġ, ⁊ lá a braiṫṡib i maimirtir droma dá eṫiar.

Toirrdealbać mac meg ṡlannchaid do marbad lá a diar dearbraṫar ṡṡn i ndorur baile mégṡlannchaid, ⁊ brian ó ruairc do millead mórán i ndartraiġe tṡer an marbad ṡin.

Máire inġṡn mic ṡuibne ṡánat bean uí baoiġill décc co hobann iar na hearccar dia heoċ i ndorur a baile ṡéin, 21 april.

Mac uidlín ualtar mac gṡróitt do marbad i nṡcclair dúine bó, ⁊ conċobar mac uí caṫáin, ṡṡr toiciṫeać tromċonáiġ do lorccad and ⁊ Mac conulad .i. Semur mac airt mic conulad do gabál lá cloinn domnaill ċléirġ í caṫáin.

[o] *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

[p] *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglish, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

[q] *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglish, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

[r] *Sat round, &c.*—Ro ṡuidṡiod iarain i ttimċeall biorrae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birræ*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis.* This is the Irish phrase to express "they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle."

[s] *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

"The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inrode with his Army into Ely O'Caroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Caroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin[p], the castle of Eaglais[p], and the castle of Baile-an-duna[q]. They afterwards sat round Birr[r]; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side[s].

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo[t]; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh[u] (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

rassing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Caroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

[t] *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

[u] *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba Fíodnaca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacain airchinneach achaid bliadhe décc.

Mac ramhradhain .i. mac Magnusa mic tomáis taoiseach teallaigh eachdach décc.

Sean mac pilip mic toirrdealbhaigh, mic pilip meguidir do marbhadh lá domhnall mac mhéguidir .i. mac conchonnacht mic briain mic pilip daon rathadh do fein.

O maolchonaire tórna décc, ⁊ ó maolconaire do ghairm ina ionadh do chonchobhar mac domhnaill ruaidh, ⁊ a éccridhe go hairchghrir iar rin.

O domhnaill, ⁊ Magnidir ar ndol hi ccenn an iustis Shaxanaigh .i. uilliam fceimonton, ⁊ fann ⁊ cattach do chengal dóibh ré foile, an iustis do theacht leó hi tír eogain, ⁊ dún nGenainn do bhreaghadh, ⁊ an tír do milleadh.

Iarla cille dara .i. gerroitt mac gerróitt do theacht i nerinn ina iustís on ríghi.

O domhnaill do dol hi maigh luirgg cona fhloghaibh, ⁊ mac domhnaill lair .i. alasdrann mac eóin cathanaigh, Ro cheachadh, ⁊ ro loiscedh Magh luirgg lá hua ndomhnaill do ratt mac diarmata a riar dó ro deóidh gur bó fíodhach fhir.

Clann uí néill .i. clann airt óicc, domhnall, ⁊ tuathal baí a bratt a mbraighdhenach acc ua neill do crochadh lair.

Cairlen airdh na riagh do ghabháil lá cloinn í dubhda ar mac fhain a burc ⁊ coccadh dhirghe sthorra, ⁊ fhiocht riocairt a burc. Creacha ⁊ marbhtha iomdha do dhénamh dóibh fhor aroile.

Creacha aidhble ⁊ airgeadhe aimiarmartacha do dhénamh lá niall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac domhnaill, ⁊ a mbrisidh lair hi fhfhraibh manach.

Corbmac mac meguidir do ghabháil i ffiuill lá cloinn í neill .i. lé fhindoirgha mac cuinn mic cuinn, ⁊ la feilim doiblénaigh mac airt óicc mic cuinn í neill, ⁊ dhongh dá marcfluagh do mhaidhadh amaille fhir im uilliam mac diarmata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

[w] *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

[x] *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

[y] *On both sides*, literally, "on each other."

[z] *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice[w].

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh[x] [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides[y].

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach[z], the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

[z] so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, *anglice* O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraiḋ ⁊ imón ngiolla ḃallaċ mac enri ḃuiḋe mic gorraiḋ go roċaiḋib ele, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ ciḋ aṗaill ann ḃeór. Cid iatt clann í neill dna níṗ ḃó hiomlán lotṫaṗ ṗoṗ ccúlaiḃ aṗ do buaileaḋ ⁊ do loiteaḋ uṗṁór a muintire im ṗeilim mac í néill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1533.

Aoiṗ Criosṫ, míle, cúicc céḋ triocha atrí.

Mac diarmatta maiġe luirc diarmaid mac Ruaiḋri mic diarmata do ṁarḃaḋ a ṗṗiull lá cloinn eoccain mic taiḋcc mic diarmatta, ⁊ eoccan mac taiḋcc do gaḃáil tiġearnaiṗ na deadhaiḋ.

O maolmuaiḋ domnall caoċ mac an ċoṗnaṁaiġ tiġearna ṗeaṗ cceall do ṁarḃaḋ a ṗṗiull lá a dearḃraṫaiṗ ṗéin (.i. cuċoicriċe), ⁊ lá mac a dearḃraṫaṗ .i. aṗt aṗ ṗaiṫċe lainne heala, ⁊ ó maolmuaiḋ do ġairm dá dearḃraṫaiṗ .i. caṫaoiṗ.

Ṗeilim bacaċ mac neill mic cuinn í neill déc.

Da mac ṗeilim mic Ruaiḋri ḃacaiġ í neill do ṁarḃaḋ la Maġnuṗ ua ndomnaill.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic airt do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn meguiḋir.

Cairlén ṗliccġ do gaḃail lá taḋcc óc mac taiḋcc, mic aoḋa uí conċoḃair aṗ ionnṗaiccid oiḋċe iaṗ mbraṫ an ḃaile, ⁊ iaṗ na ċuṗ amaċ do baṗdaiḃ an cairléin ṗín.

Cairlén aird na riaġ do ġaḃáil maṗ an ccéadna ṗan oiḋċe lá cloinn tomaiṗ a búrc aṗ ċloinn í dúḃda.

Creaċ ṁór do ḋénaṁ lá hua ndomnaill aṗ ua nġrra mbuiḋe etir dá aḃainn tré na aiṁṗiṗ do ḋénaṁ dua nġrra.

Niall mac murchaiḋ mic ruiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ aṗ droiċṡt ṗliccġ. Dá heriḋe óc macaoṁ bá ṗṡṗ, ⁊ bá dṡṗrcaiġṫe dia ċiniḋ bundéin.

Muirċeartaċ mac ṗeilim, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ carraiġ uí conċoḃair do

[a] *Fircall*, ṗeaṗa ceall.—See note [c], under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

[b] *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall[a], was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla[b] by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers[c], because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

[c] *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

ċroċaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill ar faiṫċe ċairléin eanaiġh iar ffréimdeaḋ da cloinn, ⁊ dá braiṫriḃ an baile do ṫaḃairt ar.

Iarla ċille dara do ṫeaċt arír go hele do ċaḃair firgaṅainm í cearḃaill go ruide an ríoin, ⁊ a ḃríṫ a brorḃairi imon ccairléin, ⁊ conrapal maiṫ dia ṁuintir do ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ a iompuḋ iar ngabáil an ḃaile. O cirḃaill do gairm duaiṫne ċarraċ mac Sían in accaiḋ firgaṅainm, ⁊ ṡraonta coccaiḋ déircce i néle trítrin.

Corbmac mac coċláin tiġearna cloinne conċoḃair decc.

Caṫaoír mac coċláin airċinneaċ ċluana mic nóir décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1534.

Aoír Criort, mile, cuic ced, trioċa, a ceaṫair.

O conċoḃair ruaḋ taḋcc buide mac caṫail ruaid décc, ⁊ ó conċoḃair do ġairm dá ṁac .i. toirrḋealḃaċ ruaḋ.

Mac diarmada maiġe luircc (eoccan) décc ran ccarraicc iar mbríṫ bliaḋain a ttiġearnar, ⁊ Macc luircc do ḃeiṫ earaontaḋaċ cogṫaċ re a linn, Mac diarmatta do gairm dabb na búille .i. aoḋ mac corbmaic mic diarmatta. Clann taiḋcc mic diarmatta do ġaḃail na cairrcce fair, ⁊ nír ḃó lucca a ċáċ ṡaraonta an tíre ré a linn.

Eoccan mac aoḋa mic néill mic cuinn, an taoín fear ba fearr do rhioċt aoḋa buide do ṁarḃaḋ lá halbanċoiḃ duṅcor do ṙaiġitt for loċ cuan.

Toirrḋealḃaċ duḃ ó diomaraicc do ṁarḃaḋ a ffriull lá a bratair féin, la Muirċeartaċ ócc ó ndíomaraicc iar mbríṫ ḋó ar rlánaḋ dé ⁊ naoíṁ éiṁin, ⁊ Muirċeartaċ ócc buḋḋéin do ṁarḃaḋ a ttraide iar rin lá hua mórda tre ṁiorḃuiliḃ dé, ⁊ éiṁin.

O ġallcuḃair .i. Emann mac eóin mic tuaṫail décc co hobann.

Corbmac mac rírġail mic an baird, raoí lé dán aon bá fírr baoí ina aimrir dia ċinsḋ a líṫ fri deirc ⁊ fri daonnaċt décc nongad, ⁊ iar naiṫriccc.

[d] *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

[e] *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach[d], his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin[e]; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Conor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Conor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan[f].

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin[g]. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

[f] *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

[g] *St. Evin.*—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Maolmuire mac eoċaḋa aḋbar ollaṁan laiġean lé ḋán, fír ſhccna iollḋánaċ bá maiṫ tſġ naoiḋſḋ do ṁarḃaḋ go tſccmaireaċ lá ḋſrbṗáṫṗiḃ a ṁaṫar lá cloinn í ṫuaṫail.

Maġnur buiḋe ó ḋuiḃġſnnáin do taċtaḋ dá ṁnaoí fſin ran oiḋċe.

Eccnaċ, ⁊ iomċoraoíḋ mór do ḋol ó maiṫiḃ gall ⁊ ón comairle ar an iurtir (iarla cille ḋara gſroitt ócc mac gſróitt, mic tomair forlaṁaiḋ nſirt ⁊ cuṁaċta Eireann) gur an ríġ an toċtṁaḋ enri go Saxaiḃ, ⁊ an tiarla do ḋol do ṗaiġiḋ an ríġ do ġaḃail a lſiṫṗcéil frir, ⁊ níṗ bo tarḃa dó ar ro gaḃaḋ é, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ iṗin tor, ⁊ baoí ann fri hſḋ mḃliaḋna, ⁊ ro bár acc imirt ḋliġiḋ fair. Ro ṗáccaiḃ an tiarla gſróitt cloiḋiṁ an riġ aġa mac tomar ag dol dó go raxaiḃ. Atbſrat aroile gur bó he uilliam fcceimonton baoí ina iurtir in ionaḋ ġearóitt.

AOIS CRIOST, 1535.

Aoír Criort, mile, cuicc ceḋ, triocha, a cúicc.

IArla cille ḋara (.i. iurtir na hEireann) gſróitt ócc mac gſróitt inic tomair ḋearṗcaiġṫeaċ gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal Eireann ina aimṗir, uair ní namá ro lſṫ a ainm ⁊ a eiḋearcur ro erinn uile acht ro clor hi criochaiḃ eitirṫiġianaiḃ eaċtair ċeneóil a allaḋ, ⁊ a aṗḋ nór, do écc ina braiġḋſnur hi lonnḋain. Ro gaḃ iarṁ mac an iarla .i. tomar ag díoġail a aṫar ar ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ar gaċ naén tucc ṗoċann dia ċor a hſirinn, ⁊ ro aṫċuir cloiḋſṁ an ríġ uaḋa, ⁊ do ġní uilc iomḋa fri gallaiḃ, ⁊ ro ġeiḃ airḋerroc aṫa cliaṫ aoiḋeaḋ lair, ar

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note [r], under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

[h] *His son Thomas.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

[i] *Skeffington.*—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

[k] *Who had been instrumental*, literally, "*dederunt causam*, who gave cause." Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland); and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas[h]. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffington[i] who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental[k] in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop[l] of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and procured the murder of Archbishop Alan; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

[l] *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baoíṡiḋe i naccaiḃ a aṫar ⁊ ro marḃaḋ beor daoine ele amaille friṡ. Do gaḃaḋ lair baile aṫa cliaṫ on ngsta nua amach, ⁊ do radaḋ geill ⁊ braiġde ḋó ar a ómhan ón ccuitt ele don baile. Ro léirairccsiḋ, ⁊ ro láinmilleaḋ fine ġall ó Shliaḃ ruaḋ go droicṫsi aṫa gur ḃó fóḋ criṫiġ an míḋe uile la mac an iarla don cur sin. Iar ná ḟior sin don síġ do ċuir fóirṁḋin go gallaiḃ .i. uilliam scemonton ina iurtir, ⁊ linard grai go ccoḃlaċ mór amaille friu ⁊ ro gabratt siḋe acc milleaḋ a mbaoí fó ṁamur mic an iarla. Gaḃṫar leó iartain baile tomair .i. Maġ nuaḋat ⁊ ro ionnarbratt tomar ar an tír. Eirgitt beór coicceard dearbraṫar a aṫar i naghaiḋ tomair do congnaṁ lá gallaiḃ (Semur mscscṡ, oiliuér, Sean, uater, ⁊ Risdsd) ar bá dóiġ leó gomaḋ la haon aca an iarlaṫ dia ccloíṫi inní tomar. An tan na caoṁnacṫar na raxain réṁráite tomar do sgaḃail iar mbuain a bailtsḋ ⁊ a ṁainer de, ⁊ iar ná aṫcur i nuṫ gaoiḋel ḋúirciri erean, ⁊ go ronnraḋaċ síol mbriain, ⁊ ó conċoḃair fairge, ⁊ iatréin uile ina ccleiṫ ċobraiḋ coṁnairt ina naccaiḋ ag coccaḋ friú bá hé ní do rcerúdraṫ ina nairle brécc síḋ do taircerin dó, ⁊ cealcc do ḋénaṁ ċuicce go ro faoiḋṡṫ lord linard hi ccsnn mic an iarla, ⁊ ro ṫinġeall siḋe rardún dó a huṫ an síġ go ro ḃrécc lair go raxaiḃ é. Gaḃṫar mac an iarla fo ċéduir, ⁊ cuirṫsi hi ttor an riġ é i mbraiġdsnur ⁊ ċimiḋeaṫ. Tanaic lord linard i nerinn tar a air doriḋiri, ⁊ ro écc an iurtir baoí i nerinn .i. uilliam Scemonton, ⁊ geiḃiḋrium ionaḋ an iurtir cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

[m] *Slieve Roe.*—Sliaḃ ruaḋ, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the county of Dublin.

[n] *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: "Gu raiḃi Eiriu 'na h-aéntumḋ ċriṫiġ da'n coimeirġi sin." This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear."

[o] *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe[m] to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] tremble[n] beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery[p]; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

[p] *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of "the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

7 tucc dia ḟaicciḋ clann iarla ṁóir cille dara .i. clann gríoṫt mic tomair, Semur mirgíc, Oileuér, Sían uáṫér, 7 Rirdeard 7 batṫar ina caoiṁṫeaṫ, 7 ina muintearar do grer. Ro gabaḋ lair iatt ró deóiḋ iar mbeiṫ dóiḃ for a ionṫaiḃ, 7 do ṁuir do ḟaiġiḋ riġ Saxan iad. Ro cuirit ríde ró cédóir hi ttor an ríġ airm i mbaoí oiḋre na hiarlaṫta .i. tomar go mbatṫar ann ina ríreap.

Eiccneaṫan mac doṁnaill í doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn uí baoiġill.

INġín í neill Siuban inġín ṁuinn mic enrí mic eoccain bín Maġnura uí doṁnaill déc (.i. an. 21. Augurt) a lár mbóin a haoír 7 a hinṁe, bín a haora bá dírrccaiġṫe cráḃaḋ, 7 ṁineaṫ baí in aon aimrir ria ar nír bó rlán di aṫt .xlii. an tan ro ḟaoíḋ a rrirat, 7 a haḋnacal go honorać hi maimirtir .S. Broinreir hi ndún na ngall.

Mac ruiḃne tire bóġaine Maolmuire mór mac neill mic ruiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ hi ḟrioll lá a dearḃraṫair ríin .i. niall ag dorur cairlín mic ruiḃne .i. Raṫain a breil rúair 7 póil.

Brúdorṫa mag coṫláin tiġearna dealḃna ṡṫra déc, 7 felim mac máoílir meg coṫláin do gabail a ionaiḋ.

Finġin mac connla még coṫlain do ṁarḃaḋ lá ríġanainm mac firdorṫa.

Muirṫeartaṫ mac donnchaiḋ, mic murchaiḋ, 7 a ḋiar mac Sían glar 7 fearġal do ṁarḃaḋ hi ṁaiġ imleaṫ lá hua nġra mbuiḋe iar na mbrath go meablaṫ do neoṫ da muintir ríin.

Maiḋm mór do ṫabairt lá mac aṁlaoiḃ dú. inar marḃaḋ tiġearna claonġlairi, 7 Mac giobúin, 7 córuccaḋ mór do cloinn tiriġ, ro marḃaḋ ann fór a ffriotġuin maolmuire mac briain mic ruiḃne conrapal mic aṁlaoiḃ a ttoraṫ na hiomġona.

to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal clemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

[q] *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

[r] *Delvin Eathra*, dealḃna eaṫra.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[s] *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kilcolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

[t] *Mac Auliffe*.—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain[q], on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra[r], died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach[s] by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe[t] gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais[u] and Mac Gibbon[w], with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy[x]. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

[u] *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzgeralds.—See note [e], under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

[w] *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

[x] *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallowglasses in Ireland.

Maoileachlainn mac cairppre í Birn do marbad lá cloinn cathail mic meic diarmata.

AOIS CRIOST, 1536.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cuicc céd, tríocha, a Se.

Maimirtir dromma dá eiriar do lorccad go tscemaireach fan oidhe iar ccodlad do cách a ccoitchinne, ⁊ eremon ó domnaill bratair minur do lorccad innte, ⁊ morán maithfra archfna do milleadh innte.

Teadhmanna ⁊ galra ile ir in mbliadhain si .i. pláigh coitchfnn, galar breac, flux, ⁊ fiabhras dia ro éccrat rochaidhe.

Corbmacócc mac corbmaic mic taidhcc méghcarthaigh, aon rogha gaoidheal lifhe mogha déccc iar mbrisiudh buadha ó dhomhan, ⁊ o dhsman ⁊ a adhnacal hi ccill chredhe.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird, Sean mac Riocaird mic emainn déccc ⁊ coccadh mór dhirghe hi cloinn Riocaird fan tighearnas dia ro gairmsidh da mac uilliam irin tír, Mac uilliam do Rirdeard bacach mac uilliccc, ⁊ mac uilliam duillsccc mac Riocaird óicc, ⁊ uillsccc na ccsnd do bhíth ag congnamh lá Rirdeard mbacach.

O Raghailligh fhrghal mac fsain mic cathail tighearna ua mbriúin ⁊ conmaicne fhr, fial, forraidh, firinneach, dearlaicthach dhighemigh déccc iar ccomain ⁊ fasarfaic.

Mag flannchaidh taoísreach dartraighe .i. fhradhach mac uilliam déccc, ⁊ bá fhr dérchach, daonnachtach eiridhe.

Tomas ó huiccinn oide fhr nerenn, ⁊ alban lé dán déccc.

Feilim mac feilim í ruairc déccc i nghsimel ag brian mac eoccain mic tighearnain í ruairc.

Cathal mac Sfoinín, mic Sfain uí maoilmoichsrghe fhr biothcaithmhsc buan conáigh do écc.

[y] *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

[z] *Kilcrea.*—See note [y], under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note [e], under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

[a] *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

[b] *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads, so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note [w], under the year 1432, p. 889, and note [v], under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

[c] *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac[y], the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea[z].

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh[a], the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann[b] sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne[c], a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian[d], the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

[d] *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

Maire iocrair connacht .i. tadhcc ócc mac taidhcc, mic aodha tadhcc mac cathail óicc uí conchobair clann ndonnchaidh, ⁊ clann í dúbda do dol ar fhiocht Riocaird a búrc ar tarraing an erraig bairéd, ⁊ creacha an tíre do thichfhi fhirra go thrmann tigfhnain oirdh ⁊ an tfrrog dá tabairt ar an trmann do fhaighidh an trloigh, ⁊ gan na creacha dairecc i nonóir an naoimh.

O conchobair do ghairm do tadhcc ócc mac taidhcc mic aodha mic toirrdealbhaigh chairraigh uí conchobair ⁊ bá heridhe céd duine dar gcireadh o conchobair i niocht connacht do fhiocht bhriain luighnigh óir bá mac domhnaill mic muircheartaigh ainm an tí nó biodh hi cefnnar nó a ceumacta an tfleacta fin có fin, ⁊ bá ar daigh onóra ⁊ do dearrccughadh dona tighfhnaibh taimic fhimhe do fóine fiumh an caomhclúdh anma fin. An tua concobair nua fin, ⁊ mac cathail óicc uí chonchobair do dol ar ionnfaighidh hi ccloinn goirdealbhaigh, ⁊ ní fuccrat ar chfhich ⁊ ó ná fuairfiot evala fo gabrat forlongfort a ttimcheall cille colmain .i. baile mic fudhraighe mic goirdealbhaigh, ⁊ taimic féin hillaimh go hua cconcobair ar a bhaile do léccan faor dó, ⁊ do bfrt lúireach oirdearc do baí aicce .i. lúireach mhic feorair dua conchobair ⁊ tiocc ua conchobair co fhicceach gur an mbraghaitt fin lair a ngioll lé a lánfuarcclaidh.

Ro éirigh an tan fin coccadh ⁊ fhraonta etir ua ndomhnaill ⁊ maire iocht connacht uile cenmotha bhrian mac eoccain uí fhuairc namá, ar ní bhaoíridhe ag congnamh la cfchtar na dib fa monam fin. Ro tionoileadh derridhe fhóicchead lá hua ndomhnaill cona chloinn achtmadh Magnus namá uair ní thainiccridhe hi fochaide a athar don cur fa ar dhaigin í néill. Tainicc ir in fochaide fin í domhnaill, Magnidhir cúconnacht Mac uí neill, niall ócc mac airt, Mac í raighilligh .i. aodh mac maolmhordha co nfirghe amach uí raighilligh. Tangattar

[e] *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

[f] *Bishop Barrett.*—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

[g] *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note [q], under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note [d], under the year 1172.

[h] *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough.*—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

[i] *Outshine.*—Do dearrccughadh do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase fo cím do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

[k] *Kilcolman.*—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note [o], under the year 1270, p. 412, and note [y],

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; the Clann-Donough[e], and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett[f]. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew[g], but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was styled O'Conor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Conor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough[h]; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshine[i] the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Conor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman[k], the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Conor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Conor would spare his town, and presented to O'Conor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais[l]. O'Conor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not[m] come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

[l] *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Conor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or something to that effect.

[m] *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the ógh. *for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ꝓiol ꝓuiḃne, ⁊ baoiġeallaiġ iꝓin tionól ꝓin í doṁnaill ꝓeiḃ bá ġṗéꝓaċ leó. Ḃodaꝓ na ꝓlóiġ ꝓin ó aṫ ꝓſnaiġ deoḋlaoí co ꝓo ġaḃꝓat ꝓoꝓaḋ ⁊ longꝓoꝓt etiꝓ duiḃ ⁊ droḃaoíꝓ. Iaꝓ ttóċaiṫeſṁ a bꝓꝓoinne ⁊ a ttoṁalṫaiꝓ dóiḃ ꝓo ċuiꝓꝓſt luċt ꝓſiṫṁe ⁊ ꝓuiꝓſcꝓaiꝓ do ċoiṁed na conaiꝓe baoí ſtoꝓꝓa ⁊ maġ ceſitne aꝓ bá hoṁan leó ꝓiol cconċoḃaiꝓ cona ttionól do ṫaḃaiꝓt amaiꝓ longꝓuiꝓt ꝓoꝓꝓa dóiġ ꝓo ḃatṫaꝓ ꝓiḋe ꝓa ccaoíꝓ ḃoḋḃa aꝓ ná léiꝓ tionól aꝓ a ccionn hi ꝓlicceaċ, ⁊ iaḋ acc toṁaiṫeſṁ toċaiꝓ do ṫaḃaiꝓt dua doṁnaill cen co ꝓo ꝓoiꝓeaḋ leó ꝓoċtain aꝓoile. Ḃá he cetuꝓ luiḋ iꝓin ꝓꝓoꝓaiꝓe diomċoiṁétt don tꝓlóġ ua baoiġill, niall mac toiꝓꝓḋealḃaiġ aꝓ bá dóiġ laiꝓ go bꝓuiġbſiḋ a ḃiodḃaḋa a ccionn ċoṁaiꝓ ċuicce dimiꝓt a baꝓainne ꝓoꝓaiḃ. Do ċóiḋ dna muintiꝓ aoḋa buiḋe mic í doṁnaill dꝓoꝓċoiṁéd hi cconaiꝓ naile gan ꝓáṫucċaḋ dua mbaoiġill naċ dia muintiꝓ, do ꝓſccaiṁ etiꝓ na diḃ buidniḃ go ꝓo ġaḃꝓat ac coṁmbualaḋ aꝓoile, ⁊ ní taꝓat dꝓonġ diḃ aiṫne ꝓoꝓ aꝓaill. Ḃá haindꝓſnda ainiaꝓḋa do ꝓiġſiḋ an imaiꝓſcc ꝓin lá hua mbaoiġill i naġhaiḋ a ḃiodḃaḋ (andaꝓlaiꝓ) go ꝓo mudhaiġeaḋ gan coiccill laiꝓ dꝓonġ ṁóꝓ don tꝓlóġ an tan baí aġ a ꝓꝓoꝓꝓach an tuċt ꝓin do ꝓóꝓatt buaile ḃóḋḃa ꝓa uiꝓṫimċeall go bꝓuaiꝓ aoidſiḋ ꝓá ḋeóiḋ lá a ꝓíoꝓ caiꝓdiḃ iꝓ in daꝓa calainn augꝓt aꝓ aí laiṫe ꝓeċṫṁuine. Ḃá doiliġ móꝓ do ḃoċtaiḃ ⁊ daḋailccneaċaiḃ do ċliaꝓaiḃ ⁊ cſiṫſꝓnaiḃ an tí toꝓċaiꝓ annꝓin .i. an tí niall mac toiꝓꝓḋealḃaiġ. Ġéꝓ ḃó ꝓaoṫ lá hua ndoṁnaill an móiꝓ eċt ꝓin, ní ꝓo toiꝓmiꝓcc a eaċtꝓa, ⁊ luiḋ ꝓſiṁe go ꝓainicc go ꝓinnḟiꝓ. Do ṫaéḋ dꝓonġ do maꝓcꝓuaġ caṫail óicc .i. do muintiꝓ aiꝓt go bꝓaġaiꝓtt ċuilliġe, Tiaġaiꝓ dꝓſm do maꝓcꝓuaġ í ḋoṁnaill ꝓa naġhaiḋ go coṁꝓainicc cáċ diḃ ꝓꝓia ꝓoile i mbealaċ duín iaꝓainn. Maꝓḃṫaꝓ maꝓcaċ maiṫ do muintiꝓ aiꝓt iꝓin taċaꝓ ꝓin, ⁊ dſḋlaiꝓt ꝓe ꝓoile don cuꝓ ꝓin. Aiꝓiꝓiḋ ua doṁnaill ꝓa ḟoꝓlongꝓoꝓt ꝓſn in adhaiḋ ꝓin, ⁊ luiḋ ꝓoiṁe iꝓin maidin aꝓ

[n] *Duff and Drowes.*—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

[o] *Magh gCeidne.*—See note [m], under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra.*

[p] *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

[q] *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

[r] *Bealach-Duin-iarainn*, now anglicised Doonierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes[n]; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne[o], for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Dónnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir[p]. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe[q], and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn[r], where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doonierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff, and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na ṁaraċ go ṗſṗraitt ṗſnna an liaccáin do ḋol tairiṗ hi ccuil irrae. Baoí ó conċoḃair hi ṗlicceaċ ag orduccáḋ a muintire do ḋol i nairſṗ í domnaill ḡur an ṗṗſṗraitt ccéttna acc toirmſṗcc a ḋola tairṗriḃ, an ccſin bá lán an ṁuir bátṫar na ṗlóiġ ag ṁiḋeaṁain ⁊ acc mórdécain aroile. Bá ṗí coṁairle ro cinn ua conċoḃair uair nat baoí coṁlíon ṗlóiġ lá hua ndoṁnaill gan taċar ṗṗir iṗin maiġin ṗin ar ro ġaḃ gṗainn ⁊ aḋuaċ ſiṗṗiuṁ cona ṗlóġ ria hua ndoṁnaill, ar ninneall ⁊ ar nordduccáḋ a ṁuintire ar ruiḋiuccáḋ a ngonnaḋ ⁊ a naidmſḃaiġ arċſna ar urna ṗeirṗde go ṗṗaġḃaḋ go nſṁṗúiṗiṫe hé hi maiġin naile. Téid ó domnaill tar an ṗṗſṗraitt gan naċ ṗriotorgain iarna ṗaccḃáil gan cornaṁ gan coṫuccáḋ ar a ċionn. Ro ċuirṗiot iaraṁ drong do ṁaiċiḃ ioċtair ċonnaċt raiġin iomruaccṫa ṗor ṁuintir í domnaill. Ro ṗreartlaḋ ⁊ ro ṗreagraḋ iatt lar an ṗluaġ naile go ro marḃaḋ eċt mór do cloinn ndonnchaiḋ don cur ṗin .i. Maeleaċlainn mac taiḋcc mic ruaiḋṗi duṗcor peléir. Ro marḃaḋ dna marcaċ ele do muintir í domnaill lá ruarma do gae .i. Semur ballaċ mac néill mic Sſain. Ro deiliġṗiot iarṗin ṗṗia roile. Do cóiḋ iaraṁ ó domnaill i ndúṫaiġ ṗleaċta briain í ċonċoḃair, ⁊ baí tſora hoiḋche ag milleaḋ, ⁊ acc lorccaḋ an tíre, ⁊ ó conċoḃair ina coṁroċraiḃ i mbél an droiċit hi ṗṗorlongṗort. Arí conair do ḋeachaiḋ iartṫain tar traiġ ṗiar hi ttír ṗiaċraċ muaiḋe. Ro móirṁilleaḋ arḃanna ⁊ bailte ioṁda lar an ṗluaġ óir baoí an tír ar a cumar ṗſn aċtmaḋ cuid dá cairlenaiḃ. Ruccrat na ṗlóiġ ar buar iomda a ttimċell ṗleḃe gaṁ. Tiaġaitt tar muaiḋ ṗiar ar tarṗraing ṗleċta Ricaird a búrc hi lſnṁain ċoda do ċaḋraiġeaċt ċloinne í ḋúḃda. Tarṗur leó don cur ṗin inġſn uáṫéir a búrc bſn eoccain

[s] *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain.*—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

[t] *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note [b], under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra.*

[u] *Seeing that.*—The literal translation of this is as follows: "The resolution which O'Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain[s], to cross over into Cuil-irrae[t]. O'Conor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Conor seeing that[u] he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence[w], without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and remained[x] for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Conor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit[y]. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand[z], into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh[a]; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

[w] *Without defence.*—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

[x] *Remained*, literally, "were."

[y] *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydribid.—See note [t], under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

[z] *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note [t], under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

[a] *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ı ḋuḃḋa cona cpeiċ. Ro baoí ḋaiḋble cpeaċ ⁊ éḋala ꝓlóiġ í ḋoṁnaill go ttaḃaṗṫaoí ḋá ṁaṗt aṗ an mbonn ına ꝓoṗlongpoṗt an tan ꝓın. Tıcc mac ḋıaṗmatta, ⁊ clann taıḋcc mıc ḋıaṗmatta, ⁊ clann mıc ḋauıḋh do congnaṁ lá hıoċtaṗ connaċt ı naċchaıḋ uí ḋoṁnaıll. Tpıallaıḋ ó ḋoṁnaıll ꝓoaḋ taṗ a aıṗ ıaṗ nḋénaṁ a ttoṗcca hı ttír ꝓıaċpaċ ḋon ḋul ꝓın. Ro ba cınnte ⁊ ꝓob uṗlaṁ laṗ na maıṫıḃ ꝓın ıoċtaıṗ ċonnaċt, ⁊ lá gaċ ꝓoċpaıḋe tangatta ṗ ına ttıonol go ttıubꝓaḋaıṗ taċaṗ ḋua ḋoṁnaıll acc teaċt taṗ a aıṗ, ⁊ ní ṫucc-ꝓat eıccın aċt ꝓaıġın ıomꝓuagṫa ag ꝓſꝓaıt ꝓſnḋa an lıaccáın (aṗ aıꝓe aḋbeaṗaṗ ꝓınn lıagaın ꝓıṗ an maıġın ꝓın uaıṗ lıagan laoċ ṁileaḋ ḋꝓoṁoıꝓıḃ do ceaṗ ann lá luġ laṁꝓaḋa ag toċt ḋó ꝓaıġıḋ caṫa muıġe tuıꝓeaḋ cona uaḋa aınmnıġṫeaṗ) ḃá ꝓoṗ an ıomꝓuaccaḋ ꝓın ag ḋol taṗ an ꝓꝓſꝓaıtt do ꝓlóġ í ḋoṁnaıll ꝓo maṗḃaḋ maṗcaċ do muıntıṗ caṫaıl óıg í conċoḃaıṗ .ı. aoḋ ballaċ mac bꝓıaın mıc aoḋa, ⁊ ꝓo tꝓomloıteaḋ mac mıc ḋıaṗmata .ı. aoḋ mac eoccáın mıc taıḋcc. Do ḋeachaıḋ ua ḋoṁnaıll ḋıa tıġ gan cíoṗ gan coḃaċ gan uṁla gan uꝓꝓaım ḋꝓaġaıl ó ṁaıṫıḃ ıoċtaıṗ connaċt ḋon ḋul ꝓın aṁaıl ꝓo ba nſṁġnáṫ laıṗ.

Mac ḋonnchaıḋ do gaıṗm do ḋonnchaḋ mac taıḋcc mıc Ruaıḋṗı mıc conċoḃaıṗ mıc taıḋcc mıc tomalṫaıġ mıc muıṗġſꝓa mıc ḋonnchaıḋ, ⁊ gan mac ḋonnchaıḋ ꝓén ḋécc .ı. eoġan mac ḋonnchaıḋ mıc muṗchaıḋ, aṗ a aoí baoí ꝓıḋe ı neṗṗa aoıṗı ıaṗ na ḋallaḋ. Ro eıṗıġ coccaḋ etıṗ cloınn eoġaın ⁊ mac ḋonnchaıḋ ımon tıġeaṗnaṗ aċt ní ꝓo mılleaḋ ní ꝓuaıṫneaḋ ſtoṗṗa.

Slóıccéaḋ lá hua cconcoḃaıṗ ꝓlıccıġ, ⁊ la bꝓıan mac uí ꝓuaıṗc, ⁊ lá mac caṫaıl óıcc uí conċoḃaıṗ aṗ taṗṗaınġ mıc ḋıaṗmaḋa, ⁊ cloınne taıḋcc mıc

[b] *Bonn.*—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [bonn geal], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, bonn, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook bonn, a groat, for boin, the dative or ablative singular of bó, a cow.

[c] *Intentions.*—Toṗcca is the plural of toıṗc, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Nać ní ıaṗaṁ ıṗ laınḋ, no ıṗ aḋlaıc la ḋuıne ıṗṗeḋ ıṗ beṗaṗ. toıṗc ḋaṁ .ı. ıṗ toıl ḋaṁ, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called toıṗc; toıṗc ḋaṁ, i. e. it is my will."

[d] *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*[b] in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions[c] in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan[d]. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded[e], as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh[f], and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Conor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Conor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough[g], was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Conor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

[e] *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamhchadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananns, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

[f] *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note [e], under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

[g] *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

diarmatta ar toirrdealbaċ ruaḋ mac taiḋg buide mic caṫail ruaiḋ í ċonċobair. Na cluainte do ṁilleaḋ leó etir ċill ⁊ tuaiṫ. Dol dóiḃ ar rin ir na tuaṫaibh, ⁊ muintir áinligi do ṫabairt giall ⁊ braġatt dóiḃ tar cinn a ttíre a ndol arridhe go maineaċaiḃ, ⁊ gaċ aon bá cara dua ċonċobair ruaḋ diḃ do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do ṁórarccain leó aċt an ṁéid do aimic mac uí ruairc ar ní do ṁilleaḋ nisiṫ do ċuaiḋ aċt do rioḋuccaḋ etir mac diarmada cona ḃraiṫrib, ⁊ ó conċobair ruaḋ cona comḃáiḋ coccaiḋ da gaċ leṫ. Gabṫar lár na rloccaiḃ íṡin cairlén an turraicc ⁊ briṡṫis leó he. Ticc donnchaḋ mac émainn uí ċeallaiġ cuca i ngéillrine ar oṁan a ṫire do ṁilleaḋ leó. Tiaġaitt an fluaġ rin tar anair iar ccor a ccuarta aṁail bá lainn leó, ⁊ tuccrat na braiġde rin go flicceaċ .i. mac uí ċeallaiġ, ⁊ mac uí ainligi, tuccrat leó ḃeor comla bréac an cairlein rin ro gabaḋ leó dia cor fri dorar cairlén flicciġ.

Slóicċeaḋ lar an iurtir Saxanaċ irin mumain riar dia ro ġaḃ carraic o cainnell ⁊ dia ro brir droiċṡt Mhurchaiḋ í briain ⁊ adbsratt aroile go mbaoí cuid do ḋonnchaḋ mac í ḃrian do ṫarraing an iurtir don cur rin.

O Ruairc do ġairm do brian mac eoġain mic tigṡrnáin uí ruairc ⁊ cairlén an ċairṫe do lsccaḋ lair.

Domnall mac donnchaiḋ uí ċeallaiġ cinnṡḋna tocċaiḋe, ⁊ tanairte ua maine ó ċaraiḋ go grsin, ⁊ eiccneaċán mac maoileaclainn mic donnchaiḋ a dearbraṫar do ṁarḃaḋ araon hi ṗriull lá Maoileaclainn mac uilliam mic maoileaclainn uí ċeallaiġ ag fsḋaiḃ aṫa luain tria ṗoṙconġra cloinne dsṙbraṫar domnaill budéin .i. clann taiḋcc mic donnchaiḋ í ċellaiġ.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne riocaird Sean dub, ⁊ Rémann ruaḋ diar mac

[h] *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

[i] *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

[k] *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigogonnell, a castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

[l] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ballaċ, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

[m] *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note [k], under the year 1487.

[n] *From Caraidh to Grian.*—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor. They desolated the Cluainte[h], as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Conor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Conor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraic[i], and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell[k], and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian[l], son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe[m] [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grian[n], and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha[o] of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 134.

[o] *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ricaird mic uilliccc do marbad lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Riocaird óicc iar mbrisid forra a ttoraigeacht ⁊ iar ttiscclamad cheach an tíre dóib.

Mac goirdealbaig Sean mac an giolla duib, fir dirlaicteach, digeimig digcsinnair fóna fri dénam uairle do marbad tré tangnacht lá druing dia éinfid fein.

O concobair failge, brian mac cathaoir dionnarbad ar a dúthaig, ⁊ a cairléin uile do bhirsid iar marbad rocaide dia muintir agá ngabail lar an iurtir Saxanach .i. lord linard, ⁊ tria forrmat, ⁊ tria imdeall dearbhráthar uí concobair fein .i. cathal ruad do rónad innrin.

Donnchad ua cirbaill daithíocchad fírgnaimh, ⁊ uaithne cairraigh a dírbhrathair fein, ⁊ tigsinnar do bhin díb araon.

AOIS CRIOST, 1537.

Aoir Criort, mile, cúicc céd, triocat, a Seacht.

Coccad etir aod mbuide ó ndomnaill ⁊ Magnus ó domnaill. Clann uí baoigill do bhíd ag congnam lá haod, ⁊ aod fírrin do bhíd i ccairlen dúin na ngall. Ro eirig commbuaidread mór hi ccenel cconaill tré fraonta cloinne í domnaill fria roile dia ro marbad drong do ghiocht an erpuicc uí gallcubair lá cloinn uí baoigill .i. mac toirrdealbaig óicc mic briain, ⁊ diar mac eoccain ballaig mic briain ⁊ araill ele cenmotat.

O domhnaill aod mac aoda ruaid mic neill gairb mic toirrdealbaig an fíona tigsina tire conaill innri heoccain, cenel moain firmanach, ⁊ iocht connacht, fir gur a ttangatar comta, ⁊ cíorcana ó tiribh oile cuicce forr mbaoí a rmacht ⁊ a cumacta amail atá mag luirc, Macaire connacht clann connmaig, goirdealbaig, gailsgaig, tir amalgaid, ⁊ conmaicne cúile don taob

[p] *Lord Leonard.*—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called Linard gray.

[q] *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, "a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was."

[r] *Moylurg*, i. e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[s] *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e, the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

[t] *Clann-Conway.*—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard[p]. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Conor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power[q], such as Moylurg[r], Machaire-Chonnacht[s], Clann-Conway[t], Costello[u], Galleanga[w], Ti-

[u] *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

[w] *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

ṫiar, ⁊ don taob ṫoir beór, oipeċt í caṫáin, an rúta ⁊ clann aoḋa buiḋe, ar ní baoí aon tír ḋíbriḋe náċ ttucprat coṁṫa ḋó la taob a ċiora coranta ḋíoc go huṁal prir. Ḃá hé an fír ro tra ro ṫaḃaiġ cartaċa nuaa ar inir eoccain ar cenel moain, ⁊ ar fírraiḃ manaċ (ar an ccéṫrar tiġírnaḋa báṫar ré na linn i ttir eoccain) do ḋaingniuccaḋ ar na rínċartachaiḃ baí accá ṁinnreaṙaiḃ ar na tíriḃ rin ionnar co mbaoí a ttiġírnar ⁊ a nírġe amaċ co rocair riorċanta aicce. Nír ḃó maċtnaḋ ron óir ní racur a ḃuaiḋ gá bioḋḃaiḃ, ⁊ ní ṫaro troicc teichiḋ ré nuaṫaḋ ná ré roċaiḋe, fír coirccṫi ḋóiġniom ⁊ droċḃér, fear muḋaiġṫi ⁊ malarta mírleaċ ⁊ mbiṫḃrnaċ, fír dlúṫaiġṫe reċta ⁊ riaġla iar na ṫéċta, fír aga raḃatṫar ríona iar na ccóir fria rimír gur ḃó toirṫeaċ turċurṫaċ muir ⁊ tír ina flaiṫ, fír lar ro cuirṡó gaċ aon ina ṫír for a ḋuthaiġ ndilir budírin conáḃaoí aincriḋe neiċ dib fria roile, fír na ro leicc nírt gall ina ṫir buḋín uair ro ċíngail ríḋ ⁊ caradrad lé Rig Saxan, ad ċonnairc ná tárdrat gaoiḋil cínnar ḋaon uaiḋib buḋín aċt an taor cairdíra, ⁊ coiṁḟialara a ffrítḃírt fria roile, fír congṁala a nírṁtenaċair iar na ċóir duṙdaiḃ ⁊ deccalraibh drilíḋaiḃ, ⁊ dollaṁnaiḃ. An tua domnaill rémraite (aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) déc .5. iulii dia darḋaoín do ṙonraḋ i maiṁirtir dúin na ngall iar ndol i naibítt San Ꝑroinréir, iar ccaoí a ċionaḋ ⁊ a ṫurgaḃal iar naiṫrige ina ṙecṫoib ⁊ tairmteaċtaiḃ, ⁊ a aḋnacal irin maiṁirtir ċéḋna co nonóir ⁊ co nairmiḋin móir aṁail ro ba dír. Maġnur ó doṁnaill doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ lá coṁarbaiḃ ċoluim ċille do ċío ⁊ do coṁairle maiṫe cenél cconaill etir ṫuaiṫ ⁊ ecclair.

[x] *Tirawly*, in Mayo, at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

[y] *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mac William Burke.

[z] *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain.*—O'Kane's country, in the county of Londonderry.

[a] *The Route.*—This was the country of the Mac Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mac Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

[b] *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O'Neills. If all these territories paid tribute to O'Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

[c] *Tribute of protection.*—Cíor coranta was a certain tribute paid to O'Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, see *Historia familiæ de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the

rawly[x], and Conmaicne-Cuile[y], to the west; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain[z], the Route[a], and Clannaboy[b]; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection[c]. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out[d]. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable[e], so that sea and land were productive; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another; a man who duly protected their termon lands[f] for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille[g], with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

[d] *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

[e] *Favourable.*—It was a belief among the ancient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note [o].

[f] *Termon lands*, ṅ ṁiṫeṁeaḋaiṗ.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 120.

[g] *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Magnuidir cúconnaact, mac conconnaact mic briain mic pilip tigherna fermanach, fer dercach daonnachtach bá mó clú láimhe, 7 uairle 7 eimhi da tthainicc do fhiocht na ccollaidh lé hé cian daimhrir, 7 do chuir ó cluain eoair co caoluircce fó a fmacht, fer coirccthi bithnach, 7 aora uilc, fer accá mbaoí fonar 7 faidhbhrior fe a linn do marbhadh (.8. october) ar cheachan (.i. oilen na mbhratar) for loch eirne a fhiall lá fhiocht tomair meguidhir, 7 lá fhiocht tomair meguidhir, 7 lá fhiocht toirrdhealbaigh mac pilip mic toirrdhealbaigh) meguidhir. A adhnacal i ndaimhinir ar túr, Ro tóccbadh a cefnn atharadh iar rin lar na bhraithribh minurra, 7 tuccrat leó hé co mainirtir dhuin na ngall, 7 ro hadhnaicfidh é ar a haithle lar na bhraithribh amail ro ba dú.

Slóicceadh lá hua neill (conn) hi tthrian congail co ro mill, 7 co ro cheach morán don tír ara aoí ro gabadh mac í neill ag bél fhirrte ar dhírisdh thluaigh 7 tiec ó neill dia tigh iarath.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill tigearna thrin congail déc go hobann an tan rin. O neill do fhoadh do fhidhri hi tthrian congail, 7 a mac baí hi laimh dhragbáil dó, 7 earaonta 7 imhearain do bhíth i tthrian congail fán tigherna.

Niall mac aodha mic neill mic cuinn mic aodha buidhe adhbar tigherna thrin congail fer lér corhmail lenhmain luirce a fhinnrior ar uairle ar eineach, ar díol dam 7 deorad do marbhadh lá halbanchoib.

Mac uí Raigillig (brian mac fergail éct adhbal ina dúthaigh fhirrin) do marbhadh lá muintir an lurtir Saxanaigh ar ttreacht doib ar cheich i ccloinn machgamhna.

Mac mhic ruibne (Maolmuire) do marbhadh lá cloinn murchaidh mic Suibne.

Slóicceadh lá hua nuomhnaill Magnus i nuochtar connacht hi mí fepteber dia ro milleadh arbhar iomda lair, diar loirce, 7 diar imthicc iochtar connacht uile .i. Cairpre, tír fiachrach, an dá luicchne, an corann 7 tír oilella, Ro gabadh

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

[h] *Cael-Uisge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note [y], under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

[i] *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

[k] *In a becoming manner*, literally, "as was meet."

[l] *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge[h]; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachan[i], an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner[k].

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon[l].

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned[m] all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynys[n], Corran,

[m] *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it is "burned and traversed" which is not very correct.

[n] *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

lá hua ndoṁnaill don ċur ṗin baile í ſgṫra ṗiaḃaiġ ⁊ do raḋ eineaċ ⁊ maiṫſiṁ nanacail dua nſgṫra ṗſin iar mbſiṫ do ṗor a ċumar, ⁊ do bſṫ lair i ngiallnur é dia ṫiġ.

O gaḋra eoccan mac diarmata, mic eoccain tigearna ċúile ó ṗṗinn déc.

Taḋcc mac aoḋa mic aoḋa mic conṗnaṁa taoíṗeaċ muintire cionaoiṫ déc.

Mac i Raiġilliġ (Caṫaoír modarṫa mac Sſain mic caṫail) do ṁarḃaḋ a ttoṗaiġeċt la Saxanċoiḃ.

Mac uí doċarṫaiġ .i. niall caoċ mac gſṗailt mic doṁnaill mic ṗeilim do ṁarḃaḋ ar gṗſir oiḋċe lá Ruḋṗuiġe mac ṗeilim í ḋoċarṫaiġ i mbaile na ccanánaċ hi ttſṗimmann doire.

O ṗlannaccain ṫuaiṫe raṫa giolla íora, ⁊ a mac do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ċinſḋ ṗſin ⁊ uilc iomḋa do ḋenaṁ i ṗṗſṗaiḃ manaċ etir lorccaḋ ⁊ ċṗeaċaḋ iar mbár méguiḋir.

Cṗeaċa ⁊ loirccṫi do ḋénaṁ lar an ccalḃaċ ó ndoṁnaill hi ccloinn aṁlaoiḃ, ⁊ cṗeaċ ele do ḋénaṁ lair ar ó ccaṫáin.

O conċoḃair ṗailġe do gaḃail nſirt a ḋuiṫċe doṗiḋiṗi do nſṁṫoil an lurtir Shaxanaiġ, ⁊ a ḃṗaiṫṗeaċ ṗſin .i. clann uí conċoḃair ⁊ ṗoċaiḋe dá ndaoíṁḃ do marḃaḋ lair.

Mac uí ṁaoileaċlainn, Semur mac murchaḋa do ṁarḃaḋ la mac í ċonċoḃair ṗailġe ṗſṗ a ċoṁaora bá mó clú, ⁊ caiṫṗſm dia ċiṁḋ ṗſin ſiṗḋe.

Toirṗḋealḃaċ cléṗeaċ .i. ó maoileaċlainn do ṁarḃaḋ hi ccalraiġe lá cloinn ṗeilim .i. céḋaċ ⁊ conall, ⁊ art ó maoileaċlainn do ġaḃail ionaid í ṁaoileaċlainn.

Tomar mac iarla cille dara mac ar ṗſṗṗ taimicc ina aimṗir do ġallaiḃ

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[o] *Muintir-Kenny.*—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note [z], under the year 1252, p. 345; note [m], under 1294, p. 461; and note [s], under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra.*

[p] *On a pursuit,* i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

[q] *Baile-na-gCananach,* i. e. the town of the Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The termon of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

[r] *Clanawley,* a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit[p].

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach[q], in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clanawley[r]; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas[s], the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

[s] *Thomas.*—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessaries of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

"I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Éireann, ⁊ cuiccſi dſibḃraṫar a aṫar aṁail reṁeberṫmar (.ı. Semur mſiccſċ, Oiliuer, Sſan, uaṫér, ⁊ Rirdearo) do ċor ċum báir hi raxaiḃ .ʒ. nonar ferbruari, ⁊ ʒſralṫaiġ laiġſi uile daṫċur ⁊ dionnarḃaḋ. Iarlaċt cille dara do ṫóccḃáil do ċum an riġ ⁊ ġaċ duine ar a ruccaḋ do cleireaċ no do ṫuata dá muintir do ċur cum báir ⁊ bioṫoiḋſda. Ba haḋḃal na héċta ⁊ na hſirbaḋa ar ḟud Éireann iadrén an tan rin.

Éiṫiriccceaċt, ⁊ Sſċrán nua hi raxaiḃ tria ḋiumar, ⁊ ionnoccḃáil tria accoḃar, ⁊ antoil, ⁊ tré iomatt ealaḋan néccraṁail co ndeaċatṫar rir raxan i naccaiḋ an Phapa ⁊ na róṁa aċt atá ní ċſna ro aḋratṫar do ḃaraṁlaiḃ exaṁlaiḃ, ⁊ do ḟſnreaċt maoſri ar aiṫrir an cinnḋ iudaiġe, ⁊ ro ġairriot áirdċſnn ſcclairi dé ina flaiṫſr fſin don riġ. Do ronaḋ lar an riġ ⁊ lar an ccoṁairle dliġṫe ⁊ rtatuiti nuaiḋe iar na ttoil fſin. Ro rcriorad leó na huird diar bó cſdaiġṫeċ realḃ raoġalta do bſiṫ occa .ı. manaiġ, cananaiġ cailleaċa duba, ⁊ braiṫri croiri, ⁊ na cſiṫre huird ḃochta .ı. an tord minúr rrerridiur, carmuliti, ⁊ augurtiniam. Ro tóccḃaḋ a tticcſrnur ⁊ a mbſṫa ro uile gur an ríġ. Ro brireaḋ leó dna na maimirtreċa. Re Reacrat a ccinn ⁊ a cclucca cona baoí aon ṁaimirtir ó araimn na naoṁ co muir mioċt gan brireaḋ, gan buanrebaḋ aċt maḋ bſccan namá i néirinn ná tuccrat goill

dublet, nor shoys, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, divirse times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geven me old hosyn, and shoys, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe*, State Papers, clviii.

[t] *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonimous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

[u] *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

[w] *Many strange sciences*, tre iomatt ealaḋan neccraṁail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccraṁail .ı. ecc-coraṁail, sometimes means *dissimilar*, *diverse*, *different*, or *strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaḋa, or ealaḋain, means any art or science.

[x] *Adopted*, Ro aḋratṫar do.—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; ag aḋraḋ do ṁnaoi and ag aḋraḋ d'ḟírinne, occur very frequently.

[y] *In his own kingdom*, i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word flaiṫſr sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death[t]. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up[u]] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences[w], so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted[x] various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom[y]. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross[z], and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for[a] the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints[b] to the Iccian Sea[c] there was not one monastery that was not[d] broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

[z] *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

[a] *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

[b] *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

[c] *The Iccian Sea.*—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: "Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfluit."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 221.

[d] *That was not*, literally, "without being broken and shattered." An English writer would say: "So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains."

dia nuíoh nać dia naipe. Ro loiscsiot beos, ⁊ ro bhrisset iomáige oirdearca sceine ⁊ tairi naem Eireann ⁊ Shaxan. Ro loiscsiot mar an ccéadna iar ri dealb Muire oirdearc baoi in at truim do gnioh frsta ⁊ miorbala do slánaigsiu doill, buidir, ⁊ bacaig, ⁊ aos gaca tsoma arésna, ⁊ an bacall íosa baoi

[e] *Took no notice or heed*, ná tuccsat goill dia nuíoh nać dia naipe, literally, "which the English did not give to their heed or observation." The Four Masters frequently use synonimous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. Uioh means *heed*, and aipe, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

[f] *Celebrated image*, dealb muire oirdearc.—Here the adjective oirdearc agrees with dealb, and not with muire, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written dealb muire oirdeirce. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the "Idoll of Trym," 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note [n], under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

[g] *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O'Conor, not understanding the meaning of the word sarugadh, has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio;* at 1027, *sacrilege raptum;* and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege;* from which it is quite clear that he took the word sarugadh to mean "a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off," and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of sarugadh in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O'Conor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of sarugadh, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word sarugadh is thus used:

"A. D. 907. Sarugadh ardamacha la csrnachan mac duilgen .i. cimbid do breid ar in cill ⁊ a badad hi loch cuir fri hardmacha amar. Csrnachan do badad la niall mac Aoda, rig in tuaisceirt ir in loc ceadna hi ccion sarugadhe rasraicc."

"A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick."—See note [v], under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed[e]. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image[f] of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus[g], which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant "a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off," as Dr. O'Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, "cid dia rum ṙáraiġir a Aeḋ? Ṡáraiġreṫa ṡura ṙóḋ riġi imb. Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it." Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of ṙáruġaḋ against the pious virgin by "carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously," but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of ṙáruġaḋ, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), dian-ṙáruġaḋ is thus defined: "Iṙeaḋ ar dian-ṙáruġaḋ ann, no ṙiuir a beiṫ ṙor comairci ⁊ nocar anaic uaba dligi do ṫairṙiu, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him." But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware's Annals, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in aṫ cliaṫ acc dénaṁ míorbal beor ó aimrir Patraicc gur an ré rin, ⁊ baoí illáiṁ criort dia mbaoí etir daoíniḃ. Do ronaḋ leó tra airdeprcoir, ⁊ Suib eprcoir aca rin, ⁊ ger ṁor ingrim na nimprisḋ Rómanaċ i nacchaiḋ na hiccailri ar ruaill iná taimic a ċoṁmór ro on róiṁ anoir riaṁ conáċ sittir a tuarurcbáil ḋrairnsir nó dinnirin muna nairnsiosḋ an tí do ċonnairc í.

AOIS CRIOST, 1538.

Aoís Criort, mile, cuicc ceḋ, triocha, ahoċt.

Aoḋ buiḋe ua doṁnaill mac aoḋa mic aoḋa ruaiḋ aḋḃar tigearna tíre conaill, fir ro ba maiṫ aiṫne ⁊ eolur in gach ealaḋain, bá firr dearlacaḋ ⁊ dligeineaċ, bá firr ingnamh i ngurt gliaḋ, ⁊ i mbirn ḃaogail, ⁊ ar mó ro raoíleaḋ do roċtain tigirnair a tíre fin do rir ḟoirtine ⁊ airrḋin do écc hi ccill ó ttoṁrair iar ccomain, ⁊ Shacramen .22. do marti.

Niall mac cuinn mic airt í ueill raoí tocċaiḋe ar oirbeart ⁊ ar uairle do ṁarḃaḋ ar grir oiḋċe lé mac néill í néill hi ccairlén na hóġṁaiġe iar mbraṫ an ḃaile do ḋrim da raibe irtigh irin ccairlén ⁊ niall ó neill do ḃrirsḋ an ċairléin iar rin, ⁊ a bir a ndiaiḋ an ṁarḃṫa rin for a mac féin.

Mac még flannchaiḋ caṫaoir mac fhaḋhaig mic uilliam aḋḃar taoírig dartraige décc indún ccairrpe.

Fhrgananm mac firdorċa méc coċláin tanairi dealḃna ṡra do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn an prriora még coċláin.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Magnur i nioċtar connaċt dia ro gaḃaḋ lair cairlén rliccig go haiṫsraċ baí fó ċongaiḃ maiṫ bardaḋ ⁊ ordanair iar

"They have been used in solemne controversies, to protest and sweare by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of* 1809, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called Sárugaḋ na baiṫle Ira, by the ancient Irish writers.

[h] *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

[i] *Scarcely*, ir ruaill, .i. ir teapc. O'Clery glosses it by beag, little.

[k] *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb anoir here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves[h]; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely[i] had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome[k] as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh[l] [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain[m] to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhrair[n], on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry[o].

Ferganainm, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

[l] *Hugh.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

[m] *To attain*, oo pocccaiu, to reach to.

[n] *Cill O'dTomhrair*, i. e. church of the family of the O'Tomhrairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[o] *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbliḋ do atharḃ ina ḟéccṁair aga ċornaṁ co coṁnart fri a aṫair co na caoṁnacar a ġaḃail gó rin, ⁊ ar ngaḃail an baile, ⁊ iar fráccḃáil a barda ann do ṫaod iarraṁ hi maiġ luirc, ⁊ ro milleaḋ an tír co léir lair. Ag toiḋeaċt tar a air do ro taḋaill gur an ccairlén dian hainm Maġ uí ġaḋra, ⁊ ro gabaḋ lair é. Ro marḃaḋ mac í ḋoṁnaill, 11 december, (niall garḃ mac magnusa) go turbaḋaċ durcor do ḟeilér ar an ccairlén an tan battar ag ionttraicciḋ an ḃaile. Do radaḋ maiṫfiṁ nanacail lá hua ndoṁnaill don tí do roine an gniom íṡin go ro ċuir flán é dia ionchaiḃ. Do taod ó doṁnaill cona ṡlóġ fḃán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar milleaḋ maiġe luirc ⁊ maċaire connaċt, aċt an ṁéd ro ba riarraċ dó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1539.

Aoir criort, mile, cúicc céd, trioċa, anaoí.

O ḃriain tuaḋmuṁan, Conċoḃar mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc déc iar mbliḋ atharḃ i ttiġfernur, ⁊ an tír do bliḋ co toiccṫeaċ tromconáiġ fé a linn. Murchaḋ mac í ḃriain .i. mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋg dóirdnsiḋ na ionaḋ aṁail do ṫuill a airillsiḋ fiṡrin.

Slóiccéaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill, Maġnus i nioċtar connaċt etir nodlaicc ⁊ feil bríġde dia ro bsi a láin réir do ċiór ⁊ do braiġdiḃ díoḃ, ⁊ taimic flán dia ṫiġ.

O Néill .i. conn do ṫoċt go dún na ngall im ċairpc do ṙaiġidh uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ ro naiḋmriot ríṫ, carradraḋ, ⁊ codaċ aṁail ar deaċ ⁊ ar daingne ro ḟédrat fria roile.

Mac ṁéguidir corbmac, mac conċonnaċt, mic conċonnaċt, mic briain, mic Pilip tanairi fṡrmanaċ dṡiġfṡi co nuairle ⁊ co nṡineaċ do ṁarḃaḋ hi meaḃail lá muintir a dearḃraiṫreaċ ina ḟriaḋnaire [ṙiaḋnaire] báḋéin.

[p] *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: "The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time."

[q] *Mogh-Ui-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

[r] *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been[p] for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra[q], and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection[r]. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough[s], the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

[s] *Murrough.*—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicceaḋ lá hua néill conn, ⁊ lá hua ndomhnaill, Maġnus daon comhairle ⁊ daon aontaġ ġur an mide ⁊ an fob aimhriaraḋ dóiḃ dona tíriḃ sin do milleaḋ ⁊ do loscaḋ fsmra go tsmhraiġ. Fó síṫ edala aiḋḃle iomḋa don tusur sin ar ní fo ṫionoilsiot ġaoiḋil do ġaiġiḋ ġall is na haimsearaiḃ dsiḋsnéoiḃ aon sloiġsiḋ ar mó lér milleaḋ do maiṫsi na mide imár an. sreaċṡloiġeaḋ ísin, dóiġ fob iomḋa édala óir ⁊ airgeid, uma, ⁊ iarainn, ionnmuṡ, ⁊ iolmaoine, ⁊ ġaċa maiṫsi arṡéna tuccsat a baile aṫa ṡiriḋiaḋ, ⁊ ar a nuaċongḃáil iar na lomarccain leó don tusur sin. Ag tionntuḋ dona slóġaiḃ sin ina ṡṡriṫing, Ro ġaḃ briġ, ⁊ borrṡaḋ, uaill, ⁊ diomus iad ar aiḋḃle a nédala ona ṡuairsiot ṡriṫbsiṫ ṡriú. An tan fo clos lar an lustir Saxanach Lord linard na sceela sin, do ṡónaḋ lér tionól a raiḃe do Saxanċoiḃ i nerinn uile lair, ⁊ ṡoċraide bailtsiḋ mór na mide etir ċill ⁊ tuaiṫ, ⁊ a mbaoí do ċoḃlaiġiḃ ar na cuantaiḃ ina comhṡoċraiḃ, ⁊ co hairiḋi coḃlaċ aḋḃal baoí for cuan cairlinne. Iar ttoċt na ttóiċsiṫal sin uile go haonḃaile ġur an iustír fo lsn an sluaġ ġaoiḋealaċ go hoirġiallaiḃ, hi ṡṡsnhmaiġ airm attá bél aṫa hoa, ní ruaċt lar an sluaġ ngaoiḋealaċ dol in inneall nó a nordusccaḋ amail fo ba dír dóiḃ, ⁊ ní mó fo urmaissiot comairle a naireaċ do ġaḃáil do cosnam nó do ċoṫuccaḋ caṫlaiṫreaċ aċt fo imṫiġsiot go hsṡraíte anordaiġṫe go fo ṡaġaiḃsiot mór dia nedalaiḃ ṡsin ⁊ dedalaiḃ ġall isin maiġinsin aġa mbiodḃaḋaiḃ iar sraoínsḋ ṡorra. Ro marḃaḋ dronġ dia ndaorġar ġluaġ ⁊ ní fo marḃaḋ a bsec dia nuairliḃ cénmota Maolmuire msirġsċ mac eóin ruaiḋ mic ruiḃne torċair ó cenel conaill ar an láṫair sin. Maġ aonġusa muirċeartaċ do ġaḃail lá drsim doirġiallaiḃ, iar ná ṡaġḃail i nuaṫaḋ iar

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

[t] *Nuachongbhail.*—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands:

"Nuadhchongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano" [Drogheda] "decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque."—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is called an Uaṁ, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

[u] *In the adjacent harbours.*—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonimous with the Latin *sinus*.

[w] *Carlinne.*—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

[x] *Bel-atha-hoa.*—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail[t], which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours[u], and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne[w]. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa[x], in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat[y] of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

[y] *After this defeat.*—The literal translation is as follows: "Magennis (Murtough) was taken by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death."

In the fabricated account of this battle given

nosbail ré a muintir irin maidm rin beóil ata hoa, ⁊ a bhfit lé hathaidh illáimh go hinchlíte aca go ro marbhrat i meabail é iar rin tré arlach druinge dia cinsh fhin, uair tucrat fidhe comhta uatha (don lucht agha mbaoí) ar a chor cum báir.

Niall ócc o baoighill do marbhadh lá conchobar mac uí baoighill.

O maoíleachlainn art, fhr aghmar ionnraighteach, ⁊ a mac cathaoír o maoíleachlainn deccanach cluana do marbhadh i fhrornocht la cloinn feilim uí maoíleachlainn, ⁊ féilim do ghabail tighfhnair.

Magh cochláin feilim mac maoilir do marbhadh i mbhfindchor lá cloinn í Madaghain .i. Maoíleachlainn god, etcetri, a noiaidh airfirinn dia domhnaigh an dara nonar iulii.

Tighearnar dealbna do roinn lá hua maoileachlainn feilim etir art mac corbmaic még cochláin, domhnall mac firdorcha, ⁊ Maoíleachlainn mac emainn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1540.

Aoir criort, mile, cuicc ced, cfthrachat.

Ruaidhri ua mhaoíleoin erfcop ardachaidh, ⁊ fhr ionaid erfcoir cluana [Mhic Nóir] fhr rathmar ro chonaigh eiridhe do écc.

Mainirtir cluana rathfada do thabairt dona braithribh de obrerruantia ar forcongra uí briain Mhurchaidh mic toirrdhealbhaigh, ⁊ maithe tuadhmumhan do chf ⁊ daontaidh uachtarán da ord .S. Fhroinsein.

Saxanaigh do bhfit (in gach áit ar fud ereann inar chuirfhf a ccumhachta) ag ingheim ⁊ ag ionnarbhadh na nord, ⁊ go hairidhe Mainirtir mhuineachain do mhilleadh dóibh, ⁊ gairdian na mainirtre go nduing do na braithribh do dichfhdadh leó.

Diar mac uí baoighill niall ruadh, ⁊ conchobar do bhfit i nimrfhrain ⁊ i nfr-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore does not seem to believe that there is any truth in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe. He even rejects the account of it given in the Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated for his use, and which was transmitted to him by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain[z], were slain at Fornocht[a], by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor[b], by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

[z] *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

[a] *Fornocht.*—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

[b] *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

aonta ré poile, ⁊ niall do ḋol ar ionnṗaicciḋ ar conċoḃar co luaċraṡ (ar ba hann bai aiririomh ⁊ comhnaiḋe conċoḃair), ⁊ a bríṫ a ceilcc in adhaiḋ rin i ttsmpall Shnċáin, ⁊ conċoḃar do ṫeaċt ar na ḃaraċ for an dromain lá taoḃ an tsmpaill. Niall co na mhuintir deirġe dó ar an tsmpall. Do ċonnairc conċoḃar dia ṗaiġiḋ iad luiḋ for a niomgaḃail ó ná baí roċaiḋe ina ṗarraḋ cénmoṫá uathaḋ namá nár bó hinṗsḋma. Arsḋ do ḋeachaiḋ a aenar tar traiġ luaċraiṡ ríor. Ḃsnaiḋ niall é feiḃ ar dsine conránaic, ⁊ rucc uiḋe ria na muintir fsirrin acc tograim ċonċoḃair co ttarraiḋ é co mba comhrainicc dóiḃ re poile co beoḋa barbarḋa gan forairṫmsṫ cairdsra nó coimhṗialara. Do rad conċoḃar bsim do niall ina ċsnomhullaċ go ro trarccair go lár é ar an laṫair rin. Luiḋ conċoḃar ore creċtnaiġṫe ar. Tangatar a mhuintir do ṗaiġiḋ néill, ⁊ atbert ṗriú conċoḃar do lsnmain, ⁊ ná baoí fsin i ngualr écca don ċur rin. Do ronaḋ fairriomh rin, ⁊ rucctat muintir néill ar ċonċoḃar lá taoḃ loċa baoí ina ccomhṗoccur, ⁊ ní ro lamhrat iombualaḋ ṗrir go ro trarccairriot é lar na cloċaiḃ baoí i nairsh in loċa conaḋ iar ná trarcairt ro imirrsṫ arm fair, ⁊ ag roaḋ dóiḃ ro ġeibitt niall marḃ gan anmainn. Ni ḃaoí dia ccinsḋ fsin lé hathaiḋ diar a ccomhaora ro baḋ mó déċtaiḃ inaid an diar rin torċair ré aroile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuicc uí ġallċubair .i. uilliam ócc ⁊ aodh gruamḋa do marḃaḋ lá cloinn uí baoiġill .i. lá domnall ⁊ lá toirrḋealbaċ a ndíġail marḃṫa a naṫar.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndomhnaill, Maġnus hi ccóicceaḋ ċonnaċt, ⁊ ní ro airir go rainicc Maġ luircc, arride hi ccloinn ċonnmaiġ. Maġ luircc ⁊ clann ċonnmaiġ do léirmilleaḋ ⁊ do lorccaḋ lair, do róine iarain crsċa an ċoirrṡléiḃe, ⁊ tainicc rlán iar rin iar mbuaiḋ, ⁊ corccar.

Slóicċeaḋ ele la hua ndomhnaill bátar iad tangadar ina roċraide, niall mac airt óicc tánaire tíre heoccain, ⁊ mac mic domhnaill na halban Colla mac alardrainn co nalbanċoiḃ iomda amaille ṗrirr, ⁊ ó domhnaill ⁊ an slóġ

[c] *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note [m], under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcashel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

[d] *Ferociously.*—Co barbarḋa might mean "barbarously," but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras[c] (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Scanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously[d], forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead[e]. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg[f] and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curlieu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall[g], the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

[e] *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundance of language.

[f] *Moylurg.*—This is a striking example of the redundance of the style of the Four Masters.

[g] *Niall.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

rin do ḋol cétur hi ffrsaiḃ manaċ, ⁊ móran do ṁillsiḋ dóiḃ irin tír ar tur go bruairriot iarraṁ cuir ⁊ rlána lé na riar. Do luiḋriot iarraṁ tre bréirne ui ruairc arriḋe co coirrṙliaḃ ⁊ forlongport do ḋénaṁ dóiḃ irin coirrṙliaḃ, ⁊ an bealaċ buiḋe do ġsrraḋ leó, ⁊ gaċ conair dodaing ele baoí for a ccionn do reiḋiucchaḋ ḋóiḃ. Tangatar clann ṁaolruanaiḋ uile ċuca iar rin, ⁊ tucrat braiġde dua doṁnaill lé na brsiṫ fsin ó rin amaċ, ⁊ tainic rlán iarraṁ dia ṫiech.

Clann í domnaill (.i. Aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) Donnċaḋ cairbreaċ, ⁊ Sran luircc do ḋol i naġaiḋ í ḋoṁnaill (Maġnur a ndsrbraṫair feirin), ⁊ a ndol for crannóicc loċa bsthaiġ, ⁊ iad do bsiṫ acc millsiḋ an tíre eirte. O doṁnaill dá ngabáil ina ndír, ⁊ do gabáil éiccneaċáin uí doṁnaill i mbaile na congbála. Sran luircc do crochaḋ lair, Éiccneaċan ⁊ donnchaḋ do ċor i ngsiṁliḃ, ⁊ crannócc loċa bsthaiġ do ḃrirsiḋ ⁊ do ḋianrgaoíleaḋ ḋó.

O doċarṫaiġ .i. gsrraṫ mac doṁnaill mic feilim fear co nuairle ⁊ co nsineach déce iar cciannaoír iar mbrsiṫ buaḋa ó ḋoṁan, ⁊ ó ḋsṁan.

O baoiġill do gairm do doṁnall mac néill í ḃaoiġill.

Sran mac cuinn í doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn Murchaiḋ mic ruibne na ttuaṫ.

Cairlén liaṫdroma do ḋénaṁ lá hua ruairc brian mac eoccain, ⁊ coccaḋ mór do bsiṫ fair ar gaċ taoḃ .i. hi maiġ luircc, i muintir eolair, ⁊ i mbrsirne uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ a mac fsin ⁊ dronġ drsraiḃ breirne do bsiṫ a ccoccaḋ rir mar an ccéḋna, ⁊ do ronaḋ an cairlén lairriom lé haimrir aiṫġirr, ⁊ do ṁill mórán hi maiġ luircc fana luċt coccaiḋ.

Gairm eiriġ do ṫaḃairt lá Ruaiḋri mac taiḋcc mic diarmada, ⁊ lá a ṁnaoí ingsn ṁsic uilliam cloinne riocaird. Scola Éireann, ⁊ luċt cuingsḋa nsiṫ do ṫeaċt ċuca gur an ccarraicc, ⁊ a riarucċaḋ uile lar an lánaṁain rin.

Taḋcc mac briain mic maġnusa ṁeic diarmada ruaiḋ do ḃaṫaḋ for an mbanna, ⁊ é for rluaċc hi ffarraḋ uí ruairc.

[h] *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

[i] *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i.e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curlieu mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony[h] came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh[i], from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall[k]. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath[l].

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

[k] *Conwall.*—This was a village near Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note [f], under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

[l] *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Príora még coćláin do ḋíćsnaḋ lá céḋaċ ua maoíleaċlainn hi fiull ma cairlén fin .i. cairlén an ḟsḋáin,⁊ díṫ mór do ḋénaṁ don tír tríd riḋe. Feilim ó maoíleaċlainn do ṫaḃairt Saxanaċ ⁊ an trisrmeir leis go delḃna, ⁊ ar a aoí ní ro ġaḃrat an fsḋán, ⁊ ro impaiḋriot dia ttiġiḃ iar millsḋ mórán dóiḃ.

Doṁnall mac an ṗirḋorṅa még coćláin ceand a ġaḃláin fsin déc ria marḃaḋ Semair óicc mic an ṗríora.

AOIS CRIOST, 1541.

Aóir Criort, mile, cúic céd, cstṫraċa, ahaon.

Doinsnn dsṁair, Sioc, ⁊ rnsċta a ttúr na bliaḋna ro co ná ro léicc ar ná treaḃaḋ iar ccoir do ḋénaṁ i nerinn.

O csḃaill fsġanainm mac maolruanaiḋ do ṁarḃaḋ (hi fiull ⁊ é dall díraḋairc) la taḋcc mac donnchaiḋ mic Sfain uí csḃaill cona ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ lá mac uí ṁaoílmuaiḋ Sfan mac doṁnaill ċaoíċ hi ccairlén cluana lircc, ⁊ gé ro ḃaoí ó csḃaill ma ṡsnóir cianaorda do roime snġnaṁ ⁊ congnaṁ mór do ċóiḋ i nainm ⁊ i noirdearcur dó ar luċt a ṁarḃṫa. Ro marḃaḋ dna dá ḟsr déc dia ṁuintir amaille friri.

O maolmuaiḋ .i. caṫaoír, fsr ro ba mór clú, ⁊ oirdearcur ma aimrir fsin déc.

Teaġ ráraim etir ṫiġiḃ ⁊ tsmplaiḃ do lorccaḋ ⁊ dorccain irin corġur do ṡonnraḋ lá cloinn uí Madaġáin, Murohaḋ, brearal, ⁊ caṫal. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

[m] *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

[n] *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon.—See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

[o] *Severe weather*, doinsnn dearṁair.—The word doinsnn is the opposite of roinsnn, fair weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. Dearmair is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aḋḃal mór, i. e. very great.

[p] *He being blind*, literally, "and he blind, sightless," which is a strange redundancy of language.

[q] *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainm O'Carroll, as follows:

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan[m], in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurer[n] with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather[o], frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind[p]) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Cluain-lisg[q]; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy[r] (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain[s], both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Fear gan ainm] "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicitur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millessimo cccccxli°."

[r] *O'Molloy.*—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capitaneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

[s] *Teagh-Sarain*, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maġ ṡreun], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James

ua maoileaclainn do dol co cluain fírta iar rin, ⁊ tímpall mór cluana fírta ⁊ an mainirtir do bhirfó ⁊ doirccain lair.

Tuathal balb mac Sláin mic Ruaidhri uí gallchubhair faoí duine baoí ar tús maithibh oirecta tíre conaill déec (i febhruarii), fír ba maith gal ⁊ gairgceadh gen go marbhadh no co mudhaighfó daoíne ar ní deachaidh riabe hi tthroit nó i ttrachar nách biadh bráighe lair. Bá fír fadeara dóroim rin ar ro baoí arailc aimrir ina aoídiú ag coitrfét fri rfhmóir ⁊ fri fhrocfrt bhrathar rainhrfhaigh do bhraithribh dúin na ngall, ⁊ atchuala agá ḟhriothchadh nár bó maith do rochtain fochraice daoíne do mharbhadh na dorcadh a fhfola, conadh airi rin ro cinn eiccin ina mhfhmain gan guin duine, ⁊ ro chomaill do gréir innrin an ccéin roba beó.

Maidhm mór do thabairt do Mhac uidilín .i. Rudhraighe mac ualtair ar cloinn aodha uí néill dú in ro mharbhadh aongus mac donnchaidh mic maolmuire meic ruibne, ⁊ dhoing do gallócclachaibh tíre conaill arraon rir. Ro marbhadh ann dna córuchadh gallocclach do chloinn ndomhnaill gallócclach ⁊ rochaidhe ele cenmothat. Mac uidilin do dol fluagh dorridhi ar cloinn aodha uí neill, ⁊ clann aodha .i. conn, ⁊ domhnall do mharbhadh lair.

O domhnaill Maghnus do dol hi ccfnn an lurtir Shaxanaigh don cabán ⁊ an lurtir dá ghabáil chuicce lé honóir ⁊ lé feuefeur mór. Sít, cadach, ⁊ carradhadh do chfngal dóibh ré roile don cur rin.

An chrannócc airtfrach baoí ar loch glinne dallain do ghabail lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

[t] *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

[u] *In his youth*, ina aoídiú.—The word aoide is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given by the Four Masters:

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlin went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill[t] or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth[u] that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward[w], it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog[x] on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain[y] was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

[w] *Reward*, ꝓoꝓnaice.—The word ꝓoꝓnaice is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, *b*, *a*.

[x] *Crannog*, a wooden house.

[y] *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallan's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rosclogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

Doṁnaill mic Donnchaiḋ uí Ruairc ar Donnchaḋ mac Donnċaiḋ í Ruairc. A cſnn aimſire iar ſin tucſat clann Donnchaiḋ uí Ruairc (Doṁnall, ⁊ Fſhgaṅainm) ionnſaicciḋ ar an ccſannóicc go ro ċuirſſt tſine ir in mbaile gan ḟior. Ro ráṫaiġſiḋ ⁊ ro moṫaiġſiḋ in ní ſin, ⁊ lſnṫar iaḋ iſin loċ, ⁊ bſiſit clann Doṁnaill orra, Marḃṫar ⁊ báitſh leó fſhgaṅainm mac Donnchaiḋ, Ro gaḃaḋ annſin Doṁnall, ⁊ ro cſochaḋ iaraṁ lá cloinn Doṁnaill mic Donnchaiḋ uí Ruairc.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua nDoṁnaill Maġnuſ hi ccoinne an iuſtíſ Shaxanaiġ hi ttíſ Eoccain, ⁊ an tíſ Dimṫeaċt ⁊ do ṁilleaḋ leó don toiſcc ſin. An iuſtíſ do ṫilleaḋ tar a aiſ iſin miḋe, ⁊ ó Doṁnaill Diompuḋ uaḋa tar a aiſ tré tíſ Eoġain, ⁊ teaċt ſlán gan taċar gan tſgṁail Dpaġail dó acc dol nó acc teaċt don tuſuſ ſin, ⁊ O Doṁnaill do ġaḃail don taoḃ ṫoiſ do loċ i ffſhaiḃ manach. Cúil na noiſſh ⁊ ó loċ ſoiſ do ṁilleaḋ laiſ etiſ tíſ ⁊ oiléna uaiſ bátaſ báid ⁊ aſṫſaicce aige ag milleaḋ ⁊ acc aſccain na noilén, ⁊ a ſluaġ ag imſaḋ na tíſe go ro ḟáccaiḃ i neaſbaiḋ aſḃa iaḋ an ḃliaḋain ſin.

Slóicċeaḋ la hua nDoṁnaill a ccſnn aṫhaiḋ iar ſin hi ffſhaiḃ manaċ don taoḃ ṫiaſ do loċ, ⁊ ro ċuiſ Dſonġ Dia ſlóġaiḃ i naſṫſaiġiḃ ar fuḋ an loċa, ⁊ ro gaḃ fſin gur an líon ſlóicċ taſſuſtaiſ ina ḟaſſaḋh foſ tíſ go ro indiſſiot an cſíoċ uile a ccoinne a ċeile do loch ⁊ do ṫíſ go ſanġaḋaſ go himſ cſiṫlionn. Ro bſiſſiḋ, ⁊ ro lſġaḋ leó caiſlén innſi cſiṫlionn, ⁊ ṫanġatataſ ſlán iaſ ccoſccaſ don cuſ ſin.

Doṁnall mac neill ġaiſḃ mic aoḋa, mic aḋa ſuaiḋ do ṁaſḃaḋh lá hua mbaoiġill ar ndol do Doṁnall do ċongnaṁ la toiſſḋealḃaċ mac uí baoiġill in acchaiḋ a aṫaſ. Tuccſatſaṁ ſuaicc dua mbaoiġill ar tuſ impaíḋiḋ ua baoiġill ſſiuſoṁ, ⁊ maidhiḋ ſoſſa go ro maſḃaḋ an mac ſin néill í Doṁnaill laiſ.

Conn mac bſiain mic eoccain uí Ruairc do ṁaſḃaḋ lá cloinn Maġnuſa tiſe tuaṫail.

Mac an ḃaiſd conċoḃaſ ſuaḋ mac fſhġail ollaṁ uí Doṁnaill lé dán oide ſcol ⁊ ſaoí gan uſdubaḋ i ffoġlaim an dána ⁊ i nealaḋnaiḃ oile, fſh tiġe

[a] *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

[a] *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

[b] *Clann-Manus*.—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town[a]; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear[a], and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus[b] of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled[c] in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460, 1464, 1486, and 1495.

[c] *Not excelled*, literally, "a sage without eclipsis," i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

aoiḋſḋ coiṫcinn do ċongṁail ⁊ dproṫucċaḋ déc iar nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe an 20 decembeṛ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1542.

Aoiṛ Criorṫ, mile, cuicc céd, cſṫṛacha, adó.

Mac í neill .i. ṗelim caoch mac ċuinn mic cuinn do ṁarḃaḋ la mac doṁnaill gallocclach daon ḃuille ga, ⁊ diar mac ele do ċloinn í neill decc.

Ḃrian mac neill mic airṫ óicc mic cuinn í neill daṁna tiġſrna cenel nſoġain, ṗſṛ roba mó clú uairle, einiġ, ⁊ ſnġnaṁa táinicc do ċenél eoġain mic neill le cian daimṛiṛ déc iṛin tṛſn ċairlen.

Mac uí ḃriain toirṛḋealḃaċ mac Muṛchaiḋ mic toirṛḋealḃaiġ déc le haḋarṫ in innṛi í ċuinn ṗſṛ a aſṛa ba ṗſṛṛ laṁ, iomṛaḋh, ⁊ oiṛḋſṛcuṛ ina aimṛiṛ eṛiḋe.

Mac con mic conmſḋa mic donnchaiḋ mic Ruaiḋṛi mic miccon ċſnnmóiṛ do ṁarḃaḋ go mioġaolṁaṛ la Maccon, mac Ruaiḋṛi, mic miccon mic Ruaiḋṛi mic miccon ċſnnṁóiṛ.

Coṛbmac mac diarmata mic taiḋcc caim uí cléṛiġ bṛaṫaiṛ minuṛ toġaiḋe do ċonueint dúin na ngall déc.

Mac conmiḋe brian doṛcha mac Solaiṁ raoí lé dán, ⁊ le ṗoġhlaim, ṗſṛ toiċṫeach, tṛom conaiġh, ṗſṛ tiġhe aoiḋhſoh coiṫcinn do cáċ decc im ṗeil colaim ċille, tṛe mioṛḃuiliḃ dé ⁊ colaim cille, ⁊ tṛe eaṛccaine uí Robhaṛtaiġh, aṛ do raḋ ṛáṛ, ⁊ dimiccin don cṛoiṛ moiṛ, aṛ ṛoṛ buail í ṛiaṛ an tan ṛin.

O Maoíleachlainn, ṗelim ócc, mac ṗelim, mic cuinn, mic airṫ, mic cuind mic coṛbmaic óicc, mic coṛbmaic ballaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ i mbaile ṛcṛiccin iṛin oiḋche la cloinn ṁéġ eochaġain, connla, ⁊ cedach ṛuaḋ, ⁊ la hemann ṛuaḋh

[d] *Niall.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ċonallaiġ, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell, which is correct.

[e] *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now Inchiquin, giving name to a barony in the county of Clare. The castle of this name, which was built by the head of the O'Briens some time after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is situated on a peninsula at the northern side of a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien, King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its architectural features are most strictly characteristic of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall[d], son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn[e]. He was the most expert at arms[f], the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe[g] (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin[h], by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

[f] *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

[g] *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac Namee.

[h] *Baile-Sgrigin.*—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

diolmuin, fír diar bó dú airéachur, ⁊ flaitír a ḟinnfear eirde. Conad do cuimniuccad báir uí maoileachlainn do raidhfoh :

Mile bliadan ir cúicc céd,
adó cíthfrachat gan béd
o brísith criort tre ciond an ḋroinn,
ecc ḟeilim uí ṁaoileclainn.

Siúbal ⁊ iondraicchiḋ do ḋénaṁ la cloinn uí madagain fa ḋairlen an fíoain dia fa loirccriot, ⁊ dia fo ḋrísfhrat an baile. Ro marbrat Maoleachlainn ó raighne don ḋúr rin, do ḋeachaiḋ an tír ina línṁain go tigh Sarain, ⁊ fo fraoineaḋ ar an tóraiḋ. Ro marbaḋ Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, dauid mac felim mic donnchaiḋ, ⁊ toirrḋealbaḋ mac fírgail mic concobair co ṙoḋaiḋib ele amaille friú in, 4°. nonar octobrir.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Magnus a mioḋtar ḋonnaḋt co na ḋloinn .i. an calbaḋ ⁊ aoḋ. An clann rin ⁊ ua doḋarraig do ḋol ar riubal creiḋe riar an ríog go baile an ṁóraig, ⁊ Mac donnchaiḋ do drísfhaḋ dóib, ⁊ na creaḋa do ṫabairt go hua ndoṁnaill. Maiṫe ioḋtair donnaḋt do ṫeaḋt ina ḋínn, ⁊ Mac donnchaiḋ baile an ṁóraig do ḟonnraḋ a ndiaiḋ a ḋrísiḋe, ⁊ a díor díoc rir ó ndoṁnaill dóib don dul rin.

O conḋobair (.i. o conḋobair ruaḋ) toirrḋealbaḋ ruaḋ do ḡabail lá ruaiḋri mac taiḋcc mic diarmatta ar carraiḋc loḋa cé.

An calbaḋ ó doṁnaill do ḋol ar riubal creiḋe ar fliocht aoḋa ballaig mic doṁnaill. Creaḋa ⁊ marbṫa do ḋénaṁ lair forra ⁊ teaḋt flán don ḋúr rin iar ccorccar.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ lar an ccalbaḋ hi raṁraḋ na bliadna ro. Tanaicc o ruairc brian hi roḋraitte uí doṁnaill, Tánaicc béor ó caṫain Magnus mac donnchaiḋ irin toiḋfrtal céna iar ttíccclamaḋ dóib arsḋ ro

[i] *Feadan.*—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

[k] *O'Raighne*, now Rainy.

[l] *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note [s], under the year 1541.

[m] *Property.*—The original is a ndiaiḋ a ḋrísiḋe, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a creaḋ in reference only to those who had carried it off.

[n] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ballaḋ, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliaṁain do Mhagnus an tua Ruairc rin .i. brian ballaḋ, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

[o] *Joined their muster.*—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan[l]; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne[k]. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain[l]; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property[m]; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brian[n]) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster[o]. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Donnell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin," &c.

ċinnṗiot dol ar mac uidilín (.i. Ruḋraiġe mac ualtair), ⁊ ní ro hairirsiḋ leó go ranġatsar ġur an mbanna. Ro rannaḋ an sluaġ a trí leó do ḋol tar fhirtiḃ na banna ar ro coirsiot ardṫraiġe na banna forra fo ḋáiġ baí Mac uidilín ⁊ ṡoċaiḋe ṁór do ġallaiḃ ina ḟarraḋ don taoḃ arail ag cornaṁ na haḃann fhiú conáléicceaḋ táirsi iatt ar a aoi do ḋeaċatsar na slóicch dia naiṁḋeóin tar banna anonn ⁊ ḟuaratsar baoċċal báitti ⁊ ġuarġaċt aḋḃal ṁór ag dol tairsi. Iar ndol hi tsír dóiḃ do leiccsiḋ sceiṁealta sceaoilte sgannraiġṫe ar fud an tíre uaṫa .i. Sgeiṁleaḋ soir go cnoc lea, ⁊ Sceiṁliḋ ele lá taoḃ banna suas, ⁊ ruccsat for ċreaċaiḃ troma toirtiṁla, ⁊ for airccsiḃ aiḋḃliḃ iolardaiḃ in gaċ maiġin in ro ġaḃsat. Acht ċína fo ṁiṫ lár an ccalḃaċ ó ndoṁnaill, la hua ruairc, ⁊ lá hua ccaṫáin co na ġlóċċaiḃ creaċa batsar moa ⁊ batsar iolarda oldáḋ na creaċa tarṫur lár an slóġ aile. Ro ġaḃ gaċ slóġ aca forlongport ar leiṫ in oiḋċe sin cona ccreachaiḃ ⁊ cona néḋalaiḃ. Ro ḟorċongair ó doṁnaill forra ar ná ḃárraċ na creaċa ⁊ na hairġṫi aiḋḃle sin do ḃualaḋ, ⁊ do ḃeoṁarḃaḋ do combach ⁊ do ċnáiṁġsiḟraḋ. Do ṙónaḋ fairsiom inn sin. Nír ḃó hurusa trá síom nó airsiṁ an ċreach buailte do ranaḋ ann sin cenmótá a ttuccsatt fir brisiḟne ⁊ caṫanaiġ gan marḃaḋ leó dia ttirib dib. Tanaicc dna mac uidilín hi ccsno í doṁnaill iar sin ⁊ do rad coṁṫa mora deaċaiḃ ⁊ dísdó, ⁊ do ḟéḋaiḃ rainsiṁlaiḃ ḋó ⁊ do róine siḋ fhir. Ticc ó doṁnaill co na ġlóċċaiḃ slán don ċur sin dia ttiġib iar ccorccar.

Mac uidilín .i. Ruḋraiġe mac ualtair, ⁊ Mac mic domnaill do ḋol in oireaċt uí caṫain, ⁊ creaċa mora do ḋénaṁ ḋóiḃ. O caṫáin .i. Maġnur mac donnchaiḋ do dol a ttoraiġeċt na ccrsċ ⁊ buannaḋa do ċloind truiḃne do bsiṫ ina ḟarraḋ an tan sin .i. mac meic ruibne ḟanat, ⁊ sliocht ruaiḋri mic Suibne. Iar mbreiṫ dua caṫain ⁊ do ċloinn truiḃne ar ṁac uidilin cona creaċaiḃ fo ṙiccsiḋ iomairsce aindorsnta storra, ⁊ fo ṁeaḃaiḋ for mac uidilin ⁊ for na halbanċoiḃ iomḋa bátsar ina ḟarraḋ co ffarccaiḃriot ár daoíne im Mhac alardrainn carraiġ mic doṁnaill, ⁊ im mac mic Sain go ndruing móir ele do ġluaġ Meic uidilin. Ar sulaiḋ mac uidilín fsin ⁊ mac

[p] *To defend the river*, ag cornaṁ na haḃann fhiu. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

[q] *Cnoc-Lea*, now Knocklayd, a mountain situated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

[r] *Substantial*, toirtsiṁla, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river[p] against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea[q], and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial[r] preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane,[s] and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain[t], and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

[t] *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic Domhnaill ar eiccin ar, ⁊ ro baidhsedh fochaidhi mór dia muintir ar an mbanna ag dol tairsi dóibh.

Slóicceadh la mac uidilin ar ó ccathain dorighidhi iar tteasraing an tseirsiner Shaxanaigh ⁊ druinge móire do gallaibh amaille frisi. Cairlén uí Cathain .i. Lim an mhadaidh do gabail leó ⁊ ina mbaoi do bardaibh isin mbaile do marbadh ⁊ do mudhucchadh, ⁊ Mac uidilin dimtheacht flán iar ccorccar don cur sin. Mac uidilín umorro a cclann athaidh iar sin do thogaisim cloinn suibhne cuicce ar buannacht .i. Sliocht Ruaidhri mic suibhne Mac donnchaidh mic meic suibhne na ttuath, Mac murchaidh mic suibhne, ⁊ Mac meic suibhne baganiagh co nderuing mórsi ele dóccaibh cloinne suibhne amaille frisú. Do chodar sén do faigidh meic uidilin, ⁊ bátthar co miadhach muirneach ina farradh ag cingal a ccuir ⁊ a cconnartha frisi. Do rónadh comairle meabhlach miorúnach lá mac meic Domhnaill, ⁊ lá halbanchoibh, ⁊ lá muintir mic uidilín beor .i. an traor clann foicenelach sin cloinne suibhne dionnsaicchidh iar ndol ina cclann dóibh, ⁊ iar ndénamh gach cingail dá ndearnsatt lé Mac uidilín. Ro cinnsit for an ccomairle ísin, ⁊ ro fobairsiot iatt gan fios gan aithiuccadh iar bhráccbail baile meic uidilín go ro marbhsat uile a nurmór. Ro marbhadh ann dna mac

[t] *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

[u] *Highborn.*—Soicenelach, means of good tribe, race, or family.

[v] *After they had gone to them.*—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery. —See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In certain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs:

"Item, whereas a company of Irishe" [i. e. Gaelic speaking] "Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather becawse they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

"Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh[t], and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born[u] youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them[v], and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning[w], and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is con Alexander Karrogh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himselff saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynns for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

[w] *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baġanaiġ ⁊ mac murchaiḋ mic ruibne, co náċ mór tearna ar i naṫréġaḋ in ro marbaḋ díoḃ.

Tanaic luċt luinge faide do denaṁ roġla ⁊ cſna a hiarṫar ċonnaċt hi tír ċonaill. Ba hann ro gabrat hi reaċrainn muintire birn hi tír boġaine. Iar ná ṗior rin do ṫoirrḋealbaċ mac meic ruibne tíre boġaine do bſrt róbairt roṫaiḃ co na tearna ṗſr innirte rocel ar diḃ aċt maḋ an tairreaċ ⁊ an coḋnaċ boí rorro .i. Mac uí flaiṫbſrtaiccḋ dia ttartt toirrḋealbaċ maiṫſṁ nanacail, ⁊ ro ċuir flán dia ionċaiḃ é co riaċt conmaicne mara.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus mac aoḋa mic aoḋa ruaiḋ hi cconnaċtoiḃ hi froġṁar na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ tangatar maiṫe ioċtair connaċt ina ċſnn maille lé riṫ ⁊ le cairdſr, ⁊ ro iocrat a ċíor ⁊ a tiġſrnar go huṁal friṙ, ⁊ do ċoiḋ uaiḋiḃ dia ṫhiech.

Nír ḃó cian iar rccaoſleaḋ don trluaccḋ rin í doṁnaill go ttainic Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird uilleacc na ccſnn mac Riocaird, ⁊ Mac uilliam burc dauiḋ mac uillicc fluaġ lán ṁór ele do ḋol i mioċtar ċonnaċt. Ro gabaḋ leó baile uí flannaccáin beóil aṫa huaċtair ar tur, ⁊ tſccaitt ṗſn, Mac diarmatta, ⁊ clann taiḋcc mic diarmada i mioċtar connaċt. Tangattar tra maiṫe ioċtair connaċt hi ccſnn mic uilliam, ⁊ ro gabaḋ lair iatt ⁊ luiḋ ṗor ccúlaiḃ go cloinn Riocaird go mbraiġdiḃ ⁊ co nſdirib. Atiaḋ eidirſḋa bátttar occa, O dubda, Mac donnchaiḋ an ċorainn ⁊ cuid do ċloinn truibne ċonnaċt im Maolmuire mac colla ⁊ a écc ina braiġdſnar ria riú ro léiccſḋ, ⁊ braiġde ele ó mac caṫail óicc uí ċonċobair.

Mac uí doṁnaill an calbaċ do ḋol hi cſnn an iurtir Shaxanaiġ ⁊ ríṫ uí doṁnaill, ⁊ a ṙíḋ ṗſn do ċſngal ⁊ do ṙnaḋmaḋ ṗrir ⁊ teaċt flán iarraṁ.

[x] *In comparison with*, in aṫréġaḋ.—The word aṫreġaḋ means *comparison*. The literal translation is, "so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them."—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

[y] *To plunder and prey*, literally, "to make plunder and prey." Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Fergananim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[z] *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O'Beirne's Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[a] *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O'Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with[x] the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey[y]. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn[z], in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection[a], to Conmaicne-mara[b].

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair[c], and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty[d], and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell[e], and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

[b] *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

[c] *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

[d] *Before he was set at liberty.*—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

[e] *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

O Domhnaill Maghnas do thabairt tuaithe fatha ⁊ luirgce do Mhághuidhir, Sean mac conchonnacht ar milleadh morráin fá mhaghuidhir roimhe rin lá hua nDomhnaill. Mágh uidhir dia thabairt fhín, ⁊ do thabairt a thíre ⁊ a thalmhan dhua dhomhnaill ar a fhon rin, ⁊ go hairidhe tucc Maghuidhir eirghe amach air fhín ⁊ ar a dhuthaigh dó, nó cáin fan eirghe amach nach fhfuighthi. Tucc beor lsh éirca marbtha dhuine ar fhudh fhírmanach uile mar an ccéadna dhua domhnaill.

O neill conn mac cuinn do dhol hi ccenedh ríghfaxan .i. an tochtmadh henri ⁊ an ri do ghairm iarla dhua neill, ⁊ a fhorchongra fair gan ó neill do gairm dhe ní ba ríre, ⁊ fhuair ó neill onóir mhór ón righ don chur rin.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird uillsce na ccenn, ⁊ ó briain .i. Murchadh do dhol hi Saxaibh, ⁊ iarla do ghairm dá gach aon aca, ⁊ tanghatthar tar a nair flán acht mac uilliam baoí hi fhriabhrar ⁊ níp bo hóghflán uadha.

Maolmuire mac eoghain mic ruibhne do mharbadh lá cloinn Maolmuire mic colla mic ruibhne a ccenedh treachtmaine iar nécc Maolmuiri mic colla budhéin.

Clann Maolmuire mic colla dionnarbadh ar an tir, ⁊ a mbailte do bhireadh, fsh díobh fhín ⁊ dhonghá luchtlsnamha do mharbadh.

Maghuidhir Sean, ⁊ clann uí domhnaill (.i. aedh ócc mac aodha ruaidh), Rudhraighe

[f] *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg.*—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

[g] *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

[h] *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

[i] *O'Neill.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates bacach, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg[f] to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire[g]. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out[h] of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i.e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neill[i] (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien[j] (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered[k].

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillinges two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

[j] *O'Brien.*—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, cccxcvi.

[k] *Not perfectly recovered.*—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

7 neaċtain do ḋol ar ṗiubal cheiċe i ndartraiġe, 7 ꝑceiṁlíḋ do ꝑcaoileaḋ uaṫa ar ꝑud an tíre, 7 Mac uí Domnaill neaċtain do ṁarbaḋ dubċor do ġae.

Felim dub mac aoḋa uí néill do ṁarbaḋ.

Maire inġín meg raṁraḋáin, bín még flannchaiḋ (fraḋaċ) déc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1543.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cuíc ced, ceaṫraċa, atri.

Emand mac briain uí gallċubair eppcop raṫa boṫ decc, 26 februarii, iar ffaġbáil fríṫbírta imon eppcopoitte.

Mac meic ruibne ḟanat Maolmuire mac Domnaill óicc aḋbar tiġírna fánatt do ṁarbaḋ lá cloinn ṁeic ruibne fánatt .i. donnchaḋ 7 Maolmuire, clann toirrḋealbaiġ, mic ruaiḋri, mic Maolmuire iadride. Gal, 7 gaircceaḋ, ínġnaṁ 7 urrclaiġi do dénaṁ ḋó aṁail ro ba greraċ lair ria na ṁarbaḋ, uair ro ṁarb an dubaltaċ mac firḋorċa mic ruibne an gerrat gaircciḋ bá dearrccaiġṫe baoí ina acchaiḋ.

Mac ṁec ruibne baġaiṁġ, Eoin modarḋa mac neill ṁóir do écc a ttúr a aoíri 7 a oirbírta.

Mac uí baoiġill, brian mac neill, mic toirrḋealbaiġ do ṁarbaḋ tre ṫangnaċt lá cloinn neill óicc uí baoiġill batttar ina ṁuinteartur fín, 7 ina ḟarraḋ 7 for a ṫuarastal.

O Domnaill Maġnus do ḋol gur an ccoṁairle ṁoir co háṫ cliaṫ co na braiṫriḃ maille frir éiccneaċán 7 donnchaḋ batttar i ngeiṁliḃ le hathaiḋ occa, 7 a lícccín tré ċoṁairle an iurtir, 7 Mhaiṫe Eireann arċína iar ndénaṁ ríoḋa 7 caoncoṁraic ṡtorra. Conn ó Domnaill (a ḋírbhraṫair baoí lé hathaiḋ ḟoda hi raxoibh) do rioḋuccaḋ rir mar an ccéduna. Conn do ḋol go raxaiḃ dorioḋri do raiġiḋ an riġ, 7 a bíṫ ina ḟoċair co nonóir 7 co nairṁiḋin.

Cairlen líṫbir ro ḟáġaiḃ ó Domnaill ag caṫaoír ṁac tuaṫail bailḃ uí gallċubair, 7 acc druing do fliocṫ aoḋa uí gallċubair dia iomċoiṁéd, ba

[l] *Bishop of Raphoe.*—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

[m] *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

[n] *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe[l], died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship[m], in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between them[n]. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher[o], which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

[o] *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone.—See note [t], under the year 1527, p. 1391, *supra*.

ṡíḋ do ṗónaḋ leóṗoṁ an caiṗlén do ċongṁail aca ṫaoḃ mac uí ḋoṁnaill ⁊ doiḃ baḋéin, ⁊ ṗo aṫċuiṗṗiott ṗainṁuintiṗ uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ doiṗṗeóiṗ an ḃaile uaḋaiḃ. Ḃá baiṗneaċ ó ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ an calḃaċ ṗṡiú ḋeiḋe, ⁊ ṗo ġaḃ an calḃaċ ṗainṗaiḋ aġá aiṫe ṗoṗṗa a ṅḋeiṗġenṗaṫ co ṗo muḋaiġṡiḋ aṗaill do ḋaoiniḃ ṡtoṗṗa cṡċtaṗ nae lá taoḃ cṡṫṗa, ⁊ innile do ṁalaiṗt, ⁊ do ṁíṁiṗt. Ro maṗḃaḋ la luċt an ḃaile an ḋuḃaltaċ mac colla mic ṗuiḃne gallóccłaċ ṫoccaiḋe aṗ aoi ġaiṗcciḋ ⁊ ṡṅgnaṁa eṗiḋe. Ḃaoí tṗa ḋonnchaḋ mac uí ḋoṁnaill acc congnaṁ lá ṗlioċt aoḋa í gallcuḃaiṗ, Ruḋṗaiḋe mac uí ḋoṁnaill ṗṡṗuḋṗċa mac eóin mic ṫuaṫail uí ġallcuḃaiṗ cona ċloinn, ⁊ mac Sṡain ballaiġ mic eoin do ġaḃail lá ḋonnchaḋ mac aí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ lá caṫáoiṗ mac ṫuaṫail ḃailḃ uí gallċuḃaiṗ.

Mac uí ḋoċaṗtaiġ (Caṫaoiṗ mac gṡṗailt mic ḋoṁnaill, mic ṗeilim) do ṁaṗḃaḋ lá cloinn uí ḋoċaṗtaiġ, Ruḋṗaiġe ⁊ Sṡan, clann ṗeilim mic conċobaiṗ ċaṗṗaiġ. Ro ṁaṗḃṗaṫ ḃeoṗ mac aoḋa gṗuamḋa uí ḋoċaṗtaiġ, ⁊ O ḋoṁnaill cona ṗlóġ do ḋol aṗ ua ṅḋoċaṗtaiġ do ḋiogail na néċt ṗin ṗaiṗ, ⁊ ṗo ġaḃ ṗoṗ milleaḋ aṗḃann an tíṗe go ṗṗuaiṗ bṗaiġḋe ó ua ṅḋoċaṗtaiġ a ṅgioll lé na ṗiaṗ, ⁊ le na bṗiṡiṫ ṗṡin tṗé ċoll a ṗmaċta.

Ro ġaḃaḋ iaṗ ṗin caṫaoiṗ mac ṫuaṫail ḃailḃ la hua ṅḋoċaṗtaiġ ⁊ do ṗaḋ ḋua ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ Ro ġaḃ o ḋoṁnaill ṗeiṗṗin toiṗṗḋealḃaċ mac ṗeilim ṗinn uí gallċuḃaiṗ, ⁊ do bṡṗt na bṗaiġḋe ṗin laiṗ do ṗaiġiḋ leṫḃiṗ ḋuṗ an ṗṗuiġḃṡiḋ an baile ⁊ noċan ṗuaiṗ iḋiṗ don ċuṗ ṗin.

Sliocht eoccain mic ṗuiḃne ⁊ Sliocht coṗbmaic mic ḋonnchaiḋ ḋol aṗ ṗiubal cṗeiċe aṗ ó nṡġṗa mbuiḋe, ⁊ ó conċobaiṗ .i. taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc mic aoḋa, ⁊ o hṡġṗa do bṡṗt ṗoṗṗa ⁊ ṗo ṗṗaoínṡiḋ leó aṗ ċloinn tṗuiḃne go ṗo maṗḃaḋ ṗuaiḋṗi mac ḋubġaill, ⁊ clann maolmuiṗe mic eoġain, ⁊ oṗoṅg do ṗlioċt coṗbmaic mic ḋonnchaiḋ go ṗoċaiḋiḃ ḋia muintiṗ amaille ṗṗiu don ċuṗ ṗin.

[p] *Abused.*—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word ṁalaiṗt, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word malaiṗt, exchange, or barter.—See note [x], on malaṗtaċ, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note [s], under the year 1224, p. 210.

[q] *Violation of his jurisdiction,* tṗé ċoll a ṗmaċta.—The word coll, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase "hi ccoll eiṁiċ Ṗḃaḋṗaiċ," is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of "to break, or violate," by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; tṗé ċoll a ṗeaċta, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused[p] and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction[q].

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh[r], was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: ıṡ coll cana ⁊ ꝼeṗı ḃamṗa ṗuḃ.

[r] *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruibne na ttuaṫ, ⁊ a ṁac brian do gabáil lá coblaċ a hiarṫar ċonnaċt i nInis mic an Duirn, ⁊ a mbrisiṫ leó a mbraiġdsnar.

Earraonta coccaiḋ ar neirġe etir Magnuidir, ⁊ Sliocht toirrḋealbaiġ méguidir. Sliocht toirrḋealbaiġ do ṫeċt hi ttír conaill go mbatttar ag foġail ⁊ ag inġreim ar ḟsraiḃ manaċ. Tanaic Magnuidir hi ccsinn uí doṁnaill, ⁊ do róine a ṙíṫ ⁊ a ċaratttraḋ rir feiḃ do róine feacht riaṁ.

Muirġis mac Raittín uí ṁaoilċonaire raoí lé feanċur, ⁊ lé riliḋeaċt fsi co ttoice ⁊ co ttrom conaċ, ferriḃniġ sreċna lar ar fgriobaḋ liubair iomḋa, ⁊ lar a ndearnaḋ duana ⁊ dréċta, ⁊ lar a mbátttar fecola acc friocnaṁ ⁊ ag foġlaim, ⁊ no ċongbaḋ foċaiḋe díḃ ina ṫiġ buḋéin do gréir, déce iar mbrisiṫ buaḋa ó ḋsṁan ⁊ ó ḋoṁan.

Céḋaċ ó maoileaclainn doirdneaḋ ar cloinn colmáin ar bélaiḃ Ruḋraiġe uí maoileaclainn, ⁊ nír bó roinṁeaċ do ḃatttar clann colmáin re linn na deiri rin in aṫréġaḋ aṁail do ḃátttar hi ré feiḋlimiḋ ar do ḃaoí coccaḋ, ⁊ creaclorccaḋ, uaċt, ⁊ gorta, golṁairce ⁊ laṁċomairt fri linn na dsiri rin irin tír, ⁊ do tóccbaḋ síor, ⁊ coḃaċ dá gaċ aon aca ar maġ corráin, ⁊ do rónaḋ ulca aiḋḃle storra gér bo gsrr an ré fuairriott. Indraiccíḋ aiḋċe do ṫabairt la Ruḋraiġe, ⁊ la a braiṫriḃ fa ṁaġ gailinne i ndealḃna dia do loirccrst, ⁊ dia do ċreaċrat an maġ. Maoileaclainn balḃ ua madagáin, ⁊ art máġ coclain dia lsnmain co ttuccrat taċar dóiḃ i ngailinne dú in do marḃaḋ corbmac ua maoilsclainn dearbraṫair rúḋraiġe co ttriḃ fsraiḃ déce do maiṫiḃ a muintire do ṁarḃaḋ ⁊ do ḃatḃaḋ don ċur rin.

[s] *Inis-mic-an-Duirn.*—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it Inir mic a' Duirn, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

[t] *Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.*—This Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

[u] *Compared to,* i naṫréġaḋ, literally, "in comparison of."—See note [z], under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn[s], and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice[t], the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to[u] what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain[u]; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn[v], in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned[w].

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

[u] *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefry over the Mac Coghlans, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[v] *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note [z], under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

[w] *Slain and drowned.*—This phrase, do mapbad ⁊ do bachad, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; do mapbad no do bachad would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

AOIS CRIOST, 1544.

Aoír ċríoṙt, mile, cuicc ceo, cṡṫraċa aceaṫair.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird uillsec na cesno, aon barr áiġ gall connaċt déc, ⁊ bá ṙcél aḃḃal ina ṫir buḋéin eiriḋe. Earaonta mor deirġe hi ccloinn riocaird ran tiġsrnar, ⁊ Mac uilliam do ġairm duillsec mac Riocaird óicc, ⁊ roċaiḋe i ttír, ⁊ hi ccoiccriċ do bsiṫ ina acchaiḋ lá mac meic uilliam tomar mac uillicc na cesno.

Ruḋraiġe ó maoileaclainn do ṁarḃaḋ hi cclarṫa lá firdeird dalatún, ⁊ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ ar amur oiḋċe, ⁊ ar ar ṁaiṫ do ċéduaċ ua maoileaclainn do rónrat an marḃaḋ íṙin.

Mac í neill, Niall mac airt óicc tanairi ar mó do ḟulaing do ḋuaḋ ⁊ do ḋoċar coccaiḋ etir cenel eoccain ⁊ cenél conaill taimic do ṙlioċt eoġain mic neill roiḋṫeaċ dionġṁala do ṫiġsrnar tíre heoġain da léiccṫí ċuicce hé, ṙsi lán diúl ⁊ daiṫne ar gaċ nealaḋain déc ir in trsnċairlén do galar oband.

Mac ruiḃne ṙánat toirrdealḃaċ maċ ruaiḋri mic maolmuire, ṙsi briġaċ boirbbeóḋa ro ḟulaing mór do ċoccaḋ ⁊ do ċoṁḟuachaḋ ina ṫír ṙein lé hathaiḋ có rin do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn doṁnaill óicc mic ruiḃne a ndiġail a ndsrbraṫar ro marḃaḋ lá a cloinn riom. Bátar iatt anmanna na cloinne rin doṁnaill óicc lar a ndsrnaḋ an marḃaḋ .i. Ruaiḋri carraċ ⁊ doṁnall gorm. Ro marḃaḋ beór eóin mac donnchaiḋ mic maolmuire araon la mac ruiḃne, ⁊ giḋ eriḋe (.i. eoin) ni tsrna uaḋ gan creċtnúccaḋ go mór an tí lar ro marḃaḋ .i. doṁnall gorm. Mac ruiḃne do ġairm do ruaiḋri ċarraċ mac doṁnaill óicc iar rin.

[x] *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use coiccríoċ in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own[x] and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clartha[y], by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall[z], the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

[y] *Clartha*, now called in Irish Caipleán Cláréa, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

[z] *Niall.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates Conallaé, which is correct.

Murchaḋ mac meic ruibne na ttuaṫ raoí ar eineaċ, ar uairle, ⁊ ar beoḋaċt, ⁊ donnċaḋ a ḋírbraṫair déc ina ndír.

Mairgrég ingín meic domnaill (.i. ingín aongusa ílig) bín í domnaill .i. Magnus (iar Siubáin ingin í neill) decc, an. 19. december.

Sile ingín magnusa í domnaill (bín ríde uí baoigill domnall) décc an. 14. februarii.

Mac í domnaill, an calbaċ do ḋol hi ccínn an lurtir Shaxanaig, ⁊ cairtíní Saxanaċa do taḃairt lair hi ttír conáill do raigiḋ i domnaill. O domnaill, an calbaċ, ⁊ iadrideḋ do ḋol co nordanar ⁊ co naiḋmiḃ gaḃala baile leó dionnraigiḋ leṫḃir dia gaḃail for rlioċt aoḋa uí gallċuḃair. Do rad ua domnaill braigde rleaċta aoḋa baoí occa lé hathaiḋ .i. Caṫaoír mac tuaṫail ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ mac feilim finn dona Saxanċaiḃ ag dol gur an mbaile dóiḃ do ċor uaṫḃair ⁊ iomomain ar luċt an baile. Ro fobairriot an baile iarain. Ro marbaḋ aon dona gallaiḃ fo cédóir, Marbait na raxain Caṫaoir mac tuaṫail ina glaraiḃ a ndiogail an goill. Do rad aoḋ mac í domnaill ⁊ rlioċt aoḋa an ċairléin ar mac feilim finn, ⁊ ar mac ele tuaṫail ḃailḃ batthar i ngsimliḃ, ⁊ fáccbaitt fsin an tír iar rin. Ro léicc o domnaill na Saxain uaḋá dia ttiech iar níoc a ttuarurtail friú.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndomnaill ar an rúta dia ro gaḃaḋ lair innri an loċain airm hi raiḃe cairléin croinn, ⁊ dainsín dítogláigi ag Mac uidilín ⁊ iar ngaḃáil an ċairléin lá hua ndomnaill do rad an baile dua ċaṫain. Ro gaḃaḋ dna don cur rin cairléin baile an laċa lá hua ndomnaill, ⁊ fo geiḃ éduala iomda etir arm, ⁊ éittsiḋ uma, ⁊ iarann, im, ⁊ biúḋ ir na bailtiḃ rin. Ro gaḃaḋ beór iar rin imir loċa burrann, ⁊ imir loċa lisimnri lá hua ndomnaill, ⁊ fuair éduala iomda on muḋ ccéduna forra, ⁊ ro loirccceaḋ an tír co léir ina hiomṫacmong lair, ⁊ tainic rlán iar ccorccar.

[a] *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

[b] *Inis-an-lochain*, i.e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

[c] *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them[a] to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain[b], whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha[c], and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann[d], and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi[e], where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

[d] *Loch-Burrann.*—This was situated in the parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

[e] *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccaḋ ḋeirġe eṫir ó ndoṁnaill, ⁊ ó neill. O doṁnaill ar ndol hi cceilcc hi ccoṁġar ḋon ṫrṡnċairlén, ⁊ arail do ḋaoíniḃ do ṁarḃaḋ lair, ⁊ mac ṁeic briain co mbraiġdiḃ ele do ġaḃáil do ḋon toirrc rin.

O neill do ḋenaṁ creiċe lá taoḃ na haḃann dianaḋ ainm fionn.

An calḃaċ ó doṁnaill do ḋénaṁ creiċe hi ttír eoccain.

O doṁnaill do denam creiċe ele hi ttír eoccain.

Clann meic doṁnaill (Semur, ⁊ colla) do teaċt feaċt albanach ar tarraing meic uiḋilín. Mac uiḋilín ⁊ iadṡin do dol um imir an loċáin, ⁊ ro ġaḃaḋ leó an baile ar báṗdaiḃ uí ċaṫain. Ḃrian mac donnċaiḋ uí caṫáin, ⁊ a raiḃe ar aon rir i ninnri an loċáin do lorccaḋ eṫir ḋaoíniḃ ⁊ edail, arm, ⁊ éiḋsḋ. Creaċa ⁊ diogḃála mór do ḋénaṁ lá Mac uiḋilín ar ó ccaṫain an tan rin.

O caṫain ḋrorḋaḋ gallócclaċ .i. Sliocṫ ruaiḋri meic ruiḃne, ⁊ aon do láiḃ dia ttáinicc Mac uiḋilin tar banna co tarraiḋ creiċ, O caṫain, ⁊ a ġallócclaiġ do brṡiṫ fair i ttoraiġeaċt go ro ḃṡrattt an creċ ḋe. Ro ṁarḃratt, ⁊ ro loitriot drong mór dia ṁuintir.

Iarla urṁuṁan do ḋol hi ccloinn riocaird do ċongnaṁ lá a ḃraṫair .i. uilliam búrc mac Riocaird, ⁊ brṡrṁaiḋm do ṫaḃairt lá cloinn Riocaird óicc air, ⁊ barún maiṫ (.i. macóda) dia ṁuintir do ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ ba moa oldár cṡṫracha torcratar do ṗluaġ an iarla i ndorar baile aṫa na ríoġ don ċur rin.

Cairlén bṡnḋċuir do aiṫḋénaṁ lá hua ccṡrḃaill taḋcc caoċ tar farucċaḋ cloinne colmain, ⁊ ṗíl madagain, uair batar riḋe in ṡraonta fria roile.

Maoileaċlainn mac brṡrail uí madagain (an dara tiġṡrna baoi for ṗiol nanmchaḋa ⁊ nír bó ró ḋo dia mbadh laintiġearna ar a ṗele ⁊ ar a oirḃṡrt) do ṁarḃaḋ lá Maoileaċlainn gott o madagain a cṡntt • treċtṁuine iar ttionnrġnaḋ bṡnḋċuir.

[f] *Mac Oda.*—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of 1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda[f], was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway[g] of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher[h] was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for him[i], on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note [t].

[g] *Gateway.*—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern one still remains in tolerable preservation.

[h] *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

[i] *Too much for him*, nip bó pó oo.—Here pó,

AOIS CRIOST, 1545.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cuicc céd, ceatraécc, a cuícc.

Niall conallać mac airc, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttuać (.i. eocćan) décc in uṁall uí ṁaille.

Eiccneaćan ó doṁnaill do ṁarbaḋ lá druing do ṁuintir an ćalbaiġ uí ḋoṁnaill.

O conćobair Sliccıġ taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic aoḋa do ṁarbaḋ lá druing do maiġ luirg.

Maiḋm caille na ccuirpittin lar an ccalbać ó ndoṁnaill ar cloinn uí ḋoṁnaill ṁóir dú in ro marbaḋ donnchaḋ cairpreać ó ḋoṁnaill.

Bloḋ do ṫsmpall criorc i nać cliać do bṗirsḋ lá haiḋilec éiccin, ⁊ tumba cloiće dṗaġail ann ina raibe corp erpuicc cona ćulaḋ erpcoir uime. Deić ṗṗainne órḋa ima ḋeich meraiḃ, ⁊ caileać airṗind órḋa ina ṗsraṁ lá taoḃ a ṁuinil, ⁊ ar aṁlaiḋ baoí a ćorp, ⁊ a ḃíol ṗsin dáit ar ná tocailt lé ronrura ir in ccloić dó ar a ćuma ṗsin ⁊ do tócćbaḋ é a lsnṁain dia roile, ⁊ do cuirsḋ ina ṗsraṁ ṗrir an altóir é, ⁊ do bí ann mar rin atbaiḋ, ⁊ nir crion ⁊ ni ro loḃ aon ní dia éduać, ⁊ bá mór an coṁarḋa naoṁtaćta innrin.

Imrsrain déirge etir iarla urmuṁan, ⁊ an lurtir .i. an Soinrilér ⁊ dol dóiḃ do laćair an riġ imon ccoinntinn rin, ⁊ tuccrat móid araon ná tiocraḋ tar a air aćt ṗsr eiccin dib. Ro ṗíoraḋ an ní hírin uair do écc an tiarla hi Saxaiḃ, ⁊ taimic an lurtir i nerinn. Ro ba doiliġ écc an ti atbać annrin .i. Semur mac Piarair ruaiḋ, mic Semair, mic emainn buitilep munbaḋ ar ṁill don ecclair tre ćoṁairle na nsitriticcsḋ.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a consignificant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

[k] *Niall Conallagh.*—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

[l] *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

[m] *Coill-na-gcuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parsnips, now Killygardan, situated between Stranorlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[n] *Chisel.*—The word ronrura is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the Annals of Dublin, in the Dublin P. Journal, in 1833.

[o] *No part of the dress.*—Here it will be observed that aon ní dia éduać is the nominative case to the verbs crion and loḃ. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallagh[k], the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille[l].

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Conor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin[m] was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chisel[n] as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress[o] had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them[p] should return to Ireland. And so it fell out[q], for the Earl died[r] in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: ⁊ níp lob ⁊ ní po ċríon an copp ná aon ní oia éoaċ, ⁊ bá móp an comaṙéa naomṫaċta innṙin; i. e. and the body or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

[p] *Only one of them*, i. e. both having sworn that only the one or the other of them should return to Ireland.

[q] *And so it fell out*, literally, "and this thing was verified."

[r] *The Earl died.*—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545, that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house, in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne piocaird .i. tomar farranta mac uillicc na ccsinn mic Riocaird, mic uillicc éinuic tuag do dol ar ionnraicciu hi fiol nanmchada. Iar na airiuccad irin tír lá fiol nanmchada fo lsnad é co bealach tíre itain co fo marbad irin maigin fin é lá Muintir Maoileachlainn bailb, 7 fiche do foigniu a muintire amaille frir.

Dochmata mór irin mbliadainri co ttucchtaoi fe pingine (.i. do ṡnairgsiu) ar an mbairgin hi oconnachtaib, no fé pingine bána irin midhe.

Coccad etir o ruairc brian ballach mac eocchain, 7 a dsrhbhratair fsin do taoib a athar .i. tadhcc mac cathail óicc uí conchobair tigsrna Sliccig. Diogbala mórra do dénamh storra ar gach taob, 7 bá dibrén toirrdhealbach ó raigillig chlamain í ruairc do marbad dusfcor do pelér i ndorar fliccig lá mac cathail óicc.

Mac uí briain ara (connla) do marbad ina cairlén fsin lá braigdib baí i láim aige.

Eoin mac an giolla duib mic concobair mic donnchaid, mic domnaill na madmann mic ruibne do marbad la conchobar mac murchaid mic conchobair mic ruibne.

Tadhcc mac tomair mic ṡgannláin mic diarmada meghormain do marbad go míghaolmar lá cloinn Mhuirchertaig Mheghormain.

Piarur ó muirgsra maigirnir fccol, 7 fsr lisinn coitcinn fear nerreann fear denma dsirce 7 cradhaid do écc.

Domnall mac an oirirtail mór meg congail décc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

[s] *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

[t] *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note [o], under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

[u] *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

[v] *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See Indentures of Compositions, *tempore* Elizabeth, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

[x] *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

[y] *Son-in-law*.—The word chlamain means relative by marriage.

[z] *Gateway*, dorar.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called rparra, and rpairre; but the word dorar is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta[s], the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh[t]) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha[u], they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain[w], where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them[x] was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law[y] of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway[z] of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmann[a] Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly[b] slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissy, a master of schools, a general lecturer[c] of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety[d], died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail[e], died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

[a] *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

[b] *Unbecomingly.*—The adjective mí-ġaolmar signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing ġo, or co.

[c] *General lecturer*, fír léiġinn, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus, seu lector theologiæ*, by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders árdfear léiġinn, *archischolasticus, seu præcipuus theologiæ professor*. This Mac Morissy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

[d] *A man of charity and piety*, fear deanma dúirce ⁊ cráibdeadh, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

[e] *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

AOIS CRIOST, 1546.

Aoir Criorc, míle, cúicc céo, cſtraca, aré.

Domnall mac aoda duib mic aoda ruaid í domnaill do marbad (an. 20. april) a ppiull lá hua ngallcubair, Eogan mac emainn ⁊ lá a mnaoi onora ingin tuatail bailb uí gallcubair iar na tócuirſo dia raigid go hinir raimér ar planaib dé, ⁊ Mhlic an baird gorraid, ⁊ concoicricc mic diarmata mic taidcc caim uí clſiricc. Ba liac oidſo an tí torcair annrin, ar ní baoí pſi a aora do clannmaicne conaill mic néill ar ar mó raoílſctain rocaide inár.

Ro ſirgſtar díbſiccaig iomda do gſralracaib magaid na Saxanac do diogail a mionnarrta ar a nduthaig porra .i. Uilliam mac Semair mac iarla cille dara, ⁊ Muirir an pſda mac Semair meirccig mic an iarla ⁊ óccbaid ele amaille prid. Do ronad díogbála diairnſiri leó. Ba dibrídhe creaca baile móir na nurtárac Creaca rata bile, ⁊ a mbaoí ina comrocraib. Creacadh ⁊ lorccad Rata iomdáin co ruccrat an lucht céona il mile bó ⁊ nuimir nac roic rim nó áirſm leó don cur rin.

Indraicchid lá hua cceallaig hi ríol namchada, ⁊ la rliocht brſrail uí madagáin ar Mhaoíleaclainn gott ó matthaccáin. Do dſcrat an tír ina ndſdhaid, ⁊ do bſrtrat fuabairt porra. Sóaitriuim prid co ro marbrat ní bá moa oldar cſtracat don tóraig, ⁊ rob ſrbadach an tír ⁊ urmuimain ón caitgleo rin.

Arccain ⁊ lorccad cláir cairppe ⁊ cairléin cairppe lár na dibſiccacaib réimráite, ⁊ lá mac uí concobair failge Donnchad ó concobair. Ua concobair pſin brian, ⁊ ua mordha giollapatraicc dſirge irin ccoccad iar rin. An tan do cuala an lurtir antóin Sentligeir in ní rin tainic i nuib failge. Ro indir

[f] *Invited him*, iar na tócuirſo dia raigid, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia raigid means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

[g] *Expected by the multitude.—Majore spe plebis.*

[h] *Disaffected persons.*—The word dibfeargach is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

[i] *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

[k] *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

[l] *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him[f] to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude[g].

Many disaffected persons[h] of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadha[i], son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-na-n-Iustasach[k], and the plundering of Rath-bile[l], and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain[m], from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbre[n] and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforenamed insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

[m] *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well known town in the county of Kildare.

[n] *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

7 po loiſcc an típ co tocap cpuaċain, 7 aiṁiṡiḋ dí oiḋċe inntc, 7 ꝓoaiḃ gan caṫ gan ꝓiap. O mórḋa, 7 mac uí concobaiṙ Ruḋpaiġe do ḋol ꝑá baile aṫa aí, an baile 7 an ṁaiṁiṙtiṙ do loſccaḋ ḋóiḃ, 7 aṙ móṙ do ṫaḃaiṙt leó (etiṙ loſccaḋ 7 maṙḃaḋ) ꝑoṙ Shaxanċoiḃ 7 Ġpennċoiḃ don ċuṙ ꝑin.

An iuſtiṙ do ṫoċt aṙíṙ i nuiḃ ꝑailġe go mbaí ꝑṙi ꝑé cóicc lá ndéec iṙin tíṙ aġá hindpeaḋ, 7 accá milleaḋ acc loſccaḋ tſmpall 7 maiṁiṙtpeaċ aġ diocuccaḋ ſta, 7 aṙḃa. Ro ꝑáccaiḃ baṙda iṙin mbaile lé haccaiḋ uí ċonċobaiṙ .i. céd maṙcach céd co ngonaḋaiḃ, céd co ttuaġaiḃ 7 céd ꝑaiġdiúiṙ cona ndaoṙccaṙṙluaġ amaille ꝑṙiú. Ro ꝑáccaiḃ a ꝑꝑuṙtain do ḃiúḋ 7 da gaċ naiḋilcc aca, 7 luiḋ aṙṙ, 7 do ḋeachaiḋ co na ṁóṙ ꝓoċṙaide go laoiġiṙ, 7 tamnicc iaṙla dſṙmuṁan ꝑluaiġſḋ lan ṁóṙ ina coinne dia ċoṁṁoṙaḋ batta ṙ cóicc lá déec ele acc indṙaḋ an tíṙe hí ꝑin. Gaḃṫaṙ leó caiṙlén buí lá hua mórḋa .i. baile adam, 7 ꝑáccbaitt baṙda inn. Ro ċuiṙ an luſtiṙ iaṙṙin litṙeaċa 7 ꝓoṙibenna co maiṫiḃ ua ꝑꝑailġe dia naḋ ꝑiú toċt don tíṙ, 7 o conċobaiṙ do tṙéccean, 7 co ttiobṙaḋ ṙaṙdún dóiḃ. Tangadaṙ tṙá 7 níṙ ḃó cian dóiḃ iaṙ ꝑiṁ an tan ṙo iomṙaiṙiot goill don tíṙ go ṙo ꝑeallṙat ꝓoṙṙa, 7 goṙ ḃſṁṙat il ṁíle do ḃuaiḃ ḋíoḃ. Ro ꝑuaccṙaḋ ua conċobaiṙ, 7 ua móṙḋa ꝑó eṙinn, 7 do tóccbaḋ a ndutḥaiġ gur an ꝑiġ, 7 do ṫaéd ua conċobaiṙ hi connaċtaiḃ do ċuiṁġiḋ ꝓoċṙaitte. Iomṙaíd ꝑiṙċeall 7 Mageoċugáin (aṙ ꝓoṙconġṙa an luſtiṙ) aṙ muintiṙ uí conċobaiṙ go ṙo ḃſṁṙat bú iomda 7

[o] *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note [l], under the year 1385, p. 700, and note [m], under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

[p] *Ath-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, *a*. The place was afterwards called in Irish ḋaile áṫa Aoi, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised Athy, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in the county of Kildare.

[q] *By burning and slaying*, literally, "and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion."

[r] *Crops.*—The word ſta is the genitive case of ioċ, corn, and aṙḃa is a synonimous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

[s] *In the town.*—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was Athy; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai[p], and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying[q], on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops[r] and corn. He left a garrison in the town[s], to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessaries, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam[t], a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains[u] of Offaly, inviting them[w] to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously[x] towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred[y] to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

[t] *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

[u] *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

[w] *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

[x] *Acted treacherously.*—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

[y] *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

bpaiġde ile dib. Do ṗónpaṫ clann colmáin ⁊ muintip taḋccáin an ccéadna Ap ing ma po tíocclamaḋ a ccoṁṁóp pin daipcctiḃ ⁊ déadalaiḃ ip na dliġṁ-ċoiḃ conaḋ aṁlaiḋ pin po haṫċuipeaḋ occup po hionnapbaḋ ceann ponupa ⁊ paiḋḃpiġa an liṫe ippaiḃe pein deprinn .i. bpian ó conċoḃaip, ⁊ po ḟuipiḋ piḋe hi cconnaċtaiḃ co nodlaicc iap ngaipm tpéṫuṗa de lá gallaiḃ.

Mac giolla pattpaicc .i. bpian do gaḃail a mic pin .i. taḋcc (cinn pḟóna toġaiḋe eippiḋe), ⁊ a ċup go hát cliaṫ co na ċoiṗṫiḃ pin pcopioḃṫa apaon pip, ⁊ goill dia ḃápuccaḋ ap poṕáilṁ a aṫap.

Monaḋ nua do ṫeaċt i nepinn .i. copap, ⁊ pobḟiccin dpeapaiḃ epeann a gaḃail map aipccitt. Ḃá móp ⁊ bá haḋḃal nipt Saxanaiġ i nepinn an tan pa co mba puaill má baoí aiṫġin na bpoide i mbátṫap lit moġa piaṁ piap an tan poin.

Taḋcc ó cobṫaiġ oide pcol epeann lé dán do ġaḃáil lá gallaiḃ ⁊ a ḃliṫ páiṫe co liṫ illaiṁ hi ccaiplen an píġ tpe na coṁmbáiḋ lé gaoiḋealaiḃ co po pobpaḋ aoiḋiḋ, apa aoí tepna plán pá ḋeóiḋ.

Na Saxain acc dénaṁ caiplein an daingin, ⁊ tímpall cille o duipṗti do bpipeaḋ leó, ⁊ a cop pan obaip, ⁊ pípṗún cpuaċain do ṁilleaḋ ḋóiḃ.

An pípiḋh Eduapd do pioġaḋh op Saxaiḃ. 28. Ianuapíġ.

[a] *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghlins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

[a] *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

[b] *Scarcely.*—Ap ing is thus explained by O'Clery: "Ing .i. éigin. ap ing .i. ap ap éigen."

[c] *Copper.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

[d] *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

[e] *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman[z] and Muintir-Tadhgain[a] did the same; and scarcely[b] had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper[c]; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks[d] in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean[e], and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi[f], and used its materials in the work; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.[g] was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

[f] *Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Ui-Duirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

[g] *Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

AOIS CRIOST, 1547.

Aoir criorc, mile, cuícc céd, cſtraccat, a Seacc.

Mac ruibne bazaineć, niall ócc do marbad an. 3. repcember la cloinn a dearbraćar .ı. clann Maolmuire .ı. domnall ócc ⁊ brian ócc. Bá hann ro marbad ride irin mbaddún nua, ⁊ hé ı mbraizdſnur a ndiozail a naćar ro marbad lá Niall pećt riam, Maolmuire mſirzeać an dſribraćair ele ní ro cuidiz ride an marbad ſrin.

Mór ingſn uí cſribaill bſn dſrrccaizte dſizeiniz décc.

Caćraoínſd mór ropr na dibſrccaćaib ı mbaile na ttri ccairlén lá raxanćoib ⁊ lá brian an ćoccaid mac toirrdealbaiz uí tuaćail dú in ro zabad dá mac Semair mic an iarla .ı. Muirir an ṗſda ⁊ hanrai co ccſitre pearaib décc dia muintir. Ruccad co hać cliać iatt iar rin, ⁊ do ronad cſtramna díb uile cenmoća Muirir, ⁊ ro cuiread hi ccairlén an ríg acc iomṗuireć lé comairle cia bár do bertaoí do. Ro rccaoſlead, ⁊ ro rcanrad na rozlada ⁊ na dibſrccaiz amlaid rin ⁊ zér bó zearr a ré .ı. bliadain, rob adbal a ṗrozail.

O conćobair ⁊ ó mórda do dol tar rionainn, ⁊ ar ndol do ḋruing dá ccloinn ina ccoinne co hát cróić, ⁊ roćaide mór do ćionol dóib do dol do diozail a ndurćće ⁊ a ṗrſrioinn ar Shaxancoib, ⁊ a ndol iar rin illaizniḃ.

Zaoć mór déirze an oidće ria ṗréil brízde zur bó ruaill má taimic a commór ó zſin criorc alle go ro brir tſmpail, mainirtre ⁊ cairléin ⁊ co hairide ro brir rí an dá uillinn iarćaraiz do ćſmpall cluana mic nóir.

Smaćt ⁊ nſrt adbal acc Saxoib co na lſiccſd an ſccla do neoć biadh ná caomna do ćabairt dua conćobair na dua mórda.

An lurtireaćt do buain do antoin Sentlizer, ⁊ iurtir nua do zabail a ionaid .ı. eduard bellizam.

Muirir an ṗſda mac iarla cille dara do bárucćad ı náć cliać.

[h] *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradition, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

[i] *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

[j] *Ath-Croich.*—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen[h] from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidh[i], the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Conor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich[j]. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror[k], no one dared to give food or protection to O'Conor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note [g].

[k] *Through terror*, literally, "the English had immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Conor, or O'More."

Cpeaca mópa (.ı. cuicc céo bó) do denamh lá Maeleaclainn god ó madagáin ap uíb domnallaín.

Caiplén ata luain do ḋopuccaḋ lá gallaib .ı. lé huilliam bpabapón tpeplnép an píg ı nepinn, ⁊ lá gallaib, ⁊ gaoidealaib na mide (daiṁdeóin uí ḋeallaig) (donnḋaḋ mac emainn) ⁊ gaoideal cconnacht. Ḃatpap dna plóig an iupcip an tan pin hillaigip acc dénaṁ dúnḋluiḋ acc an mbáḋún piagpanaḋ, ⁊ po ḟáccaibpiod bapda ann lé hagharḋ uí ḋonḋoḃaip ⁊ uí mopda.

Coḃṫaḋ mac Maoileaclainn mic bpipail uí madagáin macaoṁ a aopa (.ı. bliadain ap ḟiḋit) pob pipp dia ḋinid baḋein do ṁapḃaḋ lá muintip uí ḋipḃaill ⁊ lá muintip maoileaclainn ḃailb uí madacain. Mupḋaḋ piaḃaḋ mac uí madaccáin dipḃpaṫaip Maoileaclainn bailb baoí ı ngiṁeal ag coḃṫaḋ do ḋpochaḋ ina diogail la bpaiṫpib coḃṫaig ⁊ lá a ṁuintip conaḋ a naoínḟeaḋt puccaḋ dia naḋnacal iad.

O ḋonḋoḃaip ⁊ caṫaoip puaḋ co na bpaiṫpib do ḋénaṁ cingail go nua pé poile ı nacchaiḋ gall, uaip po ḃinpat goill a ndúthaig díbpide aṁail po ḃinpat dua ḋonḋoḃaip conaḋ aipe pin do lotpap a ccombáiḋ uí ḋonḋoḃaip.

Indpaicchiḋ do ṫaḃaipt lá hua mópda ⁊ lá cloinn ṫaṫaoip uí ḋonḋoḃaip hi contae ḋille dapa go po loipcceaḋ ⁊ go po cpeachaḋ upṁóp cpiḋe iupcapaḋ leó. Ro anpatt iapaṁ ipin tír go pucc an iupcír popra. Ro pnaoíneaḋ pop na gaoideilaib pin, ⁊ po mapbaḋ dá céo tpoigtech dib laip don ḋup pin.

Maidm do ṫaḃaipt ap ua maoileaclainn (conn mac aipt) co na bpaiṫpib lá mall mac peilim uí ṁaoíleaclainn, ⁊ lá muintip bapúin dealbna ap paiṫḋe ciapain dú in po mapbaḋ ó maoileaclainn conn, ⁊ copbmac a ḋeapbpaṫaip tanaipi cloinne colmáin, ⁊ piḋe nó ḋó amaille ppiú.

O ḋonḋoḃaip bpian, ⁊ ó mópda giolla pattpaicc (iap ná tpéccean do gaoideilaib) do ḋol hi ccinn gall pá na mbpiṫ pin ap comaipce goill uapail .ı. leutenant ⁊ bá holc an comaipce hipin.

[1] *From the O'Donnellans*, ó uib domnallaín. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the prefix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 32, 76.

[m] *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack, situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

[n] *Faithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green. The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

[o] *The Lieutenant.*—This was Francis Brian, who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans[l].

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach[m], where they left warriors to oppose O'Conor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Conor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Conor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Conor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarain[n], where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Conor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant[o]. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoiccpiże mac emainn méz coćláin cſnn a ġabláin pſin do marbaḋ hi ppiull lá maoíleaćlainn ua maoíleaćlainn, ⁊ lá Murćaḋ mac toirrḋealbaiġ.

Mac murćaḋa, Muirćſrtać mac airt buiḋe déc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1548.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuíce ceo, cſtraća, a hoćt.

Maiḋm ṁór do ṫabairt lá hua ndomnaill Maġnur ar ṗraṫ bó piaich ar a mac pſin .i. an calbać, ⁊ ar ó ccaṫán .i. Maġnur mac donnchaiḋ dú in po marbaḋ ó caṫain pſirrin co rocaiḋiḃ ele an reaćtmaḋ lá do ṁí febru.

Maire inġſn meic conmiḋe do écc, an. 4. april.[p]

[p] *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of Cambrensis Eversus. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

"1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeach illius cœdis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

"Mora filia ô Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

"Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ô Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regia custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

"O'Conchauro et ô Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ô Conchauri filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

"Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præ cæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnosiensis evertuntur.

"Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ô Conchauro aut O'Moro subministrare auderet.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died[p].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich[q], where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

"Mauritius an fedha Comitis Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

"Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

"Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitis etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

"Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

"Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

"O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

"Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delviniæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum postea deprehenderunt.

"Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlani in tribu ejus primus proditione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio cœsus est.

"Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit."

[q] *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

O concobair ⁊ ó mórda do dol hi raxaib lar an leutenant rá grárraib an ríg ⁊ an rí do tabairt a ndúiṫṡe .ı. laoigiri ⁊ uí failge don leutenant, ⁊ dia brataib, ⁊ da cúirt ṁóra do dénaṁ leó rna tiribh rin .ı. an campa hi-laoigiri, ⁊ an daingin i nuibh failge, ⁊ ro gabrat acc tabairt na bfhonn rin ar ciór do Shaxanṡoibh ⁊ dhirhnoṡoibh aṁail rob atarda dilir dóibh fhin iad iar natṡúr ⁊ iar mionnarbad a noidreadh bunadh eirtibh .ı. o concobair, ⁊ ó mórda co na ccinsi ⁊ co na cclannmaicne arṡína.

O maoileaṡlainn .ı. tadcc ruad do tabairt Emainn arain ⁊ rocraide laigneaṡ lir go dealbna dia hiondrad, ⁊ ar aṁlaid tarla dóibh, Ro gabad Maoileaṡlainn mac airt uí maoileaṡlainn lá hemann arain ar tteaṡt dó le hemann fhin don tir ar rorṡongra ṡoṁairle an rig, ⁊ ro cuir ré co hát cliaṫ é. Ro gabad dna cairlén ṡinn ṡorad ⁊ mainirtir gailinne lá hua maoíleaṡlainn, ⁊ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoíleaṡlainn ró aitṁéla gan uṁla gan eidire. Baí emann arain ag gabáil delbna a huṡt an rig ar bélaib uí maoíleaṡlainn conad aṁlaid rin tucc ó maoíleaṡlainn rlat lair dia ro buaileadh é fhin fria, uair ro atṡúir ⁊ ro iondarb emann a rain é fhin co na ṡinsi uile ó delbna, ⁊ ro dioṡuir é eirte aṁail dioṡuirhir an raiṫe nua an rhin raiṫe. Ro ġair ré iarraṁ Macc coṡláin dart mac corbmaic, ⁊ ro bhín ré an ṡuid don tír do bí ag corbmac mac an ṗirdorṡa de. Ro ṡreaṡ, Ro ionnarb, ⁊ ro dibir é tar rionainn riar hi mainechaib, ⁊ iar ndioṡar corbmaic do ro atnuadaig cairlén cille comainn, ⁊ do ṡuir lón rleaṡta fhrgail ann, ⁊ barda uada fhin. Sluaiṡṡeadh lá corbmac, g. mail, ⁊ lá maineachaib i ndealbna, Ro loirccrhi, ⁊ ro ṡreaṡrat lomcluain í ṗlaiṫile, ⁊ cnoc ráṫa benain, ⁊ ro

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

[r] *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

[s] *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in Ui Failghe, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

[t] *A Faii.*—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

[u] *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note [e], under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

[w] *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

[x] *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Conor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa[r], in Leix, and Daingean[s], in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Conor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i.e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii[t] and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh[u] and the monastery of Galinn[w] were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself[x], for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn[y], and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile[z] and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain[a], and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

[y] *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

[z] *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumpsoon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note [e], p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlans. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

[a] *Cnoc-Ratha-Beanain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

marbhrat shíreas do dhaoinibh, 7 aon mac uí Ghaighail Muirchertaigh fhs a aora bá fhrr lé lisgsh dá mbaoí ina comhrochraibh. Do rala dóibh iarathm go ccomairnicc mág Cocláin, an tír, 7 na buanadha fanneacha fhiú ag bél ata na ccaorach for dubhabhainn, Ro fhaoíneadh for corbmac co na fhlúaccc, 7 Ro marbhadh tuilleadh ar fhicit dibh im Mhaoileachlainn mac Shaain uí Ceallaigh im mac uí Fhollamhain feilim 7 im mac dubhgaill mic neachtain, 7 ba moa oldár fhice each amaille lé harm 7 lé hIndsibh iomda ro fháccaibhriot, 7 ro báithsibh araill ele dibh. Ro dichsnadhaigh iatt uile a haén chomairle an luan iar rin, 7 ruccadh a ccinn go baile emainn fan (.i. baile mic adam hi ccenel feargha i nele í chrbaill), 7 ro tóccbadh for biorchuaillibh i náirde iatt hi ccomardha corccair.

Forlongphort lá hemann a fan a ttimcheall cairléin an fhdáin fhi re oct lá, 7 corbmac mág Cocláin do bhíth irtigh irin ccairlén go ro bhnadh bhraighde de, 7 do róinerionn, 7 emann cairdhsh chiort fhia roile.

Coccadh mór etir fhrangcachaibh, Saxancoibh, 7 albanchoibh, Donnchadh mac uí conchobair fhailge, 7 clann chathaoir uí conchobair do dhol i ttuarurdal an ríghi, 7 a ccur go raxoibh do chongnamh coccaidh, 7 dia ndíochur ó nathardha co nsirghe amach móir amaille fhriú do chithirn choícciodh laighsn 7 na mide.

An calbach ó chrbaill do dol co hath cliath dionnfraicchidh na cúirte móire, 7 a gabail hi fhriull, 7 a chur hi ccairlén an righ hillamh 7 gan fior a adhbair nó a fhuarlaicctí do thabairt do neoch.

An leutenont, 7 emann a fan do dhol fá dhó ar fluaicchsh i néle 7 imeaccla mhór do ghabail uí cearbaill tadhcc lurc deridhe go ro eirigh coccadh shtorra de rin. Nír bó cian iar rin go ro iarr emann a fan ar mhág Cocláin 7 ár dealbna dol lair ar caorraigheacht i néle. Ro simgsttar rumh dna an ní rin, Ro lonnaicchsh 7 ro fhrisccaicchsh emann trío rin go ro eirigh earaonta shtorra, 7 ro

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

[b] *O'Sheil.*—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlans. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

[c] *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

[d] *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[e] *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil[b] (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach[c], a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn[d], where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam[e], in Kinel-Fearga[f], in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan[g], and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

[f] *Kinel-Fearga.*—This was the name of a tribe and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

[g] *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

díoḋuiṗ ó cſṗḃaill ⁊ Maġ coḋláin emann uaṫa tria na anṗṗolṫaiḃ ⁊ tṗe na anṗmacc ṗoṗṗa. Ro ġaḃaḋ leó caiṗlén cille comaind ⁊ caiṗlén cinnḋoṗaḋ ṗaiṗ conaḋ aṁlaiḃ ṗin do bſnaḋ dealḃna de iaṗ mbſiṫ lſiṫ bliaḋain i ndaoṗbṗoid occa.

Saiġiṗ ḋiaṗáin, ⁊ cill coṗbmaic do loṗccaḋ, ⁊ do ḃṗiṗſḃ la Saxanḋoiḃ ⁊ lá hua ccſṗḃaill.

Sluaiccſḃ laṗ an leuṫenonṫ, ⁊ lá ġallaiḃ aṗ taṗṗaing émainn a ṗaii (a ndioġail a ionnaṗbṫa) go delḃna go ro loiṗccſḃ, ⁊ co ro cṗechaḋ leó ó ḃealaḋ an ṗoṫaiṗ go toḋaṗ (.i. toḋaṗ cind ṁona), ⁊ baile méġ uallaḋáin hilluṗmaġ, ⁊ báttaṗ adhaiḋ ṗoṗlongṗuiṗt i mbaile na cloiḋe, ⁊ luiḋṗiot aṗ ccúlaiḃ aṗ ná ṁaṗaḋ go ccṗſḋaiḃ, ⁊ co néḋalaiḃ gan deaḃaiḋ gan diubṗaccaḋ.

Indṗaḋ maiġe ṗláine lá hua maoileaḋlainn taḋcc ṗuaḋ, ⁊ lá ġallaiḃ aṫa luain, ⁊ lá coblaḋ an ḋalaiḋ.

Caiṗlén éle, ⁊ caiṗlén delḃna .i. bſnṅḋoṗ, caiṗlén maiġi iṗṫſn ⁊ cloḋan na cceapaḋ do ḃṗiṗſḃ aṗ eccla na ngall.

Sluaiccſḃ laṗ an ccaiṗtin ṗuaḋ aṗ ua ccſṗḃaill go caṗṗaicc an compaic ⁊ do ṗaḋ ua cſṗḃaill taḋaṗ dóiḃ go ro maṗḃaḋ dá ṗṗiṫ no aṫṗí diḃ laiṗ. Do ṗónaḋ ṗluaiccſḃ ṗó ṫṗí in aon ṗaiṫe laṗ an ccaṗtín ṗuadh co caṗṗaicc an ḋoṁṗaic, ⁊ ní caeṁnaccaiṗ ní don ḃealaḋ ná don ḋaiṗlén, ⁊ téṗna gan ṗiaṗ iaṗ ṗṗaġail maṗla, ⁊ iaṗ ṗṗáġḃáil dṗuinge dia ṁuintiṗ.

Caṫaoiṗ ṗuaḋ ua concoḃaiṗ do ġaḃáil lá Riocaṗd ṗaxanaḋ a buṗc, ⁊ a toiṗbeṗt do ġallaiḃ.

[h] *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

[i] *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for 1846.

[k] *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

[l] *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

[m] *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain[h] and Cill-Cormaic[i] were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Faii (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair[k] to Tochar-cinn-mona[l], and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain[m], in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloiche[n], and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine[o] was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh[p].

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean[q], and Clochan-na-gceapach[r].

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic[s], where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of Hy-Many, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

[n] *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

[o] *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[p] *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

[q] *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

[r] *Clochan-na-gCeapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

[s] *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

O cſrbaill do loſccaḋ an aénaiġ ar an ccaiſtín ſuaḋ etir mainiſtir ⁊ baile o baḋbḋún amaċ. Ro loiſcc beor don ċur ſin mainiſtir uaiṫne, ⁊ ro ḋioċuir Saxanaiġ eſte ⁊ do raḋ mſrcbuaiḋreaḋ mór ſorra dia ro cloí araill dia niort, ⁊ dia ccalmataſ go ro ṗóccair ar a ṫír iatt cénmóṫá uatḃaḋ barḋaḋ baoí irin aonaċ .i. hi ttor mic maġnura nama.

Caṫaoir ſuaḋ ó conċobair do barucċaḋ i naṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ Maoilſċlainn ua maoileaċlainn do ṫeſnuḋ a gſiṁeal ó ġallaiḃ.

O móṙḋa .i. giollapaṫṫraicc déec hi Saxaiḃ go hopann, ⁊ ro ba móṙ an ſgél eiſſiḋe munbaḋ nſrt gall.

Inḋraḋ maiġe coſſain tiġiḃ, tſmplaiḃ lá hua ccſrbaill taḋcc caoċ, ⁊ lá Mag coċláiṁ (art mac coſbmaic) a ndioġail a nanſſolta ar ḋelḃna, ⁊ ſoſlongport do denaṁ leó an oiḋċe ſin ſan lſcach amaḋláin.

Sſan mac í neill do ḋol ſluaġ ar ċloinn aoḋa buiḋe, ⁊ brian baġarṫaċ ó neill mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoḋa buiḋe ſſi aġṁar ionnſaiġṫeaċ, ſaoí dſrlaicṫeaċ, deiġeiniġ, ⁊ Réḋla ſolair na clannmaicne dia mbaoí do marbaḋ lá Sſan ua neill don ċur ſin.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

[t] *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

[u] *The tower of Mac Manus.*—This was the name of the massy tower, now called "the Round" of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

[w] *Escaped from the English.*—Do ṫeſnuḋ a gſiṁeal, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O'Melaghlin effected his escape from the King's Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

[x] *Magh-Corrain.*—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

[y] *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackaghmore, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

[z] *On that occasion.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"O'Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O'Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

"Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patrimonium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne[t], banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus[u].

Cahir Roe O'Conor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English[w].

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain[x] was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain[y].

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion[z].

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

"O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinniæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænitentiâ pene obrutus, quòd illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelachlinus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et commeatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem" [*recte* collem] "Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

AOIS CRIOST, 1549.

Aoír Criorc, mile, cuícc céo, cſtrać, anaói.

O baoiġill domnall mac neill mic toirrdealbaiġ déce, an. 4. augurt.

Aibilín inġín í domnaill bín uí baoiġill toirrdealbać déce.

Maoíleaclainn got na madaccáin tanairi ṡíl nanmcada do marbad lá maoíleaclainn modarda na madagain, ⁊ lá a braiṫrib a ndiocail a aṫar ⁊ a ḋíribraṫar.

Teach dionnraicchid i mbaile an cairléin nuí lá niall na maoílſclainn ar na maoíleaclainn tadcc ruad, ⁊ ar a braṫair Murcad. Ro loircead an tſġ forra, Ro marbad, ⁊ ro loitead tuillead ar ṡicit ann, Ro marbad naonbar do láṫair dib. Terna na maoíleaclainn ⁊ a braṫair murcad ar, act ro gonad Murcad don cur rin.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiâ, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnam insecutâ, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

"Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus" [Gossipred] "cum eo ineunte acquievit.

"Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, revera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

"Calbachus O'Carvaill Dublinium ad concilia profectus arci Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causâ ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatâ" [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

"Procenturio ille suprą memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhinæ incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiâ sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitiâ protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiâ firmius persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlano Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei ademerunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo semiannum premebatur, liberarunt.

"Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagrarunt.

"Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Faii, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

"Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

"Eliæ Delbhinæque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

"Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

"Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

"O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidiarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentiæ contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidiarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrim insederunt.

"Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

"O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

"Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa" [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] "ô Carvallus, Tadæus Cœcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

"Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboiam

An lurtir eduard belligam do dul hi Saxoib, ⁊ uilliam brabapon .i. an treirinér ina ionad, ⁊ cúirt mór lar an iurtir rin hi luimneac. O crribaill do dol gur an ccúirt rin ar comairce iarla dermuman, ⁊ mére luimnig, ⁊ maire gall ⁊ gaoidel, baoí ar in ccuírt, ⁊ a ṫeacṫ rlán por ccúlaib maille le ríoṫcáin do rín ⁊ dá rann do ġaoidealaib .i. Mac murṫada, ó ceallaiġ, ó maoíleaclainn, ⁊ rocaide ele nac airiṁṫer.

Baile mic adam do buain demann a rain, ⁊ ríol ccrribaill do brit ando do ridiri, ⁊ ba mór luaṫġaire ⁊ gairdeacur éle de rin.

Donnchad ua rrigail tanairi ua rrigail do ṁarbad lá a drribraṫair rín tre ṁeabail.

O Suilleban diarmaitt, rear crndair cairdrṁail niatta nairṁdide do lorccad lá rudar ina ṫairlén rín, ⁊ a drribraṫair aṁlaoib ó ruilleban do ġabail a ionaid, ⁊ aṁlaoib rírrin do ṁarbad iarraṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1550.

Aoir Criort, míle, cúicc céd, caocca.

Rudraiġe mac donnchaid mic aoda ruaid í domnaill eppcop doire, ⁊ braṫair ar aoi ttoile decc an. 8. october, ⁊ a adnacal i ndún na ngall in aibítt, S. Proinrer.

An tabb (.i. rra ruaid eoin a aimnride) mac doṁnaill ruaid í gallcubair décc, an. 29. april.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressionibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

[a] *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

[b] *Soon afterwards.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"O'Boylius, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ô Boyl Terdelachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddartha ô Maddin cum necessariis suis Malachiam Got ô Maddin ô Maddino in Silanmchiâ dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pœnas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ô Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudebantur, igne Nelli ô Melschlini operâ injecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non excesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evaserunt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam[a] was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place; and he also was killed soon afterwards[b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will[c], died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmoniæ, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluxerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Mælachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolumis rediit.

"Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

"Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

"O'Sullevanus Dermitius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit."

[c] *By his own will*, ap aoi coile, i. e. *quoad voluntatem*. The translator in F. 1. 18, understands this passage thus: "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne baġaineaċ toirrdealbaċ meirceaċ do ṁarbaḋ i mbaile meic ruibne lá cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam taḋg ⁊ Seaan), ⁊ la cloinn ċoinneiccein, 8. ianuarii.

Ruaiḋri ballaċ mac eoġain Ruaiḋ mic ruibne do beiṫ acc cuingiḋ tiġearnair tíre boġaine for ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ ó ná fuair do ḋeachaiḋ ġur na ceallaiḃ bfġa, ⁊ ro leirindraḋ an baile lair, ⁊ ro marbaḋrom iarraṁ la Maolmuire mac aeḋa ria ccind raiṫe .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an baird tíre conaill, fearġal mac doṁnaill ruaiḋ raoí ṗirḋana, ⁊ oide fecol, fír ro ba mór ainm, ⁊ oirḋírcur ar fud ereann ina aimsir, congṁalaiġ coitcínn tiġe naoíḋíḋ décc.

Antoni Sintligeir .i. an lurtir, do bí roiṁe i nerinn do ṫeċt i nerinn ina lurtir, ⁊ drong ṁór do ṁaiṫib ereann do ḋol ina ḋoċum ġur an ccuirt móir go háṫ cliaṫ.

Iarla do ġairm do Riocard Saxanaċ mac uilliec na ccíno.

AOIS CRIOST, 1551.

AoiS CRiosd, mile, cuicc céd, cáocca, ahaón.

Airdírrocc cairil emann buitiler mac piarair .i. iarla urmuman décc.

Muircaḋ mac toirrdealbaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrdealbaiġ ui briain iarla tuaḋmuman a huċt gall ⁊ an riġ, O briain é do ġnaṫ gaoiḋeal, fear aġṁar lé hionnraiccid, coṁnart lé coṫuccaḋ, Suim, Saiḋbir, co miolṁaoímiḃ, ba heride ced duine dia ro gairmíḋ iarla do ṗiól mbriain do écc, ⁊ mac a dearbraṫar donnchaḋ mac conċobair doirdnís ina ionaḋ.

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

[d] *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi ô Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit 27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mergach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, irâ percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit; nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl[a] [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated[c] in his place.

"Macanbhard Tirconellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluxerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

[c] *Inaugurated.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas:* "ꝏ ꝏ ꝏ punn ꝏ ꝏ, i. e.

Caṫbarr mac maġnuſa mic aoḋa duiḃ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, Mac uí baoiġill, ⁊ Mac meic ruiḃne baġainiġ do ṁarḃaḋ (go luċt luinge faide amaille friú) la halbanċoiḃ i ttoraiġ an. 16. do September.

Ġrainne inġin Maġnuſa, mic aoḋa, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ bin ui ruairc brian mac eoccain do écc, an 29. april.

An iurtir antoni Sinclizer do brisiṫ roir, ⁊ iurtir ele do chur ina ionaḋ co herinn .i. Semur cropter.

Sluaiccéaḋ lar an lurtir i nulltoiḃ i ttoraċ roġṁair, ⁊ ro ċuirriot luċt cisṫe nsṫar uaṫaiḃ co reaċrainn do ċuingiḋ creach. Ḃatṫar clann meic doṁnaill na halban irin oilén acc imḋeaġail na criċe .i. Semur, ⁊ colla maol-duḃ. Feaċar iomairecc ſtorra go raoiṁiḋ for na Saxanċoiḃ co ná téirna fin aiṫirite ġél dib céinmotá a ttaoiseaċ .i. leutenont ro gaḃaḋ lar na halbanċoiḃ ⁊ baoiriḋe i ngiallnur aca co ffuairriot a ndearḃraṫair arr .i. Soṁairle buiḋe mac doṁnaill baoi i ngiṁel ag gallaiḃ aṫa cliaṫ ſo bliaḋna riar an tan rin, ⁊ fuarcclaḋ mór ele amaille frir.

Cúirt ṁor i naṫ cliaṫ iar niompúḋ anall don iurtir, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ ó néill conn mac cuinn iarla tíre heoccain an tan rin tria ionnlaċ ⁊ ſoarċoraoiḋ a ṁic fin frsdorċa .i. an barún, ⁊ coccaḋ mór do ḋénaṁ do ċloinn óicc í néill fri gallaiḃ ⁊ frir an mḃarún a ndíoġail gaḃala a naṫar, ⁊ diógḃála iomḋa do denaṁ ſtorra.

Sluaicceaḋ lá gallaiḃ doriḋiri i nulcuiḃ do ḋioġail a naincriḋe for cloinn mic doṁnaill, ⁊ for cloinn í neill, ⁊ for mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aoḋa buiḋe. Ḃatṫar ulaiḋ ⁊ albanaiġ i nerlaiṁe ar a ccionn. Ro rigſo caṫiorġal aṁnur aimarḋa ſtorra iar roċtain hi ccinn aroile dóiḃ co ro meaḃaiḋ for ġallaiḃ, ⁊ go ro marḃaḋ dá ċéd do Shaxanċoiḃ ⁊ dirſnnċoiḃ

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óironeaḋ, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir. This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

[f] *Tory Island.*—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note [x], under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra.*

[g] *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Çaffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island[f].

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn[g], to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant[h], whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

[h] *Lieutenant.*—His name was Bagnall.

don ċur ſin, ⁊ a tteſna ar díb tangattar ar ccúlaib ſó aṫair, ⁊ ſó ḋiom-mbuaid doṁ dá ṫuſuſ ſin.

Cúiſt ṁoſ i naṫ luain, ⁊ Mag coċláin do ḋol gur an ccúiſt ſ'ſin, ⁊ a ṗarḋún dragḃáil dó, ⁊ ratent ar a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ delḃna ſ'ṫra do ḋol ſó ċíoſ don ſiġ.

O conċoḃair failġe .ı. briain do bſiṫ illaiṁ i Saxaib ó ſuccaḋ ſoſ é, ⁊ iarſaiḋ do ṫaḃairt dó ſoſ elúḋ, ⁊ bſiṫ fair. Ꝑuairſiom a anam doſiḋiſ, ⁊ braiġdſuſ ſiorſuiḋe ar a haiṫle.

Domnall mág congail déc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1552.

Aoír Criorṫ, mile, cúicc céd, caocca, adó.

Innraḋ, ⁊ orccain cluana mic nóir lá gallaib aṫa luain, ⁊ na cluicc móra do bſiṫ ar an ccloiccṫeaċ, ní ro ſáccḃaḋ ſór clocc bſcc nó móſ, iomaiġ ná

[i] *From these two expeditions.*—This should be, "returned back in disgrace having been unsuccessful on these two hostings. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, observing the defect in the original, has improved it thus:

"Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse."

[k] *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[l] *He was* [*sentenced to be*] *kept.*—The words added in brackets are absolutely necessary, because, as will be seen hereafter, he was afterwards set at liberty, at the mediation of his daughter, by Queen Mary.

[m] *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries under this year are translated in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Ormoniæ Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

"Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitis Tuomoniæ titulu, ab Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus, vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnationibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit; Comitis honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato, suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

"Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri, filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot cymba grandior capere poterat; a Scotis in Torachan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

"Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor O'Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

"Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus suppeditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moeldulfi, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions[i].

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra[k] became tributary to the King.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept[l] in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail[m] died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheach[n]. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita internecione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfuerit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris præficiebatur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione, quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre præterea reciperent.

"Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium, comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni, captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re juniores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubitaverint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

"Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios, necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam accinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concurreretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

"Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ habita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

"O'Conchaurus Falgiæ longo jam tempore in Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit, sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere permissus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

"Daniel Mac Conghail obiit."

[n] *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry. This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—See this passage already published in Petrie's *Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

altóir ná leabar ná gémad ríú gloine hi ffuinneóicc ó balla na hfccailri amać nać ruccad eirte. Ba truaġ tra an gniomh rin indrad cathać ciarráin an naoimh éirlaimh.

Tadhcc ó ruairc tanairi breifne do ċrochad lá a muintir féin. At berat aroile ro baoí cuid do brian ó ruairc (.i. dearbhraṫair a aṫar) a ndénamh an riaġṫa sin.

Mac ruibne ránatt ruaidhri, ⁊ niall a bhraṫair, ⁊ brian mac emainn do marbhad a bfioll hi mainistir.

Maṫġamain mac briain mic taidhcc mic toirrdhealbhaiġ í briain do marbhad lá muintir donnchaid mic conċobair uí briain.

Mac uí briain tuadhmuman diarmaitt mac murchaid mic toirrdhealbhaiġ déccoidhce féile brígde, ⁊ a adhnacal i mainistir innri.

Coccad mór an bliadhain ri eirr ġallaibh do leiṫ, ⁊ ulaid (cenmoṫá uathadh) ⁊ albanaiġ don lis aṫaill, ⁊ uilc iomda do dénamh storra.

Sluaiccṫeadh lar an lurtir go hullṫaibh do riodhri do ġaiġid meic neill óicc, (.i. aodh ó neill) ⁊ na nalbanaċ. Do dhéachaid cétur dronġ do na Saxanċoibh ⁊ Mac an tsabhaoisiġ sluaġ sisma diarraid sreaċ. Do rala mac neill óicc friu ag bél fisirte. Do bhí fuabairt fodhaibh go ro muid forra go ro marbhad Mac an tsábhaisiġ lair, ⁊ da ṡiċit nó a tri amaille frir. Ar a aoí do ċóṫar na slóicc ele anonn, ⁊ ro ġabhratt acc dénamh cairléin i mbél fisirte. Acht ċsna ní ruccratt buaid, ⁊ ní ḟuairisiot braiġde ná sreaċa, ⁊ ro maolad mórán dá mhdhair don ċur rin. Do ṫaod iarom mac uí neill feardorċa (.i. an barún) sluaġ mór do ċabair an lurtir ⁊ na ngall, ⁊ ní ranaicc lair rocṫain ina cinn in adhaid rin, ⁊ ro ġab longport ina comhfoċraibh. Ro lín a bhraṫair Sean donngaileaċ ó neill é co sluaccċ ele amaille frir, ⁊ do bhí amur longpuirt irin oidhce ar sluaġ an bárúin, ⁊ ro meabaid riam forra co

[o] *Teige O'Rourke.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eoġain, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

[p] *In a monastery.*—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: "do marbhad a bfioll hi mainistir Ráṫa Maelain, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan."

[q] *Mac an tSabhaoisigh.*—This was the Irish name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

[r] *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, "much of their mirth was blunted."

[s] *Kinsman.*—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke[o], Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery[p].

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh[q] preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped[r] on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman[s], John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him[t], and slew

selfundertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

[t] *Routed them before him.*—Riam in this phrase is the old form of roime, *before him*, not riam, *ever*. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur; fratrem

tonchratthar rochaidhe ile lair. Uilliam Prapardún treirinéir an ríg i nerinn lé hathaidh fhoda, 7 do bhaí tan ina iurtir, 7 lár ar cumhdaighedh cúirt i nádh luain dhécc for an fluaigheadh réimhráithe. Ruccadh a chorp i nÍtharr co hádh cliath, 7 a chroidhe iarrin gur an ríg do dearbhadh a fhoghnamha 7 a fhirinne dó.

Ua neill do bhíth illaimh bheór, 7 a mac Shían donnghaileach, 7 mac neill óicc (aodh) do bhíth acc dénamh coccaidh ar an mbarún, 7 ar ghallaibh ina dhíoghail.

Sluaighedh ele ir in fhoghmhar lar an lurtir i nulltoibh, 7 ní tharraidh ní acht guirt do mhilleadh dó, 7 dronghdha ina muintir do mharbadh, 7 tanaic gan fiar gan fíth.

Coccadh mor etir ó Raghallaigh, 7 na fathanaigh, 7 cheacha iomda do dénamh lá hua raighilligh forra.

O conchobair failghe do bhíth i Saxoibh, 7 gan fúil cáich lé tochd ina fhrithing dó.

Barún dealbha do dhol hi Saxoibh, 7 a thecht tar air ina fhritheing iar ccríochnuccadh a thorcca amhail ar deach for caemhnaccair.

An lurtir Semur chart do dhol hi Saxoibh, 7 an Soinrilér tomar ciomhrócc .i. ciomhroccach baile cúirin do bhíth na lurtir ina ionatt.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

[u] *A court.*—By the word cúirt the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. 1. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

[v] *His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

[x] *Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

[y] *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patruum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court[u] at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart[w] was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them[x].

O'Conor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin[y], the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

"Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

"Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchauri O'Brien.

"Dermitius filius O'Briani Tuomoniæ Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiliis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

"Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

"Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugnâ non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficiebatur, cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro" [*recte*,

AOIS CRIOST, 1553.

Aoir criorc, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oirdneaḋ ór Saxaiḃ, an. 6. Iuli.

Ammar oiḋce do ṫaḃairt lá a ḃraiṫriḃ fein (domhnall ⁊ toirrdealḃaċ clann conċoḃair ui ḃriain) ar a ndearḃraṫair donnchaḋ mór mac conċoḃair (tiġearna tuaḋmuman) go cluain ramhṗoda, an baile do lorccaḋ, ⁊ darccain ⁊ daoine do marḃaḋ leó, ⁊ ó ḃriain donnchaḋ do ḋol irin tor baí irin mbaile dia imḋíḋin forra. A tuṁ an corġair do ṗonraḋ innrin. Ḃá hé ṗoċann na hfraonta rin etir ṗíol mbriain uair ro ġnouiġ donnċaḋ on níġ cfrt oiḋreaċta dia mac fein go ro gairfiḋ barún de ar bélaiḃ a ṗinnrior. Ro lonnaiccéaḋ na dearḃraiṫri de ṗin conaḋ aire do rónrat an ionnraiccíḋ remraite ⁊ adbfrdír aroile nár ḃó maċtnaḋ iatt do ġníoṁ ina ndearnratt. Ro éirġ earaonta hi tuaḋmuṁain deriḋe, ⁊ nír ḃó cian báttar i nimreaṙain fria roile uair ro écc donnchaḋ mór ua briain iarla tuaḋmuman raṫarn na ráiri iar rin, ⁊ ro ġaḃ domhnall a ionaḋ.

Siubán inġfn maġnusa ui domhnaill bfn ui ċonċoḃair fliccġ déec an. 16. Iún.

Donnċaḋ mac toirrdealḃaiġ mic murchaiḋ ui ḃriain déec.

Niall mac feilim ui maoileaclainn tanairi cloinne colmáin fsr áġmar ionnraiġṫeaċ, ⁊ fsr a aora bá fsrr dia maicne do marḃaḋ a friull lá hua

navigio] "delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

"O'Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

"Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et cœdem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

"Magno bello inter O'Raughlie" [O'Reilly] "et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

"O'Conchaurus Falgiæ in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

"Baro Delviniæ profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

"Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin."

[a] *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary[z] was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda[a]; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder[b] that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man[c], and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

[a] *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note [z], under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

[b] *No wonder*, nap bó maćtnaḋ. The word maćtaḋ, or maćtnaḋ, is explained "ionghnaḋ," i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it loosely: "Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia." The literal translation, however, is: "Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt."

[c] *A successful and warlike man*, fír aġmar ionnpaiġtheaċ. The translator, in F. 1. 18, renders this, "Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus," from which it is evident that he takes aġmar to be an adjective derived from aġ .i. caṫ, a battle, not from áġ, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionnpaiġtheaċ means "given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions."

maoileaclainn taobc puaḋ ag bél an ata ag tsét ó cuirt an muilinn cirr. Indraḋ maige corrain, ⁊ gabáil a cairléin .i. cluain lonain, ⁊ an cairlén nua, ⁊ ionnarbaḋ í maoileaclainn lá barún delbna ⁊ lá gallaib ata luain a ndiogail marbta neill mic péilim.

Maidm do tabairt ar Mac uilliam búrc .i. Risdard an iarainn lá cloind tomair bacaig a búrc, ⁊ lá gailsgaclaib dú in ro gabaḋ Risdard fín ⁊ in ro marbaḋ céd co lisi dia fluacc.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua mbriain doinnall hillaigniḃ go ndearna coinne lé gallaib hillaoigir irin brort gur rccar rú amaille lé riotcáin. Rucc dna braigde ó ua ccerbaill lair fri comall riodá.

Ingin uí concobair failge Mairgréec do dol hi raccroib a hucht a cairdsra, ⁊ a gaoil toir, ⁊ a hucht a bérla diarraiḋ a hatair ar an mbanríogain queen maria, ⁊ iar ndol di fo na griaraib fuair a hatair ⁊ tucc lé i nerinn é, ⁊ do radaḋ braigde ele arr don iurtir, ⁊ don comairle .i. Rudraige ó concobair rinnrear a cloinne fín go mbraigdib ele amaille frir.

Clann iarla cille dara gríóitt ócc, ⁊ éduard do teacht go herinn iar mbsit for iondarbaḋ dóib fri ré ré mbliadan décc ir in Róim ir in sceall, ⁊ ir in bfraine, ⁊ fuarattar airecc a ndiitce, ⁊ a niarlacta ón mbanríogain. Taimicc beór mac iarla orraige tomár mac Semair mic Piarair buitilér ina iarla i nionaḋ a atair.

Tanaic mar an ccédna oidre meic giolla rattraicc, brian ócc mac briain araon lá cloinn iarla cille dara, ⁊ lá hiarla orraige. Dá mór luatgaire urmóir lisite mogá dia ttoideacht fide, ⁊ ní ro faoilriot aoinneac ar fliocht iarlacta cille dara iná ua concobair do toideacht go brát i nerinn.

Sluaiccéaḋ lá barún dealbna i ndealbna stra ar tarraing corbmaic caoic ⁊ fleacta fsrgail mécc coclain coicciri indiaiḋ na ramna, ⁊ a bsit dí

[d] *Bel-an-atha*, i e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note [a], *supra*.

[e] *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

[f] *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

[g] *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kilcleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlins. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha[d], as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain[e] was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain[f] and Newcastle[g], were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort[h] in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillapatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

[h] *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

oiḋce hi ꝼꝼorlongꝑort ırın tír co ro loırcceaḋ ⁊ co ro hınoraḋ laır ó ḃealaċ an ꝑoṫaır co tocar cınn ṁóna, ⁊ bá haḋḃal ın ro ṁıllrıot an ꝼluaġ rın cen co ndearnaḋ creaċa nó marḃaḋ oırdearc laır.

Coccaḋ dıoġlaċ do eırġe etır maġ coċláın, ⁊ ꝼlıoċt ꝼꝼrġaıl ⁊ ó maolṁuaıḋ ıarrın, ⁊ dıoġḃála náċ ꝼoḋaınġ dꝼaırnſır do ḋénaṁ ſtorra. Ḃá ꝼor an ccoccaḋ rın do ꝼónaḋ gníoṁ ıongnaḋ hi ccluaın nóna .ı. baċlach do ṁuınṫır an ḃaıle ꝼſın do ḋénaṁ ꝼeılle ꝼar ḃarḋaıḃ an ḃaıle, ⁊ trıúr dſırccaıġṫeaċ dıḃ do ṁarḃaḋ la tuaıġ connaıġ, ⁊ bſn do ḃaoí ırtıġ do ċſnġal ⁊ an caırlén do ġaḃaıl laır, ⁊ ba dána an gníoṁ aen moġaıḋ ınnrın.

... O brıaın .ı. doṁnall do ċor ıarla cloınne ꝼıocaırd ón mbſınn ṁóır baoí ın ıomṗuıde ar Shſan a búrc.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaum, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

[i] *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[k] *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

[l] *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

[m] *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note [s], under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

[n] *Town*.—The word baile here means castle.

[o] *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

"Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur, oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsi sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hæreditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

"Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

"Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

"Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis cœvos præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed fœdam hanc cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcorranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothair[j] to Tochar-cinn-mona[k]; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter[l].

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona[m], namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the town[n], and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor[o], which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delviniæ et Anglis Athloniensibus.

"Filii Thomæ Claudi de Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

"O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiæ locum, ab Anglis condictum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

"Margareta O'Conchauri Falgiæ filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, haerede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

"Filii comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi haeres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgiæ, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

"Delviniæ Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlani, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravit inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot strumæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexi possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

AOIS CRIOST, 1554.

Aoir Criorr, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a cſtair.

Catadoír mac airt mic diarmatta laimdſircc meic murchada raoí ágmar ionnraigtead, ⁊ díol laigſn do tigearna munbad gabaltar gall décc.

O cſrbaill an calbad (.i. mac donncaid) do marbad lá huilliam odar, ⁊ lá rliocht maolruanaid uí cſrbaill, ⁊ lá conall ócc ó mórda a nioigail na feille do rinneriurm ar tadcc caoc riar an tan rin, ⁊ bá maid ro haitſd an míghíom rin fairrium uair do rocair fſin ⁊ tadcc mac donnchaid a dearbratair a ccionaid an míghíoma rin ria ccionn mbliadna, ⁊ ó cearbaill do gairm duilliam ó cſrbaill ina ionad.

Sluaiccead lá domnall ua mbriain tigearna tuadmuman go cairlén dúin míchil ar concobar groibleac mac donnchaid í briain do gabáil an baile fair. Iarla urmuman co na rluag da tocht do díocur uí briain ón ccairlén.

Sluaiccead lá hua mbriain irin trechtmain iar rin hi ccloinn Riocaird go ndearna creac mór ar dreim don tír. Dol ar rin dó go dún latraig, Sliocht Riocaird ócc ⁊ rliocht maoilir a burc do tocht ina cſnd, ⁊ do gabail oilſmna ⁊ tuarartail uad.

Maidm cinnralach hi ccloich cinnraolaid do tabairt etir cloinn truibne na ttuat lá ramna do ronnrad. Bátar iatt bátar do taoib don iomairſcc rin Mac ruibne eoccain ócc mac eoccain, ⁊ a dearbratair toirrdealbach carrach ⁊ niall mac maolmuire. Clann donnchaid mic Suibne don lſht ele .i. aod buide, Emann, ⁊ concobar ⁊ domnall. Ro marbad ann rin mac Suibne co na dearbratair toirrdealbach carrach ⁊ niall mac maolmuire, do rocair

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardiæ, Richardum, a Benmoriæ [Castello] removit, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

[2] *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

[3] *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[4] *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obductâ prædâ, in Dunlatracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutricationis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

[5] *Ceann-salach*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Láyderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caech some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken[p] of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil[q] against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach[r], in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh[s], was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

[s] *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghineely, a district in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunterdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note [t], under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

don taob apaill diar do cloinn donnchaid .i. emann ⁊ concobar do rorcpatthar dna rocaide do dsgdaoimib sroppa adiú ⁊ anall cenmotát ride.

Mórrluaiccead lá hiarla cille dara, lá barún dealbna, ⁊ lá mór rocpaide gaoidel i nultoib ar feilim ruad mac airt mic aoda í néill ar tarraing tSlain donngailig mic í neill. Do rónad creac mór leó, ⁊ bá mó oldár caoca ro marbad dia muintir don cur rin.

Sluaiccead lá hua neill conn mac cuinn do dol for cloinn aoda buide, ⁊ iar ndol dó ir in tír ro tionóil aod mac néill óicc í neill ⁊ clanu mic domnaill ina mbaoí do slócc aca for a cionn imá comraimic dóib co reimid for ua néill, ⁊ go ro láid ár a muintire uair torcpatthar tri céd dia slógaib.

Bóraime mór .i. dá ficit, ⁊ tri céd bó do roinn, ⁊ do togbáil ar dealbna strra diarla cille dara a néraic a comalta Robert nugent ro marbad lá hart mac corbmaic még coclain.

O concobair failge .i. brian do bsit illaim ag gallaib.

Aod mac anmcada uí madagain tigearna síl nanmchada décc, ⁊ Slan mac brsrail uí madaccáin do gabáil a ionaid.

Taddc mac aoda uí cobtaig priom oide ereann, ⁊ alban lé dán décc.

Corbmac mac firdorca meg coclain cinn a gablain fin, ⁊ adbar tigearna dealbna strra décc hi cluain lonáin.

[u] *For*, uair.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: "And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain." The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

"Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late editâ 300 desiderati sunt." O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: "et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late editâ 300 desiderati sunt."

[v] *Eric*, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

[x] *Chief preceptor*, priomoide.—This term is rendered "præcipuus institutor" by the translator in F. 1. 18.

[y] *Clonlonan.*—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitii a manu rubrâ Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

"O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadæi cœci pœnas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ôMordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for[u] three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric[w] for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor[x] of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan[y].

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomoniæ Dominus, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormoniæ ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abscessit, ac, nonullorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlatracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutricationis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

AOIS CRIOST, 1555.

Aoír Cpiopt, mile, cúicc céd, caocca, a cúicc.

Aod mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide mic bpiain ballaig í néill ticcſpna cloinne aoda buide, pſi tóṫaċtaċ toipbſptach deapłaicṫeaċ deigeinig, Rigdaṁna ór puipeaċaib, tigearna ap ṫpén ċopnaṁ, pſi ná tucc uṁla, ná uppaim daoín neaċ do gaoidelaib ⁊ ná po léicc géill ná ſiopſda uada ar a ṫír, ⁊ agá mbátṫap géill, pſi do pad bpſṁaḋmanna iomda ap gallaib ⁊ ap gaoidelaib ag copnaṁ a ṫíre pṗiú do ṁapbaḋ lá halbanċoib dupcop peiléip.

Iuptip nua do ṫeċt go hepinn .i. tomap Supig, ⁊ antoni pentligep .i. an pean Iuptip do ḋióċup poip. Sluaiccéaḋ lap an iuptip pin pó ċéḋóip ap tappaing í neill do ḋíoċup cloinne meic doṁnaill, ⁊ na nalbanaċ bátṫap ag dénaṁ gabaltaip ip in puta, ⁊ hi cloinn aoda buide. Baoí an iuptip co na ṗluag lſṫpáiṫe acc indpaḋ na nalbanaċ, ⁊ do póine cpeċa iomda poppa. Ro mapbaḋ céd no ḋó do na halbanċoib laip, ⁊ luid co na ṗlóg pop ccúla gan piap gan bpaigdib.

Bpian mac caṫaoíp puaid uí ċonċobaip ṗailge do ṁapbaḋ lá donnchaḋ mac uí concobaip (.i. bpian).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illâ factionis parte tres suprà memorati et ex hac Edmundus et Conchaurus aliisque præstantes viri præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

"Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delviniæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimei Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ô Nelli audaciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O'Nello rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed 50 suorum retulerunt.

"O'Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo, Nelli juvenis O'Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii, facto quam potuerunt maximo militum apparatu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur, nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox concurrit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

"340 boum mulctam Delbhinæ Ethræ, irrogatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac Coghlan cæsum, exigit.

"Angli O'Conchaurum Falgiæ Brianum in vinculis conjiciunt.

"Hugoni Anmchadi O'Maddini filio morienti Joannes, Bressali O'Maddini filius, in dignitate successit.

"Tadeus Hugonis O'Cobthaigh, præcipuus per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor fato functus est.

"Cormacus, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhinæ Ethræ Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball[z].

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex[a], came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England[b]. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Conor (Brian).

[z] *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

[a] *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

[b] *Banished to England*, literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene *Mary* established in her Crowne, committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmely (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

Iarṫir na hEireann do ḋénaṁ ṗlóiġiḋ do ḋol don mumain. Ua briain do ṫionol ṗlóiġ ele ina aġhaiḋriuṁ, ⁊ dol dó hi ccoinne an iarṫir go huiḃ riaccain. Síḋ do ḋénaṁ dóiḃ re poile, gaoiḋil ó ḃearḃa go rionainn ar ríṫ uí ḃriain, ⁊ goill muṁan ar ríṫ an iarṫír.

Mac uí doṁnaill .i. an calḃaċ do ḋol go halbain go nuaṫaḋ daġḋaoíne ina caoíṁṫeaċt, ⁊ ruair roċraide ṗlóiġ ó ṁac cailín (.i. giolla erraiġ donn) ⁊ maiġirtir arribél a ttoirġeaċt rorra. Tanaicc iarraṁ go rreaċt mór albanaċ lair do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do ṁíimirt tire conuill. Ḃá don ċur rin do bírt lair gonna dia ngoirṫí an gonna cam lar ro brirṡḋ cairlén nua innri heoccain, ⁊ cairlén eanaiġ. Iar ttreaċt dó cetur don tír, Ro gabaḋ lair ua doṁnaill Maġnur a aṫair hi rrorraċa, ní ro líicc uaḋa an reaċt albanaċ rin on traṁrain a ttangattar go réil bréanann ar ccionn. Baoí tra ua doṁnaill illáiṁ go a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

[e] *Hy-Regan.*—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

[d] *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

[e] *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

[f] *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. l. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

[g] *Newcastle.*—This castle is still called Cairleaṁ nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note [h], under the year 1305, p. 481; and note [s], under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

[h] *Eanach.*—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450. —See note [q], under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

[i] *Rosracha.*—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan[c], to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part[d] of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel[e]. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam[f], by which Newcastle[g] in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach[h], were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosracha[i], and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboiæ, vir soliditate, munificentiâ, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendæ ptriæ prærogativâ palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

"Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratæ participes esse permissi sunt, et Angali Momoniæ in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

"Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficiebatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconalliæ quietem turbis interrupit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisceniæ et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit."

AOIS CRIOST, 1556.

Aoir Criorc, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, aSé.

Ꝿiolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pattraicc i nuarán maiġe haoí, cinn ſiniġ, ⁊ raiḋḃriora comarbaḋ connaċt, ꝼiċſin coitċenn do ṫruaġaiḃ, ⁊ do ṫrénaiḃ déc hi ccloinn Riocaird iar ná ionnarbaḋ a huaran, ⁊ iar marbaḋ a mſic (diarmait ruaḋ o clabaiġ) lá cloinn ċonnmaiġ.

Ọ mórḋa conall ócc do erġabáil lar an lurtir.

Cairlén lir cluaine .i. i ndealbna do criocnuccaḋ lá maoileaclainn ó ndálaċain hi ꝼréil mata Suircél.

Caṫraoinſiḃ lá hua mbriain domnall ꝼor ṫaḋcc mac murċaiḋ uí briain aġ cairlén an dírirt dú in ro marbaḋ triocha do ḋaoíniḃ nó ní ar uille.

Donnchaḋ mac uí conċobair ꝼailġe (.i. brian) do erġabail lar an lurtir i ndruim dá maiġe ar ionċaiḃ, ⁊ ar eineaċ iarla cille dara. Ro ċuir an lurtir, ⁊ an tiarla teaċta uaṫaiḃ lſṫ ar lſṫ ġur an mbainriġain go Saxaiḃ dur créd a déraḋ do ḋénaṁ lar na braiġdibh íriu uair baí ó concobair, ⁊ donnchaḋ go mbraiġdiḃ ele illaiṁ aġ an lurtir an tan rin. Ro léicceaḋ ó mórḋa, ⁊ donnchaḋ ó conċobair ꝼó ḋaiġin na comairce baoí aca .i. iarla cille dara, ⁊ iarla urṁumhan mar nár raoíleaḋ do denaṁ ḋó.

O Ꝼſrġail bán .i. taḋcc mac conmaic déc iar rſnḋataiḋ tocċaiḋe.

O maḋaġain (.i. Sſan mac brſrail) tiġſrna ꝼil nanmċaḋa do ṁarbaḋ lá brſral duḃ ó maḋaġáin ⁊ dá tiġearna do ġairm ar ꝼíol nanmċaḋa .i. brſral duḃ, ⁊ maoileaclainn modarḋa.

Uaṫne mac uilliam uí coḃṫaicc raoí Ꝼreann lé dán do ṁarbaḋ ran oiḋċe a ꝼꝼiull i mbaile an luicc i maiġbaċla, ⁊ ní ꝼear cia ro ṁarḃ.

Ꝼeilim (.i. ua docarṫaiġ) mac conċobair ċarraiġ uí doċarṫaiġ do écc an. 6. do december.

[j] *Uaran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note [r], under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

[k] *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Liscloony, a townland in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[l] *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi[j], head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine[k], in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert[l], where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe[m], while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luig[n] in Magh-bhachla[o], but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

[m] *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

[n] *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

[o] *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

AOIS CRIOST, 1557.

Aoir Criorc, míle, cuicc céd, caocca, a Seacc.

Inorad ardamaca fo dí i naon mí lar an lurcir comar fuirig.

Mac murcada .i. Murcad mac muirir caománaicch do bárucchad hi Lisgliond la gallaib, ar baí fide acc criall ardaigte, ⁊ fraonta friú co fo fheallrat fair irtig i ttiicc na comairle.

Cairlén an fhdáin i ndelbna eatra do gabail lá bragaitt baoí illaim ind, ⁊ a tabairt do Mhág cocláin, ⁊ fliocht fírgail dionnarbad, ⁊ a mbraigde do crochad luan imtte .i. an céd lá do marta.

Cairlén racra do bhirfd lá hua maoileachlainn ⁊ lá gallaibh ata luain, Coccad deirge etir mág cocláin ⁊ ó maoileachlainn iartain.

Indhad ua fhailge, ⁊ fíol cconchobair dionnarbad ar an tír dorídiri ⁊ a mbraigde do congbail lár an lurcir. Atiat na braigde O conchobair failge, ⁊ mac a dearbhrathar .i. Rora mac murchaid co rochaidib ele amaille friú. Ro baraigitt na braigde rin uile lá gallaib acht ó conchobair namá.

O mórda conall do gabál lá gallaib, ⁊ a bárucchad leó hi Lisglinn. Ba truag tra lá gaoidelaib an diac rin do brista for a raorclanntaib roichenelcaib gion gur cuimgsitar ní dóib.

Sluaiccead lar an lurcir do díochur fíl conchobair ar Miliucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad cujus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermitium a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

"O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

"Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

"O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

"Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ô Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormoniæ comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ permansuros.

"O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough[p] (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan[q] in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra[r] was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poeseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluicc de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est," nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchauri Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

[p] *Mac Murrough.*—Ware states, in his Annals of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

[q] *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See note [f], under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

[r] *Rachra*, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clorcin dó a mbíť ann, ⁊ gonnaḋa ṁóra dimṗíḋain ⁊ do ťarraing lair go haṫ luain, ⁊ arriḋe, i narṫraiġiḃ go 'miliucc, ⁊ a sluaġ tré bealaċ an ḟoṫair ⁊ do lurccain lusmaiġe, ⁊ é ḟín ina ḟarraḋ. Ro gabaḋ iaraṁ Miliucc ⁊ bríc ċluain lair, Ro marbaḋ donnchaḋ mac colla, ⁊ drong ele don ḃarda amaille ḟris. Ro croiṫeḋ ⁊ ro hindraḋ an tír uile don ċur sin. Do hionnarbaḋ clann ṁaoileaċlainn bailb ar an tír gur na dibearccaiḃ amaille ḟriú. Ḟáccbair an iustir conrtabla Saxanaċ hi miliucc .i. Maiġistir ḟransis, ⁊ rucc braiġde on dá ó madaġáin .i. Maoilċlainn modarda, ⁊ brisal, ⁊ braiġde ele ó Mag coċláin .i. a mac ⁊ araill ele conaḋ aṁlaiḋ sin ro gabaḋ síol nanmċaḋa, ⁊ ní hurusa a síoṁ naċ a airiom gaċ ar milleaḋ don tusur sin. Trí ṡéṫmaine sia luġnasa do ṡonnraḋ innsin.

O ḟrġail bán doṁnall do marbaḋ lá ṗaċtna mac taiḋcc uí ḟrġail ⁊ ṗaċtna feirsin dionnarbaḋ triar an ngniom sin lá gallaiḃ.

Doṁnall mac laoiġriġ uí ṁóraḋa tiġearna sleiḃe Mairsce do crochaḋ lá gallaiḃ .i. lá maiġistir ṡili.

Sluaiccéaḋ lar an iustir hi ḟrsraiḃ ceall do ḋíoċur na ḟroġlaḋ erte ar ro ċualaiḋ co mbatsar ḟor coilliḃ ḟír cceall. Gabsar lair teróid ó maolmuaiḋ co mbraiġdiḃ ele. Luiḋ arriḋe go héle go ro gabaḋ lim ui ḃánáin lair, ⁊ bá hé ṗeaḃar a eiċ rucc ó cirbaill arr uaḋa. Soair an lustir tar a air iar tsaḃairt misccbuaiḋreaḋ ḟor ġaoiḋelaiḃ na nionaḋ sin. Tiid iaraṁ hi Saxaiḃ, ⁊ ṗáccbair an treisinér ina ionaḋ. Sluaiccéaḋ ele lar an treisinér hi ḟreaṗaiḃ ceall dia diogail ar ua maolmuaiḋ .i. art ḃíť ag caoṁna na cíťirne coille, ⁊ na ndiḃsiccaċ. Ro hionsraḋ an tír ó ċoill

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

[s] *Conveyed and carried*, dimṗíḋain ⁊ do ťarraing.—These two verbs are nearly synonimous. "Imṗeaḋain .i. tarlúḋ no tarraing."—*O'Clery.*

[t] *While he himself.*—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: "A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them."

[u] *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

[w] *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe.* This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but the name is now obsolete.

[x] *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried[s] great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself[t] marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair[u], and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe[w]. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain[x], and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach[y] O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge[z], was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain[a]; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer[b] in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns[c] and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

[y] *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

[z] *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slewmargy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note [b], under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

[a] *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note [q], under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note [w], under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

[b] *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

[c] *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

ꝓoiꝓ, Ro loiꝓcceaḋ baile ṁic aḃainn ⁊ lanneala tiġiḃ tſmplaiḃ, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ mac uí maolmuaiḋ .ı. an calḃaċ acc bél aṫa ġlaiꝓi lar an tſeꝓineꝓ co na ꝓlóġ don ċur ꝓin. Taiṁiꝓiḋe doꝓiḋiꝓi, ⁊ ro loꝓc an tíꝓ, ⁊ ro ġſꝓꝓ a coillte, ⁊ ní tarḋ ꝓiṫ nó oꝓꝓaḋ dua maolmuaiḋ aṫ a aṫċoꝓ ⁊ a ionnarḃaḋ, ⁊ tré-túiꝓ do ġaiꝓm ḋe, ⁊ tarccaiḋ tiġſꝓnar do ṫſróid ó maolmuaiḋ iar ꝓráġḃáil a ṁſic mar ḃráġaitt aicce ꝓna ionaḋ ꝓſn.

Coccaḋ aḋḃal etiꝓ ġallaiḃ ⁊ ꝓna mbaoí amuiġ ꝓna naccaiḋ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ .ı. Síol cconċoḃaiꝓ, Síol móꝓḋa, ⁊ Síol maoílmuaiḋ ⁊ Síol ccſꝓḃaill co naċ éiḋiꝓ aꝓiom an líon cꝓeaċ marḃṫa, ⁊ ꝓoġla do ꝓónaḋ leó ó tá ꝓionainn go ꝓliaḃ ꝓuaḋ, ⁊ ó tá blaḋma go cliooḋna, ⁊ ó tá eóiꝓ ġuꝓ an ccliooḋna ceeḋna.

herty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

[d] *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as if written baile ic aḃainn, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganainm Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes baile coḃain, as it is now pronouced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

[e] *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Derrybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into Lord Charleville's lake.

[f] *Sliabh-ruadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called Sliabh-ruadh, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

[g] *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note [z], under the year 1269.

[h] *Cliodhna*.—This is more frequently called Tonn Chliooḋna, i. e. the wave of Cleena, who is believed to be the familiar sprite of the south of Ireland, as Oeibhinn, now corruptly Aoibhill, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Feilire Aenguis*, Cliodhna of Tonn-Chliodhna was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to Donnell O'Donovan, who became chief of his name in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, who styles him "Dragon of Cliodhna," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of Raheen in the parish of Myross. The name Tonn-Chliodhna is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of Cuan-Dor, now Glandore, in the south of the county of Cork. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn[d] and Lynally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi[e], by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh[f], from Slieve Bloom[g] to Cliodhna[h], and from the Eoir[i] to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Chliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiæ Rupes*, a very accurate, though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kilfaughnabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Cliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

[i] *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistiogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cſrbaill (.ı. uilliam oḋar) do gabail caiſléin an léime ar gallaiḃ iar bragḃáil baogail ſair.

Toirrdealbaċ mac conċoḃair mic toirrdealbaiġ mic taiḋcc an ċomaid uí briain déc.

Seaan ó neill .ı. mac cuinn, mic cuinn do ṫſeclamaḋ, ⁊ do léirtionol Slóiġ lánṁóir do ḋol i ttír ċonaill .ı. na hairġialla uile, ⁊ ina mbaoí do gallaiḃ ⁊ do gaoiḋelaiḃ o tráiġ baile mic buain go finn. Tangattar fiḋe uile ina ṫionól, ⁊ ina ṫoiċeartal, ⁊ ní ro hairireaḋ iar na floġaiḃ íŕin go ro gabrat longport lſṫan laoċarmaċ cetur acc an ccarraicc lſiṫ etir dá aḃainn .ı. fionn, ⁊ Moḋarn. Ḃá ṡóinṁeaċ ro boṫ illongport mic uí neill ar ro baoí crſic ⁊ cſnnaiġeċt mſḋa, ⁊ fíona, ⁊ éuġaḋ nuaral, ⁊ gaċ naḋailcce arċſna ann. Ránaicc fccéla go mac uí neill go ro ċuirſſt cenél cconaill a mbú ⁊ a mbóṫáinte i ndiaṁraiḃ ⁊ i nporoiḃélaiḃ an tíre iar ná ccúlaiḃ, atteberṫroṁ nat baoí bó díoḃrium dorudе, ar cia nó tiorṫaoír illaiġniḃ nó i muṁain, nó biaḋroṁ ina lurcc conar tuccaḋ go riaraiġṫe iatt fó a ṁamur báḋéin, coná biaḋ acht aon riġ for ultaiḃ do ġnéir. Cenél cconaill dna ar aṁlaiḋ báttar féin ⁊ na doṁnaill Maġnur i nearláinte ⁊ i nenſirte, ⁊ é illáiṁ accá ṁac an calbaċ fri ré dá bliaḋan raiṁe rin, ⁊ an calbaċ hi ccſnoar na tíre. Ḃaoí beór a ḋſribraṫair aoḋ co na luċt lſnaṁna hi ffriṫbſrt frir, ⁊ baoí riḋe hi ffarraḋ Shſain, a braṫar an tan rin. O ro ċualaiḋ an calbaċ Sſan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

[k] *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

[l] *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

[m] *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

[n] *His muster and army.*—The Irish words tionol and toiċeartal are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

[o] *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

[p] *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim[k], after having found it unprotected[l].

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid[m] O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and army[n], and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and hero-thronged camp at Carraig Liath[o], between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessaries. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority[p], so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman[q]. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconallise recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

[q] *His kinsman.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "ueapbpaéaip a máéap, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na ṗlóġaiḃ do ġaḃáil longpoirt i nuṁ na tíre ro ḃaoí aġá ṡeṗuḋaḋ ina ṁíṁain duṁ ciḋ do ġénaḋ ṗriṁ an eiccṡnḋáil móir ro baí acc tomaiṫṡiṁ ṗair, ⁊ ro ċomairléicc ṗria aṫair Maġnuṁ cia hairm imirt do ġénaḋ ṗor cionn a ḃioḋḃaḋ cecib tan tiorṫaoiṁ don tír. Ḃá ṗí comairle do raḋ ó domnaill a aṫair ḋó ó ná baoí coimlíon ṗloicc lá mac uí neill gan dol a nairṡṁ caṫa ċuicce acht aiririom acc imḋeaġail a muintire cen co ttoirṡiḋ don tír, ⁊ dia ccaomṗaḋ an tan rin amuṁ longpoirt do ṫaḃairt ṗair dia ṁṡeccḃuaiḋreaḋ. Ḃá ḋóiġ lair nó ḃéraḋ corccar. Ar ṗair deiriḋ aca innrin. Ḋála Shṡain í néill co na ṗloccaiḃ ro tairmṡiṁniġriot gan aiririom on ccarraicc léṫ go rangatṫar tar rinn lá taoḃ raṫa boṫ tréṁ an laccán go ro gabṫat roraḋ ⁊ longpoirt lá taoḃ baile aiġiḋ ċaoín a ccomṗoccur don trruiṫ ṗilṡ ar an topar dianiḋ ainm caḃarṫaċ. Do ṗónaḋ boṫa ⁊ béirccalána lá a ṗlóġaiḃ iar rin. An calḃaċ imorro, ar ann baoí riḋe co na mac conn an lá rin i noireaċtar hi mullaċ bṡinnín co nuatḃaḋ ina ṗarraḋ, ar ní ḃaoí acht aon triocha maircaċ, ⁊ dá ċoruġaḋ ġallócclaċ do ċloinn truiḃne ṗanatt .i. Sliocht Ruaiḋri im ualtar mac murchaiḋ, ⁊ Sliocht domnaill im ḋomnall ġorm mac ruiḃne, ⁊ Oo ċualaiḋ an calḃaċ Sṡan co na ṗlocc do teaċt in dú rin, Ro ṗaoíḋ diar dia ṗainṁuintir do ṫairccélaḋ ṗor na ṗlóġaibh ⁊ batṫar iad a nanmanna donnchaḋ ócc mac donnchaiḋ ruaiḋ meġuiḋir, ⁊ Muirir mac ailín. Do ċodar riḋe dni go mbatṫar gan ṗátucchaḋ i ttréċumarcc na ṗlóġ uair

[r] *Protecting his people*, ac imḋeaġail a ṁuintire.—The word imḋeaġail is explained anacal, i.e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

[s] *They agreed upon adopting this.*—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout:

"Do not," said the father, "attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every necessary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once."

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows:

"Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people[r], until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this[s] [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan[t]; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoin[u], near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach[v], where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin[x] with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

[t] *Lagan.*—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[u] *Baile-aighidh-chaoin*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

[v] *The well of Cobhartach.*—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoin, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

[x] *Beinnin.*—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baoí do líonmaire, ⁊ do léidhaicc na flócch baí annsin nár bó fodaing dóib badéin aicne for aroile gémad lá nó bíd ann muna ttabratthaoís aicne for a nairscaib namá. Ro gabhsat an diar remhaite ag imteacht ó gach tene go aroile go rangatthar gur an ttene móir mídhonaig boí i ndorus puirle mic í néill ⁊ Suttrall adhbal mór (ba fíormtesh mídhón fir firidhe) baoí for buan larad eadh ón tene co rfrecatt gallócclach gruamdha gnomh aigmhéil go mbiailibh aitgéraib ailtnige i noirchill a nimshrta aca, ⁊ co rfrecat albanach aindiuid aindiarraid co na ccloidhmib tromg taoiblsena torthbuilleacha ina lámaib fri hiombualadh ⁊ airirriomh ag foraire ⁊ ag forcoimédh meic í néill. An trát tainicc ionam rroinnigthe dona flógaib, ⁊ ro bot ag roinn ⁊ ag foccail forra ro rigfrsi an diar taircelta ro raidhriom a lamha gur an ronnaire a ccuma cáich, ⁊ bá fsó do rala cinnbert co na lán mine co fruirtain na mine dim. Luidhsi for ccúlaib iaram gur a nionncomartha rin leó do raicciu a muintire, ⁊ bá iar ná tairbenadh ro creidead uatha na fccéla ro airnsidhriot. Ro forcongair an calbach for a muintir a nsiosh fó cedóir, do rónad fairriuth gan fuireach innsin, do cóidhriot an dá córuccadh i nen córuccadh, ⁊ conn o domhnaill dia coir etir uálter ⁊ domhnall, ⁊ do rad a eac dia atair. Lotter fsmra do raigid an longfoirt, ⁊ ní ro anrat go rangatthar, gur na buidhib

[y] *A huge torch*, ruttral adhbal mor, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire." Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret."

[z] *A ceinn-bheart*, literally, a *ceinn-bheart*, with its full of meal. The term *ceinn-bheart* denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast. To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch[y], thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart[z] filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm[a] directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell[b], having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

[a] *To arm*, a nſubſo, i.e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

[b] *Walter and Donnell.*—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

mſóṅcoiḃ báttar acc ꝓoṅcoiṁéo ṁeic í néill. Do bſrtratt uaṅóúrccaḋ náṁat ꝓoꝓ luċt an longꝓoiꝓt, ⁊ ro ġaḃratt ꝓoꝓ coṁmarḃaḋ, ⁊ ꝓoꝓ coṁmuḋ-uccaḋ, acc aiꝓleaċ, ⁊ acc aṫċuma, aġ ciorꝓḃaḋ, ⁊ aġ coiṁleadraḋ a ċele dia mbiailiḃ bláiṫiḃ biṫraobraċaiḃ, ⁊ dia ccloiḋṁṫiḃ cruaiḋġeara curata go ꝓoiꝓꝓgitt ꝓiꝓ, ⁊ co ro leonait laoíċ láꝓ an ꝓꝓianlaċ do deaċaiḋ andꝓin. Od ċualaiḋ ꝓſan toꝓann an tromꝓlóiċċ, ⁊ bꝓorccaꝓ na mbuiḋſn bá dearḃ laiꝓ báttar náṁaitt táṅgattar don longꝓoꝓt, ⁊ at láiꝓiḋe tré iarṫar a puiple gan ꝓáṫuccaḋ. Ro baí an adhaiḋ aġ ꝓſṫain a ꝓꝓoꝓ ꝓíorꝓliuċ, ⁊ a caraꝓnach ciúnḃraon co ro ṫuilꝓiot aiḃne, ⁊ inḃſra an tíꝓe. Ro ꝓꝓaoíneaḋ ꝓoꝓ an ꝓluaġ ꝓin ċenél neoccain ꝓó ḋeóiḋ tré nſꝓt iomgona ⁊ iombualta co ro láḋ a nḋſꝓccáꝓ. Sſan imorꝓa ní ro lſn ciḋ aoínneaċ dia muintiꝓ é, aċtmaḋ aon diaꝓ do ṁuintiꝓ aoḋa mic maġnuꝓa í doṁnaill im ḋonnchaḋ mac ꝓeilim ꝓinn uí ġallċuḃaiꝓ, ⁊ luiḋ tré aṫġoiꝓitt, ⁊ tré diaṁaiꝓ gaċa conaiꝓe go ꝓainicc taꝓ daoíl, taꝓ ꝓinn, ⁊ taꝓ dſꝓcc, ⁊ bá ꝓoꝓ ꝓráṁ na ttreóꝓa naḃann ꝓin do ḋeachaiḋ co na ḋiaꝓ caoiṁṫeaċtaiḋ, aꝓꝓiḋe go tſꝓmonn uí moain go ro ċſndaiġ eaċ ó na moain in adhaiḋ ꝓin, ⁊ ꝓáinicc ꝓáḋeóiḋ lá doḃaꝓ ꝓoillꝓi na maidne go háiꝓſccál dáciaꝓócc. Ro aiꝓiꝓ an calḃaċ co na ḃeacc ꝓluaġ (ina mbaoí ꝓoiṁe don oiḋċe) iꝓin longꝓoꝓt mſḋꝓaċ ṁóiꝓṁſnmnaċ baí lá Sſan ua neill a ttuꝓ oiḋċe, ⁊ battaꝓ acc coṁol ꝓinꝓlſḋ na ꝓoiꝓne ꝓin ꝓoꝓ ro ꝓꝓaoíneaḋ leó co maḋain aꝓ a ḃaꝓaċ. Do ꝓaḋaḋ eḋala iomḋa a ttaiꝓḃénaḋ leó iꝓin ló aꝓ ccinn etiꝓ aꝓm, eꝓꝓaḋ, eḋeaḋ, ⁊ eoċaiḃ conaḋ cſṫꝓe ꝓiċit eaċ

[c] *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

"Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumferentes, omnia prosternunt."

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

[d] *Was rainy*, literally, "the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops." But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it simply, "magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur."

[e] *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy[c], slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy[d], very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg[e]; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain[f], where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog[g]. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castlederg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

[f] *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

[g] *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoí do ċomṗainn eadala aġ conn mac an ċalḃaiġ̇ ceanmoṫa eaċ oiṗḋíṗc mic í neill dia ngoiṗṫi mac an iolaiṗ. Ar ing má ro ṗriṫ hi maiḋm ċnuic buiḋḃ ḋeiṗcc ro bṗiṗṗíḋ lá hua ndomnaill (Aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ṗuaiḋ) ar ua neill ṗamail a ṗṗuaiṗṗiot cenel cconaill déadalaiḃ don ċur ṗin.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

[h] *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg.*—See note [f], under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"A prorege Thomâ Sussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratâ vastatione infesta.

"Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritii Coembanachi, in ipsis Concilii ædibus, in alicujus concitationis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

"Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniâ Ethrâ, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

"Castellum Rathcraæ ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

"Offalgiâ devastatâ ô Conchaurorum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

"O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantâ se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

"Prorex, ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturâ Milikam adductis, copiæ per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusmaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio cum aliis e præsidiariis cæso, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenêre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do ċṗoiċeaḋ] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcentur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiâ Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silanmchia mense Julii expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

"O'Ferghallum Album Danielem Fachtnaus filius Tadæi O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai ulti sunt.

"Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

"Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercalliæ nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discrimini subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit, Quæstore jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventione ullâ prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Laneliam, et Titampliam" [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesias] "incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg[h], which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitûs excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

"Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Clioniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiorum et deprædationum ultrà citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

"O'Carvallus, Castelli Leimiæ capessendi opportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

"Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

"Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconalliæ ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghelliæ omnes, et quicunque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleiham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positis, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem comparatis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconelliæ recessus abegisse, 'hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthàc ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.' Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effœtam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio cum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a' fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbachus, qui Tirconalliæ dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, perculsus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ saluti ad tam arctas angustias redactæ prospicere posset. Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Joannem adoriereturs, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbachus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinnin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

AOIS CRIOST, 1558.

Aoir Criosd, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a hocht.

IApla dsrṁuṁan Semur, mac Slain, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic gsróitt iapla déce. Bá doilig dia dúthaig dit an dsigbip sin óir ní piccti a lsr eallaċ dionnpaitne, nó dopur do dunaḋ pé a linn ó dún caoín hi cciappaige co cummar tri nuipcce nimelglar hi ccoiccpiċ ċóicceaḋ eaċdaċ mic luċta, ⁊ laigsin, ⁊ a ṁac gsroitt dóipdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum qui Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio, qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio parebant; qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropinquâsse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier, et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exercitum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hostium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam singulis penè ignibus tantillùm astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextam ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret, et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Custodia, quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentissimis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas gestantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor demensum suum singulis viritim attribueret, dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum efformata ac farinâ referta, bytiri massulâ in obsonium adjectâ, sorte obvenit, quâ escâ ideò non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum seriem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Calbachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectâ morâ, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs decreverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultantium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili audaciâ hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare per aversam tabernaculi portam fugâ se periculo præripuit, 2 tantùm ex Hugonis ô Donelli filii famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei ô Galchaur militabant, fugæ se comites ei præbentibus. Magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubique consectaretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Finnum et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perveniens equum pretio ab ô Muano comparavit, quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calbachus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino et lautiis fugorum esculentis suos largiûs uti permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin[i], in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters[k], on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta[l], and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucbuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

[i] *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

[k] *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

[l] *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta.*—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's scull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tirrany, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

O bhriain tuadhmuman domhnall mac conchobair, mic toirrdealbaigh, mic taidhcc, mic toirrdealbaigh, mic bhriain chatha an aonaigh dionnarbadh ar a athardha lá luirtir na hereann, ⁊ an larlacht do buain de lar an luirtir ceudna .i. tomar Fitzgiuatear, ⁊ lá mac a dhfhbhrathar conchobar mac donnchaidh, mic conchobair ui bhriain. Cluain ramhfoda, bunraithe, ⁊ an clár mór puirt oireachair na tíre, ⁊ ní hiatt amháin acht an tír uile etir fharach ⁊ áitiucchadh dhrágbháil ar dhurn mhíc donnchaidh ui bhriain lá gallaibh ⁊ a oirdneadh mar iarla or cionn na chriche rin, ⁊ rob é rin céd iarla cloinne cairr iar nainm gion gur bé iar nóirdneadh. Ro fhár adhuath ⁊ urrccath, gráin, ⁊ gábadh i ngaoidhelaibh glanbanba don gníomh rin .i. tre dibirt domhnaill ui bhriain, do chriothnaigriot beór clanna cuinn ⁊ cathaoír Sliocht eirmhoin ⁊ eimhir, ír ⁊ ithe don claochlidh rin.

An barun ó neill, fhrdorcha mac cuinn bacaigh, mic cuinn, mic énrí mic eochain do mharbadh go mioghaolmhar lá muintir a dhearbhrathar Sfan ⁊ dob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

"No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been betweeen these two families, in which, tho' the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl's Beeves, which tho', as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

"However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to soe low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronyes, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that uppon his attainder there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land."

[m] *Earldom.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

[n] *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

[o] *In title.*—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O'Briens who was popularly called "Earl;" for it may have happened that, though Murrough O'Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: "Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit." Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: "'He accepted the title of Earl,' say their annalists, 'but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.'" This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom[m] by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-mor[n], the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title[o], but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba[p] were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con[q], and of Cathaoir[r], the descendants of Heremon and Heber[s], of Ir[t] and Ith[u], were alarmed at this change[w].

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

[p] *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland. —See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

[q] *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlins, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

[r] *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillapatrick of Ossory.

[s] *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

[t] *Ir.*—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

[u] *Ith.*—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

[w] *Change*, clooclub.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with cooinclub. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

aḋḃar a oiḋḟḋa uair ro ramlaiġḟḋ airḟcur a aṫarḋa rir damaḋ taorcca do éccraḋ a aṫair iṁár.

Mac uí ċonċobair ṗailgiġ .i. donnchaḋ mac briain mic caṫaoír mic cuinn mic an ċalḃaicc do ṁarḃaḋ lá hua ndíomarraiġ .i. uaiṫne mac aoḋa do ṗaccaiḃ an ḃár rin bṡrḃa ṗá ḃrón, ⁊ ṗailgiġ co ṗann, ⁊ laiġin hi lén, ⁊ ṗá ṗéil ratraicc do ṗonnraḋ do ṙónaḋ an gniom rin.

Maiḋm mór la hiarla cloinne riocaird ar albanċoiḃ, ⁊ ro bé an tiarla rin Riocard mac uillicc na ccṡnn, mic Riocaird, mic uillecc cnuic tuaġ, mic an uillicc mṡḋonaicc mic uillicc an ṗíona, ⁊ ro biaḋ na halbanaiġ ṗor a ttuccaḋ an maiḋm rin domnall mac duḃġaill mic giollaeṗpuicc mic ailin, ⁊ duḃġall mac donnchaḋa mic giollaeṗpuicc mic ailín, dá ócc ċonṙapal urraṁanta báttar acc reic a naṁraine atḋaiḋ ṗada lé hultoiḃ, ⁊ lé cenél conaill rṡċ cáċ. Do iomraiḋṡttar ṡtorra ṗṡin lé borrṗaḋ beóḋaċta ⁊ lé hiomarcraiḋ árraċtair na hoirir rin dragḃáil, ⁊ dol doirḋṡrcuccaḋ a nanmand ar rud

[x] *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon. —See note [1], under the year 1542, p. 1476, *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

"Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane" [*recte*, Con] "O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earledome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate; but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbelovèd, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remainder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren" [the O'Donnellys] "grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answere the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed[x] to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh[y], son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service[z] of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts[a], and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, tooke it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of* 1809, p. 187–189.

Ware says in his Annals of Ireland, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his father had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

[y] *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note [e], under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

[z] *Hired into the service*, acc peic a nampaine, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ stipendia faciebant."

[a] *To leave those districts*, na hoipip pin oráig-bail, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipip is translated *fines* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

ċóicciḋ connaċt, ⁊ arsḋ ro ġabrat ceṫur co crich cairppre mic neill tre ioċtar ua noilella, do críċ ġailsnġ (ḃail in ro coḃraiġ corbmac gailsnġ mac taiḋcc, mic cuin, mic oilealla oluim iar lot eniġ a aṫar) ⁊ do ṫír aṁalgaiḋ mic riaċrać. Tánaicc mac uilliam ina ccoinne annrin .ı. Rirdearḋ an iarainn mac dauiḋ, mic emainn, mic uillicc, ⁊ ro ġeall a ccoṫucċaḋ ar ḋáiġ ċreaċ lomṫa a ċoṁarrran ⁊ folmaiġṫe a earccaratt. Do ċualaiḋ iarla cloinne riocairḋ an coiṁṫionol coiccriċe rin do ṫeaċt lé a ṫaoḃ do ṫionoil an lion ar lia ro ḟéd darṁáil éideaḋ, ⁊ ordanair, ⁊ ní ro airir gur an maiġin ambádar na halbanaiġ ag muaiḋ, ⁊ rob ḟírde dó a mionnraiccíḋ uair do ḃrir for an ḟrḟdain allmarḋa, ⁊ for na ḟoirniḃ fraoċduilġe rin, ⁊ ní ro cuiṁniġriot a ḟad ó naṫarḋa, ⁊ ó mbraiṫriḃ bunaiḋ uair ro ḟulaingriot dá nírccairdiḃ a nairleaċ ar én laṫair. Do marḃaḋ annrin doṁnall ⁊ dubġall, ⁊ bá ḟírr buaiḋ a nanacail oldár buaiḋ a ngona uair do ġébṫaoi a ccoṁṫrom dá gaċ ṡnail ionnmara ertiḃ, ⁊ dob éttreimitte albanaiġ co cúno aṫhaiḋ dá naimrir hi ccoicceaḋ ċonnaċt an ionnraiccíḋ rin.

Sraonṁaiḋm do ṫaḃairt lá Saxanċoiḃ ar uilliam oḋar (.ı. ó cirḃaill) mac firganainm mic maolruanaiḋ mic Ṡíain uí ċirḃaill ar ṁaġ ċinn corcaiġe do hírḃaiġlíḋ óicc, ⁊ do muḋaiġlíḋ míliḋ ar an maġ rin, ⁊ do ráccbaḋ ann Murchaḋ gúngcaċ mac emainn, mic murchaiḋ, mic emainn, mic Suibne do ċonraplaiḃ dálccair, ⁊ do ṫír boġaine iar ndúṫċar, ⁊ téirna ó cearḃaill ḟúin ar an ḟroirréiccín rin.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus: "Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vacatione militiæ juventus torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, &c."

[b] *The territory of Carbry, the son of Niall*, now the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo.

[c] *Settled*, coḃraiġ. Cormac fled from Munster, after having incensed his father by killing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eochaidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to have been transformed into badgers by Grian Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress. The legend is given at full length in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in fable that it is of very little historical value. Up to this period the country of the Gailenga, which was far more extensive than the present barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gaileang, his near relative, who, in course of time, either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Firbolgs. The most distinguished families of his race in this territory, after the establishment of surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

[d] *Violated the guarantee.*—The legend recites that Cormac Gaileang had offered the sons of Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall[b], through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, settled[c] after having violated the guarantee[d] of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn[e], the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign[f] host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory[g] would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe[h], where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaine[i]. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

[e] *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

[f] *Foreign host*, coimḋionol coiccṗiċe.—Here the Four Masters use the word coiccṗiċe, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

[g] *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feebler of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

[h] *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

[i] *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Airḋeoḋain cille dálua déc .i. donnchaḋ óc mac donnchaiḋ, mic niocóil uí gráda, tiġearna hi ccill ⁊ hi tcuaiṫ an tí tsrta annrin.

Queene Elizabeth do oirdneaḋ ór Saxaiḃ an. 17. Nouember.

AOIS CRIOST, 1559.

Aoir Criorc, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, anaoí.

O Neill con bacaḋ, mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eoccain déc iar ccaiṫeśm a aoiri ⁊ airmire gan oilbsim gan imḋsrccaḋ, ⁊ ro ba doiliġ do ċenél eóccain a éccride munḃaḋ a ṡrnḋataiḋ ⁊ a ṡrnórḋaċt, ⁊ a ḋíol doiḋre dracceáil ina ionaḋ .i. Sran.

[k] *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

[l] *On the 17th of November.*—Elizabeth ascended the throne on the day of the death of her half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558; from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 338. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Comes Desmoniæ Jacobus, filius Joannis, filii Thomæ, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldi, fatis concedens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunis asservandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus excludendis januas occludere necesse fuit, in toto illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriæ Dunkiniæ ad Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lageniæ et Momoniæ confinio expansus est.

"O'Brienus Tuomoniæ, Daniel, filius Conchauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate a prorege Thomâ Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas Conchaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepotem, et Tuomoniæ comitem jam renunciatum contulit; imo Cluanramhoda, Bunraitta et Clara Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentiâ celebrata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu adhuc vacua, eidem Conchauro concesserunt, qui comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei novitas maximam admirationem et indignationem primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium referunt, movit.

"Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitis Tironiæ filio, vitam nefariè Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt, quod in avitâ hæreditate obeundâ patri successor designaretur.

"Donatum, O'Conchauri Falgiæ Briani filium, Uathnicus ô Dimosaigh interemit circa festum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam dolore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine affecit.

"Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ, Daniele Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspeo Mac Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ, vel ne vacatione militiæ juventus torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto itenere per Carberiam inferiores Tirconalliæ

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State[k].

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November[l].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John[m].

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiæ Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriùs accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprimè instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent, vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallus, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghaniæ oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiæ, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. 1. 18, ends here.

[m] *John.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates Donġaileać, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donelly.—See note [s], under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called Seaan an ḃiomap, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buitilér, mac tomáir, mic emainn, mic tomair déec, tigfrna trfna cluana meala ⁊ éadrad dúine iarccaig for fiúir, buaball bláit biorrfograd maigre taoibgeal tlacht éoncra do timdibe a ttúr a aoire ⁊ a aimrire, ⁊ dearbrathair a athar do gabail a ionaid .i. Piarus mac emainn.

Iarla tuadmumain, concobar mac donnchaid mic concobair ui briain ar fuide fé hacchaid innri í cuinn a mí lún do fonnrad ar cloinn Murchaid ui briain, ⁊ baoí mac do cloinn Murchaid ir in mbaile .i. donnchad ⁊ do baí tadcc mac murchaid í briain i mbiothgnair ⁊ a mbuanéoimittead iarla dfrmuman ó dibirt domnaill ui briain go nuicce rin ⁊ do eccaoín tadcc a anbforlann rir an iarla, ⁊ a dubairt gur badgal lair a bfit gan baile gan bratair muna fragbad furtacht abfoccur. Do gab an tiarla an iomcoraid rin taidcc, ⁊ do cuir gairm ar a glanfluagaib, ⁊ tionol ar a tuataib, gidead nír an lé cruinniuccad mar ba cóir acht do clímnig ar a cfrtaghaid go dédla dáracht tré frutracaib rionna friubgloine. Do cualaid iarla tuadmumain an tionol rin acc triall fo na tuairim do éirig ó inir í cuinn, ⁊ do fáccaib an forlongport folam, ⁊ do ataig a fíor cara imá fóirdin .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird, dob fírde dó an tatad rin óir nír an le a aitiarraid acht do gluair fó céadóir, ⁊ ní fo airir gur an maigin hi mbaoí iarla tuadmumain. Dala iarla dfrmuman ní fo hanad lair go ndeachaid ar faitce innri ui cuinn, ⁊ fo fill tar a air go baile í aille an oidce céadna. Nir bó fada ó naile forlongpuirt na niarlad an oidce rin. Ro éirig iarla dfrmuman a mocudóail na maidne ar na barad, ⁊ tuc corucéad catha, ⁊ inneall iombualta ar a óccbaid, óir bá dóig lair nad ttfrnairfid gan troid on dá tigearna tarla

[n] *Edmond Butler.*—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

[o] *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

[p] *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

[q] *Took his place.*—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler[n], the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala[o], and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh[p] on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place[q].

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit[r] the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille[s]. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

[r] *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

[s] *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

agá ṫoraiġeaċt. Ḃá ríor ón innrin óir do ġaḃrat acc caiṫṡiṁ ⁊ acc comṁ-ruaḃairt aroile ó áitiḃ a longport go roraḋ mullaiġ ċnuic ruarċoilli.[t] Ar ann rin do ṫoiliġ an toice, ⁊ do ċṡoaiġ an ċinnṡiṁain a ccur ar aon maiġin, ⁊ do aṫraiġ rén caṫa cloinne cair an lá rin óir do bé a ngnaṫucċaḋ co nuicce rin maidm do gnuirib ar ġṡraltaċaiḃ ṡimra in gaċ tulaiġ a ttacratṫaoir, ⁊ gémaḋ é an lá rin ṗsin baoí taḋcc mac murchaiḋ í ḃriain ag taḃairt na troda maille lé gṡroid. Do ḃṡn gearóitt mac Semair, ⁊ taḋcc ó briain teibṡiḋ na tṡccmala, ⁊ coiṁeirġe an ċnuic ar na hiarlaḋaiḃ uairle ainmṡra do ṗanntuiġ a ṗárucċaḋ, ⁊ do ṗoḃair a ṗortaṁlucċaḋ go ro ṗáccḃatṫar a nóccbaiḋ ro armaiḃ a nṡrccarat ⁊ ró ḃṡiṫ a mbíoḋḃaḋ. Do ṗáccḃaḋ annrin donnchaḋ goḃa mac briain mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc mic maṫġaṁna, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ ann dronġ do dṡġḋaoímiḃ ṗíl aoḋa, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ and arḋconrapal cloinne riocaird .i. emann mac Ruaiḋri ṁóir, mic ruiḃne, ⁊ colla mac murchaiḋ mic ruaiḋri ṁóir, Ro marḃaḋ dna triur mac murchaiḋ, mic donnchaiḋ mic doṁnaill na maḋmann mic ruiḃne .i. concoḃar (conrapal tuaḋmuṁan) eoġan, ⁊ donnchaḋ, Ro ṗáccḃaḋ ann clann emainn mic murchaiḋ mic emainn, meic ruiḃne .i. Maolmuire buiḋe, ⁊ donnchaḋ. Ní biú dá nairṡiṁ ní bur rirí acht téirnó iarla dṡrmuṁan iar mbuaiḋ ccorccair, ⁊ ccoṁmaoiḋme tar a air.

Sluaiccéaḋ cṡnoair ṗṡna lá hua ccerḃaill uilliam oḋar mac ṗirġanainm mic maolruanaiḋ, mic rṡain ar mac uí briain ara .i. toirrḋealḃaċ mac muirċṡraiġ, mic doṁnaill, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic murchaiḋ na raiṫniġe. Do lomaḋ, ⁊ do léirrcriorad an tír go tinnṡrnaċ lá hua ccerḃaill ó ḃél an áṫa go muileann uí óccáin. Do marḃaḋ lṡir ra ló céḋna dearḃra-

[t] *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc upcoill, and incorrectly translated Spancel Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckinish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[u] *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there that destiny willed and fate permitted to put them on one place." The word maiġin always denotes place or locality, and is explained ionaḋ by O'Clery.

[w] *Even on that day.*—This is an insinuation that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from being scared with dismay when they came to a battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

[x] *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige O'Brien." The style of the original is here exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless use made of the pronouns.

[y] *Their foes.*—The words earccarat and bioḋḃaḋ are synonymous, and introduced into the text merely for the sake of sound.

[z] *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli[t], where it was the will of destiny[u] and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day[v] Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him[x] [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes[y]. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmann[z] Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition[a] was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha[b] to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain[c]. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

[a] *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his "ꝓuaꝑeaḋ ceannaꝓ ꝑeaṅna."

[b] *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, opposite Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

[c] *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Ardcrony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ṫair ṁíc uí ḃriain .ı. Murchaḋ mac muirḋeṙṫaiġ raoí cinnṙṡona ar lúġa do bolc dóccbaiḋ ṗleaċta briain ruaiḋ. Do ċuir mac uí ḃriain cruinniuccaḋ ar a ċairdiḃ ar a haiṫle do ḋol daiṫe a earonóra ar ua ccṙḃḋaill, ⁊ ar ttoċt dá ṫriaṫbuiḋniḃ na timċeall do earccna ar a aġhaiḋ, ⁊ arṡḋ ċoccair uí ċairín do ṗreaċlomaḋ don ċuairt rin, ⁊ ar ann ro ċinn an ċinnṡṁain dua ċearḃaill bṡiṫ ar a ċionn an oiḋċe rin ar mullaċ cnuic i nuiḃ cairin acc ṡirteaċt ṗrir an tír ina ṫimċeall, ⁊ ar ó ḃun an ċnuic ar ar ċoḃraiġ ó cṙḃaill do léicc mac uí ḃriain rccaoíleaḋ da rcceiṁeltoiḃ darccain na noirṡr. Ar nimṫeaċt dá óccbaiḋ uaḋa do ċonnairc ó cṙḃaill ċuicce a ceórucċaḋ caṫa, ⁊ i norducċaḋ iommbuailte, ni mo ċion neaċ gan nṡrt a ṗulaing ná a iomgabala tarla ar a ionċoiḃ annrin. Ro marḃaḋ don ċur rin gaċ aon rob inéċta do muintir ṁíc uí ḃriain do ṁarḃaḋ ann a ċonrapal .ı. eremon mac an ġiolla duiḃ, mic concoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ meic Suibne. Do gaḃaḋ ann mac uí ḃriain ṗsin, ⁊ baoí tarḃa ra tṡrarccain rin óir nír imtiġ gan a ṗuarglaḋ.

Taḋcc an truaráin mac doṁnaill mic concoḃair uí briain déce hi ṗṙṡraiḃ manaċ i ndúthaiġ ṁéguiḋir, ⁊ é acc cur a cuarta etir a ċairdiḃ coicriċe iar na ionnarbaḋ ar a aṫarḃa araon la a aṫair an bliaḋain roiṁe rin, ṗṡr a aora do bṙṡrr luṫ ⁊ lántaraḋ milṡaċt ⁊ marcaċar do clandaiḃ corbmaic cair, ⁊ a aḃnacal in achaḋ beithe.

An calḃaċ ó doṁnaill do ġaḃáil lá hua néill Sṡan an 14 do Mai. Ba haṁlaiḋ arriċt an ġaḃail ír rin. Caṫḃarr mac Maġnura do bṡiṫ a ṗṙriṫḃṡrt ṗrirr an ccalḃaċ, ⁊ ṗria a mac conn. Ba hann baoí ionatteaċt ċathḃairr ṗor cṙannóicc loċa bṡthaiġ. Ro tionoileaḋ ṗluaġ an tire im ċonn ṁac an ċalḃaiġ co mbatter hi ṗṙorbairri imon ccṙannóicc. Ba hann baoí an calḃaċ an tan rin hi ccill o ttoṁrair go nuathaḋ rochaiḋe cenmoṫáṫ mná ⁊ ṗilṡḋa.

[d] *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

[e] *He saw O'Carroll.*—Do ċonnairc ó Cṙḃaill ċuicce .ı. do ċonnairc ré ó Ceaṙḃaill [ag teaċt] ċuige. O'Carroll did not make his descent from the hill until he perceived that Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of his forces to plunder the districts. The word oirṡr is here used in the same sense as in the name airear, or oirear gaoiḋeal, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

[f] *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

[g] *Remote friends.*—The word coicriċe is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin[d] on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll[e] approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain[f], the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends[g], for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach[h]; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrair[i] with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But coiccpiḋ originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

[h] *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note [e], under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

[i] *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish cill ua ḋomḟnail, *anglice* Killodonnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro ṁaiṗṗṡṫ ḃṗoṅg do ċenel cconaill ḋua neill an calḃaċ do ḃṡiṫ ṗón ionnaṗ ṗin gan ḟoṗċoiṁéḋ gan iomċoṗnaṁ. Ní ro ḟailliccéaḋ lá hua neill an ní ṗin go ṗiaċt gup an líon ṗlóiġ ro ba ḋata laiṗ gan raḃaḋ gan raṫucċaḋ go ro iaḋṗatt imon teġḋaiṗ i mbaoí an calḃaċ iṗ in maiṁiṗṫiṗ co ro eṗġaḃṗat é ṗéin ⁊ a ḃṡn .i. inġṡn mec gilleain, ⁊ ṗuccṗat leó iatt co tíṗ eóccain. Do ṗaḋaḋ eimiḋeaċt doċṗaiḋ diċoimṗċil iaṗaṁ lá hua néill don ċalḃaċ ⁊ ro aontuiġ ṗiḋe beóṗ la hinġin Mec gilleaain co ṗucc cloinn ṅoó, ⁊ munbaḋ an uain ḟṗiṫ aṗ cenel cconaill don ċuṗ ṗin ní ba ṗoḋaing do ġaoiḋealaiḃ bṗiṫ a ḟṗláṫa uaṫa an tuċt ṗin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1560.

Aoiṗ Cṗiosṫ, mile, cúicc céḋ, Seaṗcca.

Inġṡn mec caṗṫaiġ .i. aiḃilín inġṡn doṁnaill, mic coṗbmaic laḋṗaiġ bṡn iaṗla oṡṗmuṁan aṗ a haoiḋṡ .i. Sémuṗ ṁac Sṡain, mic tomaiṗ, ⁊ bṡn iaṗla tuaḋmuṁan iaṗṗin .i. conċoḃaṗ mac donnchaiḋ mic conċoḃaiṗ, bṡn déṗcaċ daonnaċtaċ connail ċṗáiḃdeaċ an contaoiṗ ṗin déċc ⁊ a haḋnacal i noṫaṗliġe o ṗinnṗeaṗ .i. i noiṗbelaċ.

Máġ maṫġaṁna .i. Aṗt maol mac Remainn, mic ġlaiṗne do maṗḃaḋ aṗ ṗluaġ í neill oṡṗbaiḋ a iomcoiṁéda lá halbanchaiḃ etiṗ dá ṗṡḋain hi ṗúta meic uiḋilin. Céiḋ ṗinn ġaċa caṫa, ⁊ coiṁéḋaiḋ a ċoda don ċóicceaḋ i nacchaiḋ ḟṡṗ mbṗiġ, ⁊ miḋe an tí toṗċaiṗ ann ṗin, ⁊ mac a ḋṡṗbṗaṫaṗ doiṗoneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. Aoḋ mac bṗiain na moiceiṗġe mic Remainn mic ġlaiṗne.

Taḋcc ⁊ eoccan da ṁac uí ṗuaiṗc .i. bṗian (.i. bṗian ballaċ) mac eoccain uí ṗuaiṗc oimṫeaċt daoiḋeaḋaiḃ anaiḃce. Eocchan ceḋamuṗ aṗ amne ḟuaiṗ aoiḋṡ, bṡiṫ i mbṗaiġḋṡnuṗ aġá bṗaṫaiṗ aġ taḋcc, ⁊ aṗé baile ina ṗaiḃe hi laiṁ hi liaṫṫṗuim, ⁊ taṗla ḋó go bṗuaiṗ ḟaill ṗa ḟṗoṗċoiméṫṫ baoí ṗaiṗ, ⁊

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note [n], p. 1449.

[k] *Mac Gilleain.*—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

[l] *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

[m] *Easy.*—The word ṗoḋaing is the opposite of doḋaing, difficult.

[n] *For the Gaels.*—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting "Kinel-Owen" for "Gaels." This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

[o] *In her youth*, aṗ a haoiḋṡ.—See note [u], under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain[k], and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage[l] taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy[m] matter for the Gaels[n] to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth[o], namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach[p].

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

[p] *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes [r], [s], [t], under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

ro ṁarb an ṗſr baoí aga ıomċoıṁéd ó ṫaḋcc, do ċóıḋ ar barr an baıle, ⁊ ro ṗuaccaır go raıbe an caırlén ar a ċumar, ⁊ nár ċóra don tír taḋcc do ṫaobaḋ ına eırrıoṁ. Do ċualaıḋ gíomanaċ baoí amuıġ do ṁuıntır taıḋcc ın ní rın do leacc a ġruaıḋ ar a ġonna, ⁊ do amaır eoccan go hındellbíreċ co ndechaıḋ an pelér tré na ımlınn gur ṗáccaıb gan anmaın. Taḋcc dna do báṫaḋ hı ꝑroġṁar na blıaḋna ro ag dol do codlaḋ ar ċrannóıcc ír ıarccúlaıġ hı muıntır eolaır. Do baḋ coll nıt naṫrac, ⁊ dob arccaın én ngrıbe, ⁊ do baḋ raıccıḋ lſrṫa ar leoṁan a nıonnraıccıḋ dámaḋ dſınlſıṫ nó ımerdaır.

Taḋcc buıde mac cſın, mıc oılella uí ſġra do ṁarbaḋ lé caṫal ócc mac taıḋcc mıc caṫaıl óıcc uí conċobaır, ⁊ nír ċın ó ċſın máır hı cconnaċtaıb dıarrma corbmaıc gaılſnġ, ꝑſr baḋ ꝑſrr ar ꝑſraċt eıċ ⁊ ar aoıḋſóċaıre ımár.

Coṁṗuabaırt ċaṫa ⁊ ımġeallaḋ ıorġaıle etır ıarla ndearmuṁan .ı. gſróıd mac Semaır, mıc Sſaın, ⁊ ıarla urmuṁan .ı. tomár mac Sémaır mıc rıaraır ruaıḋ mıc Semaır, mıc emaınn, ⁊ do bé aḋḃar a nımrſrna ꝑſraınn ċoır Sıúıre, ⁊ eóganaċt caırıl (dúthaıġ ꝑleaċta eoġaın ṁóır, ⁊ ċloınne corbmaıc caır) gá roınn ré roıle ag na hıarlaḋaıb andurṫaraċa rın, ⁊ ó nár ꝑéḋaḋ ríoḋuccaḋ do na raorclandaıb do aonṫaıġſtṫar dol ı naımrır aırıde ı naırſr caṫa ré roıle ⁊ arí tulaċ tſġṁala do ṫoġatṫar an bóṫar mór a ccoṁġar cnáṁċoılle, ⁊ tıorrat arann. Do ċruınnıġſtṫar a ccoṁṗoıccrı gall, ⁊ gaoıḋeal lſṫ ar lſṫ ó ḃealaċ conglaır mıc duınndéra an ꝑéınſḋa ı mıarṫar dá ċuıcceaḋ mínaılle muṁan gur an mbſrḃa mbánrccothaıġ, ⁊ ó loċ garman glaır mıc boma lıce co cuan luımnıġ lſṫan ċubraıġ hı ccoıccrıċ ua ꝑrıḋgſnte, ⁊ na

[q] *The castle.*—The word baıle is certainly here used to denote castle.

[r] *Navel*, ımlınn.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

[s] *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

[t] *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

[u] *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

[w] *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

[x] *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

[y] *Cnamhchoill*, now incorrectly cneaṁ-ċoıll, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the Cnaṁ-ċoıll, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill,

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle[q], cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel[r], and bereft him of life[s]. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog[t], in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin[u], or to attack a lion in his den[w].

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Bothar-mor[x], adjacent to Cnamhchoill[y] and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas[z], the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas[a], the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach[b].

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Corróca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámcoill.

[z] *The road of Conglas.*—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ag Corcaig, "at Cork," and is followed by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

[a] *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

[b] *Luimneach.*—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

déiri bicce ré caoille an ċorṁa. Ar tteaċt do na tromṙluaccaiḃ tul i ttul, ⁊ aghaiḋ i nacchaiḋ do ċuir an taon ndia ainġel na rioṫċana dá raiġiḋ ionnar ġur ríoḋaiġḟḋ etir na roċaiḋibh ⁊ ġur ġaḃratt céill imon ccaṫuccaḋ ġur rccarrat ġan deaḃaiḋ don dul rin.

Tomar, ⁊ Semur dá mac muirir duiḃ mic Sḟain mic tomair mic an iarla do dol ar riuḃal fluaicch hi ccairrpreachaiḃ, Mac mecc carṫaicc riaḃaicch déirġe ro na hIġmiḃ .i. donnchaḋ mac doṁnaill mic ṗíġin ṁic doṁnaill, ⁊ tarla ina ṙoċair an tan rin toirrḋealḃaċ mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ meic ruiḃne do ṙliocht donnchaiḋ móir a tuaṫaiḃ toraiġe go ccuideaċtain nglan toġṫa ngallocclaċ, ⁊ do lḟatthar na laoċḃuiḋne co bruaċ na bannḋan, ⁊ do brir don ṙḟḋain eċtairċeneóil ré huċt na haḃann ró urcoṁair innri heoġanáin don taoḃ arail gaċ ndíreaċ. Do marḃaḋ, ⁊ do báiḋḟḋ da ċéd nó a tri do glanṙluaġ gḟraltaċ ⁊ gér biad cairrriġ rá corccraċ ro ba mór a ndíṫ ón deaḃaiḋ rin óir do bḟnaḋ a ċor, ⁊ a lam do ṫoirrḋealḃaċ ṁac ruiḃne co naċ raiḃe aċt cor ċroinn agá iomṙulanġ ón uair rin go a écc.

Iarla[e] tuaḋṁuman do ḋol i miarṫar connaċt ar murċaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ mic ruaiḋri ui ṙlaiṫbḟrtaiġ. Do cuar leir ro criċ

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

[c] *Hy-Fidhgeinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the Life of St. Molua. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Maigue, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note [m], A. D. 1178.

[d] *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Limerick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a*, *b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh:

"Apair, a ṙora Ġaiġ, in ṙetarru cá criċ ina ṙuilem? Nad ṙetar ron aṁ. Ba ṙetarra aṁ, ar Cuchullainn: Ceand abrat Sleḃi Caín ṙeo éear; Sleiḃi Eḃlinni ṙeo éuaiḋ; Iino Ġuimniġ in iino ṙolorṁor úr at chí; Druim collcailli ṙeo i ṙuilem, rir i naparAini Cliach, i ccriċ na Deri bici; riuno a ndeir ata an ṙluaġ i Cliu Mail mic Uġaine, i ṙeruno Conrui mic Dari."

"Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte[c] and Deis-Beag[d] with Caoill-an-Chosnamha[e]. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected[f] concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe[g], with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan[h], where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanain[i], they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned[k]; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath[l], the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugaine, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

[e] *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

[f] *For having reflected.*—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for, having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

[g] *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

[h] *Banndan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

[i] *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

[k] *Slain and drowned.*—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

[l] *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384–400.

Sheóaċ, ⁊ ṗán ṗuaṫhaiġ, ⁊ ṗa ḃun an ḃonnáin. Do ċuadaṗ muintṡṗ baile na gaillṁe do ċoṗnaṁ áṫa tíṗe hoiléin aiṗ, ⁊ do chuaiḋ taiṗṗiḃ do ṫoil, ⁊ aṗ eiccin, ⁊ tṗé oṗláṗ cloinne ṗiocaiṗd ag toċt, ⁊ acc imṫeaċt aṗ an ccoṗ ccéḋna.

Maṫgaṁain mac toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic donnchaiḋ, mic doṁnaill mic toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ ṁíṡṫ do ḋol i nḋṡṗmuṁain luċt luingc, ⁊ aṗṫṗaiġ a haṗainn. Ḃṗaiġde do ġaḃail dó iṗin tíṗ ṫṡṗ, ⁊ atbṡṗat aṗoile náṗ ḃó maiṫ a ṗṗaġḃáil ⁊ gup ab aṗ taiṗiṗeċt tangatṫaṗ, ⁊ acc ṗillṡḋ ḋó taṗ a aiṗ lé a éḋalaibh do ṗáṗ gaiṗḃe ṗan ngaoíṫ, ⁊ ṗuaṗnaḋ ṗan ṗṗioṗmament, ⁊ do ḋṡḋlaḋ ṗé ṗoile an longc, ⁊ an taṗṫṗaċ, ⁊ acc déṅaṁ don luing co na luċt i nuṗṫoṗaċ oiḋċe aṗ áṗainn do ṗuaḋaiccéaḋ a ṗeól a glacaiḃ ṗṡṗ ⁊ ṗṡinḋṡḋ ḋionnaiḃ téḋ ⁊ táclaḋ ina ċoṫcannaiḃ coṁmbloḋṫa hi ṗṗaiġṫiḃ na ṗioṗmamenti, ⁊ do buaileaḋ an loncc ḋá éiṗi ṗin ṗá ċaṗṗaicc i mbeol cuain an ṗiṗ ṁóiṗ i niaṗṫaṗ connaċt, ⁊ ṗo báiḋṡḋ í co na ṗoṗinn cénmotá maṫgaṁain, ⁊ aoín tṗiaṗ oile, ⁊ do báiḋṡḋ tuilleaḋ aṗ ċéḋ ṗan ċalaḋ ṗin ḋiḃ im tuaṫal ua mailleṗtiuṗuṗmann ċoḃlaiġ ṗada bá ṗṡṗṗ ina aimṗiṗ.

Taḋcc mac muṗchaiḋ uí ḃṗiain do ġaḃáil aṗ ṗoṗáilṡṁ an iuṗtiṗ hi luimneaċ ⁊ a ċuṗ aṗ ṗin go haṫ cliaṫ dá ċoiṁéḋ, ⁊ ad bṡṗeaḋ cáċ co mbaoí cuid diaṗla tuaḋmuṁan iṗ in ngaḃáil ṗin.

O gallċuḃaiṗ, eoccan mac emainn, mic eóin, én mac duine oiṗeċta aṗ luġa do bolc in ulltoiḃ déc.

[m] *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

[n] *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffe, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

[o] *Bon-an-Bhonnain.*—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note [f], under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

[p] *Tir-Oilein.*—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

[q] *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry by Dr. O'Brien*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces[m], by Fuathach[n], by Bon-an-Bhonnain[o]. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein[p] against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith[q] [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough[r], and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir[s], in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

[r] *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

[s] *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably Cuan inbir mór, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like Cuan inbir mór, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that the mouth of the river which falls into it is called Inbear mór. It should be also observed that Cuan inbir mór, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and Cuan an fir mór, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

AOIS CRIOST, 1561.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cúig céd, Sligeca, ahaon.

Art mac Feilim Finn ui Gallcubair eppcop Ratha both décc i ccind maghair, 13. Augurt. Sccél mór i ttír conaill eiride.

Maire ingin an ćalbaigh, mic Maghnura, mic Aoda duib ui domnaill bean i neill Shlain dragail báir dadhach, ⁊ durghrain, do ṫruaighe, ⁊ do ṫromneṁele na daoirćimidechta dochraide do rad ua néll don ćalbach dia hathair ina fiadhnairi.

O bírn tadhcc, mac cairppre, mic maoileachlainn, fir ríghna, iolbanach illaidin, ⁊ ingaoidheilcc, ⁊ ir an dá dhighsh .i. ciuil ⁊ cánóin, do écc, ⁊ a ṁac ócc doirdneadh ina ionad.

Uaitne, mac firghanainm, mic maolruanaidh mic Slain ui ćirbaill do ṁarbadh i mbaile ui ćuirc i nurmuṁain. Nír bo fiú a ttárla ina timćeall a ghuin nó a ghabail, ⁊ do ba díllećta dutharigh éle dia éir an uair rin óir do bírrat ceill da ccabair ⁊ da ccornaṁ ó do imtigh uaitne.

Nećtain, mac an Calbaigh, mic maghnura ui domnaill do ṁarbadh go dronaighte durćor do ghae do cait re fin, ⁊ an gae aga ṫelcceadh ćuicce a fritiri.

Ardiurtir na hEireann .i. tomár Fighuater do dol i ttír eoghain a ndioghail ghabala an ćalbaigh ui domnaill, ⁊ ar a ḟoltanar fin frir an tir ⁊ forloncfort fluaigh lionṁar do ṗuidiuccadh dó i nardmaća, ⁊ ráta rodoiṁne, ⁊ dúnćlaidh díoṫocchlaighi do ṫoccbail dó a ttimcell tímpaill móir Ardamacha fo dáigh co ffuicfidh bárda acca buancoimhett. Iar na fior rin dua neill (Slan) ro ćuir dronghi dia ṗainmuintir, ⁊ dia aora gradha lar an ccalbaćh ua ndomnaill dia iomghabail ⁊ dia iomćoiṁitt for an lurtír ó gach imir ⁊ ó gach oilen go aroile i ndiaṁraibh, ⁊ i ndroibelaidh tíre heoghain go ro ḟácc-

[t] *Ceann-Maghair*, now Ceann a mhaghair, *anglice* Kinnaweer, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

[u] *O'Neill.*—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

[w] *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair[t] (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tir-connell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill[u], in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc[w], in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter[x], proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island[y] and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

[x] *Fitz-Walter.*—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent.*

baiḋ an lurtir an tír. Ro ḟaoiḋ tra an lurtir on ccampa rin Aṙda maca cuideṫa do ṫartimḃ go mile ḟir etir troiġṫeaċ ⁊ marcaċ do ḋenaṁ creaċ ⁊ oircene i noirġiallaibh, ⁊ ruair ó neill braṫ ⁊ tairceláḋ ar na tromṙloġaiḃ rin do ḋol i noirġiallaiḃ, ⁊ do ṫarraincc co taoí torṫaḋaċ dia raiġiḋ, ⁊ ruair iatt iar ccruinniucchaḋ a ccreach. Ro ṗicchṡo iomairṡcc ṡtorra go ro marḃaḋ dreṫa diáirṁe diḃ lṡṫ ar lṡṫ. Ro ṗáccḃaḋ na crṡcha ro dṡóiḋ aġa ndaoíniḃ ṗṡin don ċur rin.

O Nell do bṡiṫ acc coṁlot, ⁊ acc creachaḋ crṡche brṡġh ⁊ miḋe an tan ro. Tir conaill ar na cṡnnrucchaḋ ⁊ ar na timceallaḋ lair iar ngaḃail an ċalḃaiġ roimhe rin, ⁊ iar mbṡiṫ dua doṁnaill hi ṗroċaiḋe, ⁊ hi ṗṙíreinirte, cona baoí aoínneach acc ṗollamhnucchaḋ ṗlaiṫṡra i ccenel cconaill don ċur ro. Ro ġaḃ ua neill (Sean) nṡrt coicciḋ Ulaḋ uile o droiċṡt aṫa go hernne, conar bo maċtnaḋ coiccṡḋach or ulltoiḃ do ġairm ḋe an tan ro munbadh ṗritbṡrt gall ṗrir.

An Calbach ua doṁnaill do léccaḋ a gemel la hua neill iar na ḟuarlaccadh la cenel cconaill.

An lurtir cedna do ṫionol tromṙloiccṡḋ doridiri do ḋol i ttír eogain i ṗroġmar na bliaḋna ro ar tarraing an ċalḃaiġ uí doṁnaill. Tanccatar ina ṫoichṡrtal na cuicc iarla batar i nerinn in ionḃaidh rin .i. gṡróitt mac gṡroitt, mic gṡroitt, mic Sémair, mic Sean, mic tomáir iarla cille dara. Tomár, mac Semair, mic Piarair ruaiḋ iarla urmuman, Geróitt, mac Semair, mic Sean, mic tomáir iarla dṡrmuman, Concubar, mac donnchaiḋ, mic concobair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃriain iarla tuaḋmuman, ⁊ Riocard mac uillicc na ccṡnd, mic riocaird, mic uillicc cnuic tuaġ iarla cloinne riocaird. Ro imtiġ tra an lurtir ⁊ na hiarlaḋae rin co na rochraitte tír eogain gan ṗrṡraḃra, gan ṗriṫorccain ṗriú go rangatar go loch feḃail. Acc róaḋ tar a air don lurtir ar í coṁairle ro chinn, riuh do ḋenaṁ le hua neill ⁊ a ṗardún do ṫaḃairt dó, ⁊ a ḃarda do brṡiṫ a hAṙd macha. Areaḋ do ċoiḋ an lurtir co na ṙocraitte iaraṁ i ttír conuill gulban go ro

[z] *O'Donnell*, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

[zz] *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccṡḋach or ulltoiḃ.—The word coiccṡḋach is always used in old Irish writings to denote "a provincial king."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

[a] *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell[z] being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster[zz], were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail[a], without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban[b], and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

[b] *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

ꝑáccaiḃ cſnoup longꝑopt, ⁊ caiplén tíre conuill acc an ccalḃaċ ua ndomnaill. Luiḋ iapaṁ tap éipne i ccpich coippne do ꝑopḃaipe ꝑop ċaiplen Sliccig. Raṫaiġhip an Calbach indpin comdh é aipſcc ap paimcc a ṁſipcce buḋſin do ċop go hincleṫe ġup in mbaile, ⁊ a noċtaḋ ꝑop taibhliḃ an tuip combo ꝑo ḋſpc do ċaċ i ccoitcinne. Ro aṫcomaipc an lurtip cia an mbpataċ at ċonnaipc. Ꝑpiꝑcapt an Calḃaċ, ⁊ atbept ġup bó hí a bpatach buḋſin, ⁊ ġup bo laip ꝑſin, ⁊ la a bunaḋ cenél ó cſin maip an baile ipin, conaḋ iapaṁ do pad an lurtip eoċpaḋae an ḃaile don ċalḃaċ.

O Nell do ḋol i Sacpoibh i ttimcell na pamna dionnpaiġiḋ na bainpioghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

[c] *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth:

"A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus *O'Neal*, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tunicuiis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis: quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequebantur."—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189:

"After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus: O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world besides. Thence he sped home againe, gratiously dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Vlster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine Iames Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said Iames deceased: ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the loosers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first."

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin:

"Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen[c]; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wyndsor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and preeminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

7 fuair onoir, 7 airmittin mor uaite, 7 tanaicc tar a air i mbeltene na bliadna ar ccionn.

Eocchan mac aoda buide mic aoda duib i domnaill fsi faoiclanna foiceneoil earccna ilcsrdaig decc.

Tadcc mac toirrdealbaig, mic neill, mic torrdealbaig ui baoigill do marbad i ttsrmonn mécc craid la mac alartrainn gallda.

AOIS CRIOST, 1562.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuicc céd, Sfrccat, adó.

O Ruairc brian ballaig mac eocchain rinnfear fil ffrsiccna 7 cata aoda finn, fsi dar lucht iomcair 7 oilsmna cfndaig 7 comad a mbaoi ón ccalad hi ccric ua maine co droibaoir ttorcartaig ttonnmaigrig coiccriocc cóicciú ollbladhach uladh, 7 ó granard tsteba go traig eotuile an traoir i ttír ua ffriacrach muaide, ag rin an tí rá tocciide duanaire 7 duara admolta baoi dia bunad frreim do écc do bitin barrtuirle do rala dó, 7 a mac aod gallda do oirdnead ina ionad.

Iarla tuadmuman do dol ar cuairt cfndair fsona i ndutchaig ui concobair, 7 i nglfnd corbraige. Mac ui loclainn do marbad uada daon urcor

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Urraughts, who should evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Urraughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen[d]), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn[e], a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh[f], in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile[g], salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile[h], the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conor[i], and into Gleann-Corbraighe[j], on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)"

[d] *Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

[e] *The race of Aedh Finn.*—These were the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

[f] *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note [g], under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

[g] *Fertile*, ꝑoꝑꞇꞇaꝑꞇꞇaꝺ.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound ꝑon-ꞇuꝑꞇꞇaꝑꞇꞇech is used to express "abounding in seals."

[h] *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

[i] *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

[j] *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

a cloiċ ġlíṅḋa ḋon ċur ṗin .i. Maoileċlainn mac uaiṫne, mic maoileaċlainn, mic Ruḋraiġe, mic ana, mic ḋonnchaiḋ an ċúil, mic ana ḃacaiġ.

An tiarla ceḋna do ḋol corṗṡluaġ cṅḋair ṗṡḋna ṗa ċaénraiġe iṗin aimṗir ceḋna ⁊ duḃġall mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic conċoḃair mic Shuiḃne do marḃaḋ uaḋa ḋon dul ṗin.

Mac giolla ṗiaḃaiġ déc .i. Riocard mac duinn, mic conċoḃair, mic tomair, mic doṁnaill, ⁊ adbíṗṫi gur bo hé ṗin aoín ṗṡ ṗraḋa bá ṗṡiṗ ag iarla tuaḋmuṁan ina aimṗir. Conċoḃar mac conċoḃair mic Riocairḋ do gaḃail a ionaiḋ.

Doṁnall mac conċoḃair, mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain an tí baoí ina iarla tuaḋmuṁan ṗia conċoḃar mac donnchaiḋ, ⁊ dia ngoirḋír gaoiḋil ó ḃriain do toċt dia ionnarḃaḋ dia ḋeoraiġeaċt ⁊ dia ḋibirt a hultoibh tar a air dia aṫarḋa ṗṡiṗin, ⁊ bá in aoín treaċtmain taimcciuṁ ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ iar neluḋ a haṫcliaṫ, ⁊ iar ttoċt dóib i naoinṗṡċt dia ttir, tuccrat a naiġte anaoínṗeċt ar iarla tuaḋmuṁan. Ro ċuir an tiarla forlongport iomḋa ṗé a nacchaiġ. Do bé céd ṗuaṫar na ccoṁmbraiṫṗeaċ, ro ar aroile, ionḋraicchiḋ oiḋċe do raḋrad dá mac Murchaiḋ uí ḃriain ar ṗorlongport baile meg ṗiaġáin, do marḃaḋ daoíne leó, ⁊ ro cruinniġṗiot creaċa, ⁊ taimc an tír ina ttoraiġeaċt. IS and do ġlan lá ar na laoċḃuiḋniḃ lṡt ar lṡt ag caṫair még gorṁain i mṡḋón ua ṗṡṗṁaic, ⁊ i nuacṫar dálccair. Ḃáṫṫar an clann ṗin Murchaiḋ uí ḃriain (taḋcc, ⁊

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: "Gleann Corbraiġe ór hainmniġeaḋ Riḋire an ġleanna."

[k] *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O'Sullevan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: "Baile ṗil ṗor ḃruaċ na Sionna."

[l] *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note [n].

[m] *Lost*, literally, "there was slain from him."

[n] *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O'Sullevan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Riṗdeard Craoḃaċ, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac giolla ṗiaḃaiġ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O'Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna[k], the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe[l], about the same time, and on that occasion lost[m] Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaigh[n] died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond[o] before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest[p] between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain[q], on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain[r], in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic[s], in the upper part of Dal-Cais[t]. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Craobac, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Limerick.

[o] *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

[p] *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

[q] *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[r] *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[s] *Hy-Fearmaic.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

[t] *The upper part of Dal-Cais.*—Hy-Fearmaic

donnchaḋ) aḡ iomḋar a nanḟforlainn ḡo haḋnaireaḋ ḡo cnoc an ḟscaṁail or cſnó raṫa blaṫmaic. Ro ḟillſt ar an ttóraiḋ, ⁊ ro ṁuiḋ do ṁuintir an iarla. Do marbaḋ dréḋta dá nosḡḋaoiniḃ, ⁊ dá ndaorscarrluaccḋ. Ro ḡabaḋ taḋcc óc mac taiḋcc, mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃriain. Do ḡabaḋ ann dna brian duḃ mac donnchaiḋ mic conḋoḃair na ḟrona uí ḃriain, ⁊ nír imṫiġ ḡan an tpelcca dracchail acc taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí ḃriain ina ḟuarclaḋ.

Donnchaḋ mac conconnaḋt, mic conḋonnaḋt, mic briain, mic pilip mic tomair meḡuiḋir do écc, ſſr a aoirr ar lucca rob olc tſirt do ḡaoiḋealaiḃ an tuairceirt, ſſr ná ro raoilſḋ do écc re haḋart co ro écc an tan ro.

Aoḋ mac neill óicc mic ruiḃne a tír boġaine do écc don ġalar breac.

Maġ craiṫ tſrmainn dá ḃeocc do écc.

Maġ machġamhna, Aodh mac briain na moicheirġe mic Remainn mic ġlairne do marbaḋ la ſſraiḃ ſſrnmaiġe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1563.

[Aoir Criort, míle, cúicc céd, rearca a trí.]

O domnaill Maġhnar mac Aoḋa duiḃ, mic Aoḋa ruaiḋ, mic neill ġairḃ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ an ḟiona, ticcſrna ċenél cconaill, innri heocchain, cenél moain, ḟſrmanach, ⁊ ioḋtair connaḋt, ſſr na ro lſicc a ḟairbríġ na a iomarcraiḋ lar na tiġearnaḋaiḃ batttar ina ċomarrain, ⁊ ina ċomroċraibh co haimrir a ḟochaiḋe, ⁊ a eneirte, ſſr aġġarbh, ainmín, ainḋiúiḋ aṁnar ſſri naiṁḋiḃ, ⁊ bioḋbaḋaibh ḡo ttaḃraḋ ḡo romamaiġhte dia ſſir, ſſr mín, muintſrḋa, cſnḋair, cairḋſṁail, dſrlaicṫeċ, dſiġeiniġ do ḋáṁaiḃ, do ḋſoraḋaiḃ, dſiccrib,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

[u] *Donough.*—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

[v] *Cnoc-an-scamhail,* now pronounced as if written Cnoc an ſcúmail, and anglicised Scoolhill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh,* at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sgumall na Raṫa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

[x] *Rath-Blathmaic,* i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough[u], shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail[w], over Rath-Blathmaic[x], where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga[y] had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac[z].

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog[a], died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilere Aenguis*, in which it is placed ı nuaćcap Ꝺal Caıꝓ, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

[y] *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

[z] *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

[a] *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

7 dollamhnaib, dubdaib, 7 deccailrib amail ar peil acc rsnaib 7 acc rsnéaidib, fsh sgna, ilcsrdaé co mbuaid minnclecta, 7 naitne ar gaé nealadain ar éisna do écc, 9. Februarii ina longport fsirrin illsitbsh irin mbaile do ronad lairriuh cetur daimdsóin í neill, 7 cenel eogain, 7 a adnacal i notarligé a rsn 7 a rinnriorr i nún na ngall i mainistir .S. Fronsér co nonoir, 7 co nairmittin móir iar mbrsit buada ó domhan, 7 o dsman.

O Súilleabán béirre domhnall, mac diarmata, mic domhnaill, mic domhnaill, mic diarmata bailb do tuitim le drochurrad .i. mac giollacuda, 7 ger badbclorad diarmait a atair baoi a diol doidre ra domhnall rin, 7 a bratair eogan ó rsuilleabain do gabáil a ionaid.

Mairgrecc ingsn tSemair, mic Sfain, mic tomair, mic an iarla bsn Misc muirir ciarraige do ecc, 7 ba haodbar eccaoine iridhe.

Tomar mac muirir duib, mic Sfain, mic an iarla décc.

Tuadmuha na tuinn coccad, 7 na cleit cisnnairce ón callainn go a cele an bliadainri.

Baile uí galaig do gabail 7 do bhread ar cloinn Murchaid uí briain lar an iarla iar tradairt ordanair 7 rocraitte ó luimneac lair cuicce.

Baile uí cárthaig mar an ccéttna do gabail lar an iarla.

Mac bruaidsda ollam o mbracain 7 o bfsrmaic décc .i. diarmait, mac concobair mic diarmata, mic Sfain, 7 a bratair Maoilin do gabail a ionaid.

AOIS CRIOST, 1564.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuícc céd, Sfecca, a cstair.

O Ruairc Aod gallda, mac briain ballaig mic eogain do marbad co mirconech miorunach la a muintir fsin hi liathdruim muintire heolair,

[b] *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

[c] *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh.*—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note [a], under 1559, p. 1571, *sup.*

[d] *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends[b] to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh[c], the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh[d] was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic[e], died, i. e.. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen[f]) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[e] *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

[f] *Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haithe sin do iadad fa brian mac Briain ui ruairc ⁊ atbsirthi gur ab dó do ronad an mígniomh mebla sin gion go raibhe cuid dóramh ina dénamh. Aodh buidhe mac briain, mic eoghain ui ruairc a mbratair ele, rórar aodha gallda, ⁊ sinnsear briain do ghairm ui ruairc de fhin a hucht ui neill.

Ua Domhnaill an Calbach, ⁊ Ua baoighill toirrdhealbhach do dhul co hath cliath do fhoighidh an lurtir do denamh a torcca fhir, ⁊ fuair o domhnaill onoir ⁊ airmittin uadha, ⁊ rodair Ua domhnaill do thocht dia tigh go rainic go fhraidh manach, ⁊ airisidh ann, ⁊ tiocc Ua baoighill dia baile fhirsin. Baí conn mac an chalbaigh for a chionn hiruidhe. Nír bo cian baoí ua baoighill ir in mbaile an tan ro chuindigh conn fair tocht lair go dun na ngall dur an ccaisrad a ghabail for Aodh, mac Aodha óicc, mic Aodha ruaidh baí ann an tan sin. Ba hann baoí siriridhi an Aodha hísin isin tor nua, ⁊ ro cuir eiccneachan ⁊ conn dá mac Aodha buidhe mic Aodha duibh clann a dhrbhratar isin trshcairlén, ⁊ bátar iadsidhe baí acc taisccelad an baile do Chonn. Tánaic tra conn ⁊ Ua baoighill do fhaighid an baile, ⁊ ba hadhaidh ann an tan sin. Ro lisccrsc clann Aodha buidhe conn dia roighidh fo chéttoir ⁊ do raidhriot na lisccrittir Ua baoighill co na muintir cuca imunn. Atbsirtrat muintir ui baoighill na lisccrittir a tticcéshna uatha a aénar. Do coid iartain Ua baoighill go maintirtir na mbratar do denamh cuarta aca. Geibidh conn ua domhnaill, ⁊ clann Aodha buidhe for toghail an tuir i mbaoí Aodh mac Aodha duibh. Ni ro ráthaighsiot nach ní go ro doirt fhuichléghen fhóigh lionmhair lanmhóir ar fud an baile, ⁊ ina iomthacmongh in gach airdh. Ba hiad bátar annsin Ua néill Sgan, ⁊ Aodh mac maghnusa ui domhnaill co na rochraitte, go lsi fhoigh lionmhair lanmoir ina fhrarradh iar ccluinsin Ui domhnaill do bhíth for fhighidh Atha cliath ⁊ na ccomhbratar naile do bhíth i naghaidh aroile. Ro gabadh ainnsidhe Conn mac an chalbaigh an 14 May, ⁊ do dhícatar sirthe fhóigh ui néill ar fud tíre bóghaine, ⁊ ro marbadh leo mac mhic

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

[g] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

[h] *At home.*—Ir in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

[i] *Requested.*—Ro chuindigh, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

[k] *To see.*—"Dur .i. dá fhior," to know.—*O'Clery.*

[l] *Who were betraying.*—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iadsidhe baí, and writing bátar fuidhe

after which the whole country closed round Brian[g], the son of Brian O'Rourke; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home[h] when Con requested[i] him to go with him to Donegal, to see[k] if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying[l] the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin[m], and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

ucc ꝛaiꝓccelaꝺ; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

[m] *On his way from Dublin.* ꝓop ꝼlıġıꝺ Ḋéa cliaḋ literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ruibne .i. Maolmuire mac Firceaċ, mac maolmuire, mic neill i nglionn eiḋnigḋe, ⁊ Aoḋ mac Fircesch, mac eoin mordarḋa ṁéc ruibne go rocaiḋiḃ oile amaille friu.

Siol mbriain co himrighnaċ re aroile an bliaḋain ri. Clann concoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ui ḃriain doṁnall ⁊ tadcc, ⁊ clann Murchaiḋ ui briain taḋcc, ⁊ donnchaḋ do ḋol ar creich ċoir aḃann o cesrnaiġ i ccloinn cuilein. Ar ann tarla an tiarla an tan rin ra Ror ruaḋ. Do loirceaḋ ⁊ do lomairceaḋ leo an baile rin reaċ gaċ mbaile do ṙonnraḋ. Rucerat an tir orra ar gaċ aen taeḃ o ṙleiḃ oiḋḋa an riġ go luchat, ⁊ o rinn ṡnaiġ co rcairḃ. Ruaratarrom etim ar ġlarlaith an iarla co ro marḃaḋ a ngar do ċeo diḃ don dul rin, ⁊ ni ro laṁrat a nionnraicchiḋ iar rin co hoiḋḋe. Ternátar an triol mbriain rin uaċtair tuaḋmuṁan gan ruiliuccaḋ gan roirḋsrccaḋ tar rinnlsrccaiḃ rorccair co na cersċaiḃ. ⁊ co na ngaḃalaiḃ leó. Do ṫarraingriot tra buannaḋa dsrmara ⁊ luċt tuarurtal tar Sionainn do ċloinn truibne ⁊ do ċloinn triṫigh ⁊ baí riuḃal na tire, a creaċa, ⁊ a coṁta ar a ccumur co ttairnicc aimrir a mbuannaḋ. Aċt csna ní ro an da nairnsir acc aittreaḃtaċaiḃ an tire luaċ ar lsiccsḋ erte lar na haṁraiḃ rin tar csnn a naṁraine.

Corcumruaḋ co na cíor, ⁊ co na buannaċt ḃona, a ṙolaṫar fsrainn i ttirib tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ a bsṫaiġṫe ecclairi amaille rir rin do ṫaḃairt do

[n] *Gleann-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note [v], under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

[o] *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

[p] *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note [s], under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

[q] *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe, near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[r] *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimhthann Mor Mac Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 343, 344.

[s] *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe[n], and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh[o], in Clann-Coilen[p]. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh[q]; and they burned and plundered that town more that they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ[r] to Luchat[s], and from Rinn-Eanaigh[t] to Scairbh[u], overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgus[v] with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle[x] with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called ać lucaiḋ, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called ḃealać na lucaiḋe by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

[r] *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

[s] *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff, a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdherc which contains Iniscealltra.

[v] *Forgus*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

[x] *Of cattle.*—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

Domhnall ua Briain do Chomaid a tiocfhnar tuadmumhan, 7 tar cfhn fiodha i ngfhirfeadh na bliadhna so.

Muirir dubh mac Sfain mic an iarla do dol ar crfich i murcharaigh. Clann taidhcc, mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taidhcc még carthaigh do brfith fair .i. diarmait, 7 corbmac, Muirir do dícfhadh leo, 7 ba fhfir tarbha a thfrairccthi iar ar buadaighfidh dia bár. Mír cruadha ghfhaltach ar gurt gabaidh, airccthóir a earccarat, 7 báraighthóir a bhiodhbadh an tí tortaigh ann fin.

AOIS CRIOSTA, 1565.

Aoir Criosta, mile, cúicc céd, Sfhecca, a cúicc.

Siubhan inghfn tSemair, mic Muirir, mic tomair decc. Ro ba do mhor fccelaibh lfithe moga irisde ilfith fri dfirc 7 daonnachta.

Cuairt da ndeachaidh iarla dfhmuman .i. ghfhoitt mac Semair mic Sfain i ndéirib mumhan, do chuir tiocfhna dfhreach .i. Muirir mac gearailt mic Sfain mic ghfhoitt tarraing ceilcce ar iarla urmumhan .i. tomar mac Semair, mic riarair ruaidh, in oirchill iarla dfhmumhan. Tánaicc dna ah tiarla don tír, 7 ní fhuair rabhadh go hiadhadh uime ar gach taobh fan maighin dianidh ainm ath mfhdáin. Ro luidh iomad anfforlainn fair go ro ghabhadh 7 go ro gonadh é. Ro ghabhadh 7 ro marbhadh dhonghmor dia muintir ina fhochair. Bátthar fubhach roimhnmnach buitilérraigh tria iomat a mbraighdfhe 7 a nédala an lá fin. Bá

[7] *The lordship of Thomond.*—Donnell O'Brien would have succeeded to the lordship of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistic succession; and the English, to pacify him, gave him O'Conor Corcomroe's country, and some of the forfeited church lands, and also such lands as descended to himself by gavelkind, or such as he had acquired in any other way. From this Donnell, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistimon, living in 1713, was the fifth in descent.

[8] *Muskerry.*—This territory is now comprised in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

[9] *Ath-meadhain.*—The situation of this ford is still well known, and vivid traditions of this battle are preserved in the neighbourhood of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford. The place is still called Ath meadhain, *anglice* Affane. It is now the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Decies without Drum, but the locality originally so called was a ford on the River Nemh, now the Blackwater, and situated about two miles to the south of Cappoquin. The Life of St. Carthach of Lismore gives the exact situation and a curious description of this ford, under the name of *Ath-medhoin*, which is translated *Vadum alvei.* For a fuller account of this rencounter between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond at Affane, the reader is referred to Philip O'Sullevan Beare's *History of the Irish*

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond[y], and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry[z]. The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain[a], where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated[b] and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium, &c. Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond!' He had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

[b] *Elated*, bátaṁ ṡúbać ṡoṁúṁṁać. The older writers would say, bátaṁ ṡúbaiġ ṡoṁúṁṁaiġ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé cpíoċ na gabala pin an dá iapla do ḋol co paxoiḃ pó ṫoġaipm na bainpioġan, ⁊ a mbſiṫ atḋaiḋ hi londainn, ⁊ teaċt dóiḃ tap anaip pó ġné pioḋa ⁊ caipdine.

Maṫġaṁain, mac toippdealḃaiġ ṁannṫaiġ mic donnchaiḋ, mic domnaill, mic toippdealḃaiġ ṁſiṫ do marḃaḋ hi ppiull dia luċt coiṁiteaċta,[c] ⁊ comġaoil ina ḃaile pſin pan aipcin in áparnn. Do ċualatṫap maiṫe na gaillṁe in ní pin do ċuatṫap daiṫe a míġniom pop luċt na peille go po pupailpiot poppa teicheaḋ ó a ttiġiḃ co ndeaċatṫap i naṫṫpaċ pop muip ⁊ ba hann po ġaḃpat calaḋ hi ccuan puip hi ccpiċ copca baipcind iapṫapaiġe. Iap na cluinpin pin do domnall mac concobaip uí ḃpiain, do ċóiḋpiḋe dia paiġiḋ aṁail ap déine conpánaicc, ⁊ po gaḃaḋ laip a nupṁóp, ⁊ do ḃſpt laip i ndaoípċſnġal iad co maġ glae i nuaċtap copcumḋpuaḋ po daiġ gomaḋ móide a maoíṫ, ⁊ a ttoippi paḋapc an ionaiḋ ina ndeapnpat an míġniom pin ḋpaicpin. Ro cpochaḋ dpong diḃ laip, ⁊ po loipcceaḋ apaill peiḃ po ṫuill a míḃéra ḋóiḃ.

Maidm móp lá hua neill (Sſan, mac cuinn mic cuinn mic enri) ap cloinn mec domnaill na halban .i. Semup, Aongup, ⁊ Soṁaiple. Ro marḃaḋ ann aonġup, Ro gaḃaḋ ⁊ po gonaḋ Semup, ⁊ taimic a ḃáp a ccionn bliaḋna do ġaiḃ cpo na gona hípin. Ro baḋḃal an téċt oidheaḋ an uapail do ċſp don ċup pin paoí ap eineaċ ⁊ ap ſnġnamh pſp caiṫṁeaċ, congaipeaċ, tiodlaicṫeaċ, toipḃſpṫaċ. Ní ḃaoí do ċloinn ndomnaill i neirinn náċ i nalbain a ionnpaṁail an tan pin, ⁊ ní bá pó lá a ḋaoíniḃ pſin a comṫpom dóp do ṫaḃaipt ap dá

[c] *Under the appearance.*—The phrase po ġné literally means "*sub specie.*"

[d] *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Teige O'Brien, held their residence at Aircin, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

[e] *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance[c] of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran[d], by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway[e] heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross[f], in West Corca-Bhaiscinn[g]. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glae[h], in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorley[i]. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note [d].

[f] *Harbour of Ross*, cuan Ruſ, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loophead, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

[g] *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

[h] *Magh Glae*, now commonly called Tuath-Clae, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Corcomroe. From this district Tadhg Glae O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

[i] *Aengus and Sorley.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

maḋ ḟuarcclaḋ ḋó. Torċratṫar tra ṙoċaiḋe ele náċ áirimṫear ran maiḋm rin ġlinne taiṙ.

Murchaḋ mac Doṁnaill mic Ruaiḋri uí Flaiṫbhṙtaiġ do ḃaṫaḋ.

O Cleirig taḋcc cam mac Tuaṫail ollaṁ uí Doṁnaill lé Sínċur raoí hi Ferlibeaċt, ⁊ hi Ceroinic, ṙorṫ conġmala tiġe naoiḋṡo do ḋáṁaiḃ, ⁊ do ḋeoraḋaiḃ, ⁊ do ḟealmacaiḃ ḟoġlama na Ceriocc báttar coṁṙoccur ḋó do écc (.i. an 20. la Doctober) iar ṙínḋataiḋ toġaiḋe iar mbṙíṫ buaḋa o Dhṁan ⁊ ó Doṁan, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainirtir .S. Fronṙeir i nDún na nġall co nairmitin, ⁊ co nonoir náḋḃal.

AOIS CRIOST, 1566.

Aoiṙ Criorṫ, mile, cuicc ceḋ, Sṙeccа, aSe.

O Doṁnaill an calḃaċ mac Maġnuṙa, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, mic neill ġairḃ Mic Coirṙḋealḃaiġ an ṙíona do ṫuitim dia eoch .i. hi ttur an ġiṁreaḋ .i. 26. November, ar an Ceonair Ceoitċinn etir baile aġaiḋ-ċaoín, ⁊ tímpall ráṫa i nDiorimṡon a mareṙluaġ gan anrocract gan oilbṡim gan ṙgṡinm gan Sccaṫ iar ttoċt dó ó Shacroiḃ an ḃliaḋain rin féin. Tiġearna ar ċeill ⁊ ar ċrut an calḃaċ rin gérrat ar ġail, ⁊ ar ġairccеaḋ nímṫair mata ṙri naiṁḋiḃ connalḃaċ cairḋeaṁail ṙri cairḋibh, gan maċtnaḋ, gan móirionġnaḋ hi maiṫ dá haiḋble da noingénaḋ, neaċ ná ro raoíleaḋ écc an ionnarr rin aċt co roirccеaḋ lair diogail ġreiri a ċeneóil. A ḋearḃṙaṫair, aoḋ mac maġnara uí Doṁnaill do óirḋneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Maire inġín Mhaġnara mic aoḋa duiḃ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ uí Doṁnaill bín Méc aengara déc an 8. Doctober.

[k] *Gleann-taisi.*—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Maiḋm mór do ċaḋairc inġlionn taiṙi la hua neill," &c.

[l] *Baile-aghaidh-chaoin*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note [u], under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

[m] *The church of Rath.*—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

[n] *That same year.*—Philip O'Sullevan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi[k].

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin[l] and the church of Rath[m], in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same year[n]. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

"Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Namque deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater," &c. fol. 84.

Róir inghin méguidhir cuconnacht .i. an comarba bhfin Aodha buidhe mic Aedha dubh déc an 22. Iúl.

Maguidhir Shan mac conchonnacht, mic conchonnacht, mic briain, mic pilib mic tomair meguidhir déc .i. 29 September, ar fluagh an iurtír iar ná ionnarbadh dhua néill ar a tír. Tighearna tuiccfeach thríbheach tiodhlaicfeach eirighe. Ní ba furail dó flaithfhr dá mhéd dá bhuíghbeadh ar iomat a dhamh, ⁊ a dheoradh, ar thoma a dhuar, ⁊ a dheaghtoirbheart, ⁊ a bhrathair doirdneadh ina ionadh .i. cúconnacht.

O Ruairc aodh buidhe mac briain ballaigh do mharbadh i mbaile an tóchair lá conallchoibh fo dáigh go madh la mac inghine Magnusa ui domhnaill (.i. brian mac briain mic eochain) tighearnar na bhreifne.

Mag carthaigh riabhach déc .i. finghin, mac domhnaill, mic finghin, mic domhnaill duine nár chuir fuim irin faoghal, ⁊ la na baoí eolar ar a chruinnmuchadh nó ar a choicill.

O madagáin .i. Maoileachlainn modarbha mac maoileachlainn mic bhreasail déc, léghtóir laidhne, ⁊ gaoidhilcce ar lugha bá holc duairlibh erean ina fé, cornamhach a fhrainn, ⁊ a chrice ar comharranaibh, uaithne iomachair ban ⁊ bocht ⁊ aora anfhann anarrachta, ⁊ domhnall mac Shain ui madagáin do gabhail a ionaidh.

Riarur buitilerr mac emainn tighearna thrúna cluana meala déc neach fuair inme ⁊ oidhreacht a dhuithche gan cath gan coccadh duine nár fealbhaidh ⁊ nár folathair én rínginn do cuid fhglairi dé le cfrt papa no prionnra, ⁊ a mac tepóid ina ionadh.

Ciot éirce ar na fhrithain hi tthír conaill an bliadhain ri.

[o] *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

[p] *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[q] *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

[r] *Theobald.*—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Limerick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

"There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of theim ever did; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation."

[s] *A shower of fish.*—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness[o] of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair[p], in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala[q], died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald[r], [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish[s] in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheaḋ lá hua ndomhnaill aoḋ mac maġnusa hi tír eóccain isin ngliṁrisḋ do ḟonnraḋ, ⁊ do ṗónaḋ creaca iomḋa lais, ⁊ taimig slán dia tig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1567.

Aois Criosd, mile, cuicc céd, Sesca, aSeacht.

Sluaiccéaḋ lá hua ndomhnaill aoḋ isin earrach do ronnraḋ. Ireaḋ do ḋeachaiḋ tar loch feaḃail go rainicc gur an sliaḃ ccarbatach go ro lomairccsiḋ ⁊ co ro léirindraḋ lais ina mbaoi ina comḟocraiḃ, ⁊ roais slán dia tig.

Slóiccéaḋ lánṁór léirtionoilte lá hua neill (Sean mac cuinn, mic cuinn mic enri, mic eoccain) do ḋol hi ccenel cconaill for ua ndomhnaill (Aoḋ mac maġnusa, mic aoḋa óicc, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ) do iondraḋ ⁊ do orccain na tíre feiḃ do ṗónaḋ lais ḟeacht riaṁ ciḋ an tan ná caomhnaccair ua domhnaill (Maġnus) follaṁuccaḋ ná fír imḋeaġail a ḟlatha nác a tíre ar a einsirte, ⁊ a earláinte, ⁊ tria ḟritḃeart ⁊ comḟuachtain a éloinne buḋéin fria roile. Ḃá hann do rala dua domhnaill (aoḋ) a bsit go nuathaḋ rocraite im aoḋ mac aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa ruaiḋ co na comḟuilidiḃ ag ard an ġáire alla tuaiḋ don inḃsi diamḋ ainm Súileach, ⁊ iar ná cloirteacht dó go ro dáil ó neill co na ḟlóġaiḃ don tír ro ḟaoiḋ teachta do ṫocuireaḋ in ro bo comḟoccur dó dia airecaiḃ ⁊ baí fsirin agá nernaiḋe an dú rin, ar a aoí ní tangatar rom imeallṁa fó a toġairm. A mbatar ann iarraṁ i nurṫorach laoí ní ro ráthaiġriot ní conur facatar sé a raḋairc uata don taoḃ arail dreaprait ḟúiliḋi balc slán do ḟlóccaiḃ acc dianarccnaṁ ina ndócum ina ndrongaiḃ ⁊ ina ndíormaiḃ, ní ro anrat dia rsimim co rangatar gan anaḋ gan aiririom tar an ḟrsrait ar bá haiṫḃe ann an tan rin. Ar na airiuccaḋ rin dua domhnaill ro ḋuir a brodlom bsec slóicch i ninneall, ⁊ i nordduccaḋ fó ḋéidóir, ⁊ ro la

[t] *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

[u] *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

[w] *O'Donnell.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, mac a ḋearb ḟeaḃra, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

[x] *Hugh Oge.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called Aoḋ duḃ, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

[y] *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach[t], and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous[u] army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell[v] (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge[x], the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire[y], on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing[z], until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe[a], a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying[b], they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

[z] *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

[a] *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

[b] *Without halting or delaying.*—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

diorma marcrlóicch im mac uí domnaill .i. aſd mac aſda do deabaid fri torad an trlóig ar dáig co ttoirrſd a ṫroigṫeacha iomlán laiṙ tarṙ na ṙed maigib i ttarraṙaiṙ é go hionad innill ná caomṫrataiṙ a bioddada a timceallad, nád a tacmancc. Ima comranaicc etir marcrluacc uí domnaill ⁊ uṙtorad marcrlóig uí néill do rocair niall mac donnchaid cairbrig mic aoda óicc, mic aoda ruaid, ⁊ domnall ulltad mac an doctuira ollam uí domnaill lé lisgſr, ⁊ Magraḃarṫaig agá mbaoí iomcoimed cataige colaim cille, lá fluag uí neill. Act cſna adbearad araile gur ab lá a muintir budéin do ésr niall ó domnaill. Do rocair beór ó cſnél neoccain Mac mécc matgamna co nḟroing oile cenmo tá rom. O Ro fidir mac ui domnaill (.i. aed mac aoda) an forlíon baoí ina acchaid, ⁊ a tigearna do rocṫain ar dainglſn, Ro lſnram hé conur tarraid acc airirium fri foiridin a muintire do brſd fair. Ní cian tra baoíriumh in udmaille moir mſnman conur faca dréccta dia ṙainmuintir ina dócum bá fo líd lairium a rocṫain cuicce. Tánaic ann cetur mac ruibne na ttuad, Murcad mall mac eoccain óicc mic eoccain, clann mec ruibne fanatt, toirrdealbad ócc ⁊ aod buide, ⁊ mac ruibne bógaineac, Maolmuire mac aoda, mic neill, ⁊ iar rocṫain go haon maigin dóib nir bó hadbal a rocraide ar ní rabadar cenmoṫá ceiṫri céd nama. Ro acaoín ua domnaill a imnſd ⁊ a ettualang frir na maiṫib rin, ⁊ atbſrt friú gur bó lainne ⁊ gur bó mairi lair a écc, ⁊ a oiṫead do maigin, riariú no fodaimṙſdh an do radrat cenel eoccain do ṫár ⁊ do tarcaral fair budſin, for a dſrbfine, ⁊ for a comfuilidib amail ná ro fulaing ⁊ ná ro fodaim a bunad cenél riam roime, ⁊ go ronnradad an dímiad ⁊ an dimiccin ro imirrſt fair don cur rin .i. a atcur ⁊ a ionnarbad co foireicneac ar a longport. Ro aontuigriot na maiṫe rin uile fri haiṫſrcc an arofladha, ⁊ atbearṫrat gur bó fíor na forcanta ⁊ na fuigle ro can conad fair dſrid oca ua neill co na flócc dionnraiccid. Bá dána docoirce, aindiuid, ecceilliḡ an comairle do rónad ann rin .i. raiccid an mór gabaid ⁊ an mór guairacta ro baoí for cionn

[c] *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

[d] *Ultagh*, now Donlevy.

[e] *The Cathach.*—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport, by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note [b], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

[f] *To fall and to die.*—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy[c], in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh[d], son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach[e] of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die[f] in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field, sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

dóib. Ar a aoí bá mó ro forcamluig, grad a neimig, ⁊ a natardha ima cerbde oldár grad a ccorp, ⁊ a ccaomanmann. Ro arccnátar iaram co haoín mínmnac for ccúla ima ninneall crobhcc bodba, ⁊ ima naonbróin natardha for amur longproirt uí néill. Amail ad connairc ó neill ima dodcom gac ndíreac iat, ro cír a meanma co mór orra co nebirt, AS macétnad, ⁊ ar iongnad adbal lím ar ré nár bura don lucht úd ar noigriar ⁊ ar mbrítha drulang, inár tocht dia nairleac ⁊ dia mudhuccad ro cédóir diar raigid. Dia mbaoí forr na hiomráitib rin ro dóirtriot damraid cenel cconaill go diogair dárachtac hi ccinn clóig uí néill, nir bó reic ortha lá hanradaib í néill an ní rin uair bátar agá nisid amail ar déine conranngatar ó do ruachtatar rom ead a fraircccriona doib. Bá díochda forgranna an réccad formata forgruamda do bírt cac for aroile dib dionnaib a rorc rinnradarcac, do bírtrat a ngáire catha or aird gur bó lór drurail time ⁊ teichme for fiallach anbfann anarracta an comgairiuccad do rónrat ag rochtain hi ccinn aroile dóib. Ro gabrat for tuarigain ⁊ for trénatchuma for machtad ⁊ for mudhuccad aroile fri ré foda co ro farccbad fir hi faoinlige ⁊ curaid chechtnaigthe, ⁊ óicc atgaoíte, ⁊ laoich lisdmeacha ar na friarlisrad ran armac ar ttriall. Acht cína ro meabaid for cenel neogain tré nírt iomgona ⁊ iombualta gur bó hiccinn dóib a latair catha drolmuccad, ⁊ raigid gur an cconair forr a ttudhchatar gion gur bó rodaing dóib a rochtain an tan rin ar ro líon an muir irin frírait tarr a ttangatar a ttúr laoí, co nár bó rodula tairri idir, munbad tinnernaigi na tosrama, deulacht ⁊ dúire na druinge bátar ima nduid acc aithe a ndímiadha, a nanfralad, ⁊ a naincridhe ag forcongra forra a hionnraicciid. Nír bó hailrsdac ro cingriot gur an rianmuir ar ni airirsd neac dib fria commbratair, ná fria comfuilidhe gion gur bó téirnud a gábad nó a guaracht dóib Rochtain gur an imbear oiccen dub domain baoí for a ccionn. Nír bó raigid tsra iar fruacht, na anacail iar nicccin an ionnraicciid rin, ar ro báidead líon dírime for an lionnmuir lan ndomain dib gér bó lainn lá các uadaib (andarleó) a legad dia raigid. Ro

[g] *The love of their protegees*, grad a neimig, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

[h] *Venomous*, atharda, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath* uses torathartha to express "terrific," from torathair, a monster.

[i] *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obad, which is sometimes

but the love of their protegees[g] and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous[h] phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset[i], for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight[k] of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written oraḃ, means "to shun, or refuse." obaḃ caṫa, the refusal of battle.

[k] *Within sight*, ó oo ṗuaiṫaṫar ṗoṁ eaḃ a ṗṗaiṗccṗiona, .i. ṗeaḃ a raḃaiṗce, i. e. distance of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of saying "within view." In the modern lan-

fáccbaitt foḋaiḃe iomḋa etir ṁarḃaḋ ⁊ baḋaḋ do fluaḡ uí neill iṡin maiḡin ſin. Ḃátſaṗ iaḋ ba haiṗſḡḋa ḋibriḋe briaṅ mac enri mic Sſain i neill co na ḋeaṗḃraṫaiṗ, Mac ḋoṁnaill ḡallóccláċ conſaṗal í neill co nḋruinḡ moiṗ do cloinn nḋoṁnaill amaille friṗ, an ḋubaltaċ ua ḋonnḡaile ḋeaṗḃcoṁalta í néill (aoin ḟſṗ bá ḋile ⁊ bá toċa laiṗ iṡin mbiṫ) co ṗoċaiḋe móiṗ ḋia ċineaḋ, ⁊ ḋṗéċta ḋeaṗṁaṗa do ṁuintiṗ ċoinne, ⁊ do muintiṗ áḡáin. Acht ċſna aṗſḋ a ċumaiṗ, ro maṗḃaḋ, ⁊ ro báiḋſḋ tri ceḋ déc do ḟluaċt í neill iṡin ccaiṫḡleó ſin, Atbeaṗaṫ aṗaile liuḃaiṗ ḡuṗ bó trí ṁile ḟſṗ co ttuilleaḋ eaṗḃaiḋ ḟlóiḡ í néill iṡin ló ſin. Ḋála í néill tra téṗna ḡriḋe aṗ an maiḋm íṡin, ⁊ bá ḟeaṗṗ laiṗ náċ téṗnaṗſḋ óiṗ ro ṗaoḃaḋ a ċiall, ⁊ a ċétraḋa ḋia éiṗ. Atlaí ḡo hinéilſiṫe ḡan aiṗiuccáḋ do neoċ la taoḃ na haḃann ṗuaṗ ḡo ṗainnce taṗ áṫ ṫaiṗṗi hi ccoṁṗoċṗaiḃ ḋon Sḡaiṗḃ ḟolaiṗ lá heolaṗ ḋṗuinḡe do ṁuintiṗ ḡallċuḃaiṗ (ḋoiṗeaċt ⁊ ḋṗíoṗ muintiṗ uí ḋoṁnaill ṗſiṗin) ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ laiṗ ḡo ṗuaċt tré cliaṫaṗ ḋiaṁaiṗ ḡaċa conaiṗe ḡo ṫíṗ eoḡain, Níṗ ḃó hiomḋa ḋna tſḡ no tſḡḋaiṗ ḡan ḋaṁna ḋéṗ ⁊ ṗoṫa ṗíoṗċaoíneaḋ ó ċaiṗlinn ḡo ṗinn ⁊ ḡo ṗeaḃail. Ḃá haḋḃal, ⁊ bá ḋiṗiṁ an ro ṗáccbaḋ ḋeḋalaiḃ etir eachaiḃ, aṗm, ⁊ eḋſḋ aḡ cenel cconaill ḋon ċuṗ ſin. An toċtmaḋ lá do ṁí Máiṗ do ḟonnṗaḋ do ṗraoíneaḋ an maiḋm íṡin.

Iaṗnḋol ḋua neill i ttiṗ neoccáin aṁail ṗemeḃeṗtmaṗ ní ḋeaṗnaḋ ṗoṗṗaċt, nó ṗaḋaile laiṗ, ⁊ ní ro ṫuil a ḟuantaṫaṁ ḡo ro ċuiṗ toḡaiṗm ⁊ taṗṗaiṗḡ aṗ cloinn tSemaiṗ mic alaṗtṗaintt mic eoin caṫanaiḡ ṁeic ṁeic ḋoṁnaill ḡo halbain. bá tuaṗ timḋibi ṗaoḡail ⁊ bá haḋḃaṗ oiḋſḋa ḋóṗoṁ innṗin .i. clann an ḟiṗ do ṫuit laiṗ ṗeaċt ṗiaṁ do ṫóċuiṗeaḋ ċuicce. Tanḡatṗaṗ ṗiḋe co tinneaṗṗaċ coḃlaċ móṗ muiṗiḋe ḡo ro ḡaḃṗat ṗoṗt aḡ bun aḃann ḋuine i

guage it would be expressed, "ó ṗáṅḡaḋaṗṗan i n-a ṗaḋaṗc."

[l] *Dubhaltach.*—This name is sometimes anglicised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

[m] *Muintir-Coinne,* i. e. of the family of O'Coinne. This is to be distinguished from O'Quin, *hibernicè* O'Cuinn.

[n] *Muintir-Again,* i. e. the family of O'Hagan.

[o] *Upwards* here means towards the source of the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded westwards.

[p] *Ath-thairsi.*—This name is now obsolete, but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

[q] *Sgairbh-sholais,* i. e. the shallow ford of the light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was defended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about two miles west of the town of Letterkenny. The site of the castle is still pointed out on the south side of the river; but its walls were nearly level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor visited this locality.

[r] *By retired and solitary ways,* literally, "by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach[l] O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne[m] and Muintir-Again[n]. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards[o] along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi[p], a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais[q], under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways[r] until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn[s] to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine[t], in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

[s] *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

[t] *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nullcaiḃ. Ro ꝓuiḋiġḟḋ longꝑoꝛc ꝓaiḋḃiꝛ ꝓꝓaiḋlionṁaꝛ leó annꝓin. Oo ċualaiḋ ó neill an ꝑꝛom ḋáṁ ꝓin do ṫoċꝑ ꝓó a ṫuaiꝛim ni ꝓo ꝓéċ ḋia ꝛꝓccaiꝛḋꝛ ꝓꝛiu gan ḋol aꝛ ionchaiḃ na ḋáiṁe doꝛꝛḋa ḋioġalṫaiġe íꝓin gan ċoꝛ gan ċomaiꝛce aꝛ ḋáiġ a aiṅċꝓiḋe ⁊ a ain inne do ḋioġail ⁊ ḋaiṫe ꝓoꝛ cenél cconaill, ⁊ bá he ꝓiaḋucċaḋ ꝓuaiꝛ uaṫa iaꝛ mbꝛiṫ aṫhaiḋ ina ꝓꝓoċaiꝛ (iaꝛ ṫꝛuḃaḋ ḋóiḃꝓiuṁ a neccꝓaiṫiꝛ ⁊ a nánꝓꝓolaiḋ ꝓꝓiꝛ) a lꝛoꝛaḋ go lánaṫlaṁ ⁊ a ċloiḋṁḟḋ gan coiccill go ꝓꝓaꝛccaiḃꝓiot maꝛḃ gan anmain.

[u] *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: "Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee."

[v] *The reception.*—The word ꝓiaḋucċaḋ is used in these Annals in the sense of "salutation or reception."—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

[x] *Bereave him of life*, literally, "so that they left him dead without a soul." Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

"Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli" [mortui] "conjuge" [nunc conciliatâ].

"Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentes, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vita spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenus terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concubinis plures. Possessione et bonis Parlamentaria regni Hiberniæ authoritate in fiscum redactis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Reginæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet."—*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

"But the Lords of Vlster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because" [*recte*, in order that] "no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them[u]; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception[w] he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life[x]. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke), let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of Iames Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Ogo, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conil's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

Ba doilig do cenel eoccain mic neill oidhe an ti torcair ann sin, ar ba he a ceanchobar ar cóiccsdaeaar, a lug lamhfada ar laochdaeth, 7 a ngrisid gaid 7 gaisceaedh an tua neill sin .i. Sean conaedh dhoraitmsi a oidhea do raidhe.

Seacht mbliadhna Sisccatt cúicc céd,
míle bliadhain is ní bréec,
co bár trsain mic mic cuinn
ó toidhecht criorst hi ccolainn.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advaunced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene theire souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers, Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar[y] in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded[z] in heroism, and their champion[a] in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate[b] his death:

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569, by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

[y] *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

[z] *Lugh Longhanded.*—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

[a] *Champion.*—The word ꝓreıo is also written ꝓreıc, which is explained ꝓaıꝓeaohać by Michael O'Clery: "ꝓreıc .ı. ꝓaıꝓeaohać, ba ꝓreıo ꝓáıo .ı. ba ꝓaıꝓeaohać a ngabaó, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

[b] *To commemorate.*—"Forairéneab .ı. cuimniuġaó."—*O'Clery.*

O neill do ġairm do toirrdealbaċ luineaċ mac neill conallaiġ iar marbad Shean.

Iarla dhṁumhan do gabail lar an iurtir hi ccill moċeallócc ⁊ a brisiḋ lair go luimneaċ, arride go gaillimh go háṫ luain ⁊ co haṫ cliaṫ iarahṁ iar fferil rattraicc do ṙónad in gabáil rin, ⁊ do ċuaid a bhraṫair Sean mac Semair ro ṙahṁain ar ccionntt hi ccenn gall dhiorrucċad an iarla, ⁊ ro gabad é ró cédóir. Ro cuiread aradon go raxaib iad iarahṁ.

Mag Riarair déce .i. emann mac Semair mic emainn, fear eimiġ ċoitċinn, ⁊ tiġe naoidhi, fer foglamṫa hi ttenġtoib ⁊ i mbearlaib eiride, ⁊ a ṁac Semur doirdnead ina ionad.

Sean abúrc, mac Sean, mic Sean na bfiacal, mic uillicc ruaid do ṁarbad lá handaoimib, ⁊ lá mogadaib mirccneaċa do ṁuintir iarla cloinne ṙiócaird.

Mac uí briain tuadmuṁan .i. tadcc, mac donnchaid, mic conċobair, mic toirrdealbaiġ. Mac iarla urmuṁan .i. Semar ócc mac Semair, mic Riarair

[c] *Turlough Luineach.*—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

[d] *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock.*—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Conor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Conor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Conor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Conor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

"*Rot. Pat. anno* 10° *Eliz. Dorso.*

"Eliz. R. By the Queene.

"Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cummyng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntaryly submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will showe youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a fayth-full subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to hefe souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s^d parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselfes or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Conor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach[c], the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond[d] was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce[e] died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal[f], son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Conor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyles made of any his goods during his absence, in commyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outher reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Conor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxv[th] daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

"To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland."

[e] *Mac Pierce.*—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

[f] *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

ruaidh, ⁊ Mac még carthaig, eogan mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taidhcc do écc an bliadain si.

Magnus mac emainn, mic magnusa mic sitsig do marbadh lá mac muirir ciarraighe .i. le tomas mac emainn mic tomais, ⁊ ní baoi fear a aosa dia cineadh bá fhsin sgnamh ⁊ eineach mhár.

Droichet atha luain do dhénamh lá iustis na hepeasn .i. Sir henry sidney.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1568.

Aois Criosd, mile, cuicc céd, sesca, a hocht.

Contaois cloinne piocaiso .i. Maisgrecc ingsin donnchaidh mic conchobair mic toirrdhealbaigh, aon lán beóil fsin nepeann, bsin cotaighte a casat, ⁊ a comghaoil décc.

Mac machgamna tigearna corca baiscinn airtearaighe .i. brian ócc mac briain mic toirrdhealbaigh mic taidhcc décc, ⁊ taidhcc mac murchaidh mic taidhcc ruaidh mic toirrdhealbaigh mic taidhcc do gabail a ionaidh.

Mac suibne fanat domhnall gorm mac domhnaill óicc do marbadh hi fpiull lá drsim dia muintiri fsin .i. muintir fruitéin.

Caitilín ingsin mhéguidir (cúconnacht) bsin ui baoighill (toirrdhealbach mac neill mic toirrdhealbaigh) an aoin bsin toírig bá fhsin i nullaidh décc an. 5. Ianuarí.

Sluaicceadh la Samur mac muirir mic Sfain mic an iarla (im lughnaradh do fonnradh) ar mac muirir ciarraighe .i. tomas mac emainn. Bá hé an Semur sin ro ba codhnach ar gearaltachaib a nionadh cloinne Semair mic Sfain baoi hillaimh hillondainn le bliadain roime sin. Do hiondradh ⁊ do haircceadh, do loiscceadh ⁊ do loimchreachadh an tír go tinnsrnach le femur co na flócchaibh. Ro teichiot urmór an tíre, ⁊ rucsat an ro fédsatt dia ninnlibh leó go lic fnámha. Baoi diomatt ⁊ do líonmaire flóigh Semair go ro fuidhigeadh dá longs-

[g] *Sir Henry Sidney.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates .i. henri mor na beorach, "i. e. Big Henry of the Beer."

[h] *East Corca-Bhaiscinn.*—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

[i] *This James.*—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney[g].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn[h], i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This James[i] was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha[j] as much

they should be detained in captivity.

[j] *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

port líonmapa lánaiḃḃle laiṙ ap gaċ taoḃ don ḃaile. Ro ċuiṙ ó conċoḃaiṙ ciarraiġe, ⁊ clann tṙíthiġ co na ccóiṙiġtiḃ, ⁊ urrann duaiṙliḃ ⁊ daiṙeaċaiḃ an tṙlóiġ amaille ṙriú don taoḃ ṫoiṙ don ḃaile. Do chuaiḋ ṙíṙ gur an luċt bá mṙnmaṙc laiṙ do bṙiṫ ina ṙoċaiṙ don taoḃ tiar don ḃaile, ⁊ baoí mac muiṙiṙ co na muintiṙ hi ttṙnnta ṁóiṙ ṙtorra. Ro baoí ḃeóṙ ro bruṫ aeóiṙ tṙṙ, ⁊ tiormaċ aḋḃal aṁail ro ba dú iṙ in aimṙiṙ ṙin gur bó héigṙn dá ndaoíníḃ, ⁊ dá naiṙnṙiṙ mṙṙáile na haḃann dól lé tṙuime an tarta ⁊ lá roḃarta a ro ioran. Ar é bá conṙapal do mac muiṙiṙ an tan ṙin emann mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic conconḃaiṙ, mic donnchaiḋ inic domnaill na maḋmann mec ruiḃne, ⁊ ní ṫarla ina ṙoċaiṙ aċt bṙcc ḃuiḋṙn gallóċclaċ dá luċt lṙnaṁna co nár bó ruaill go mbaoí ina ṙarraḋ ġénmoṫa aon ċaoccat ṙṙ namá ar ccaiṫṙṁ aimṙiṙe a naṁṙaine. Ar a aoi níṙ bó miaḋ leó imṫeaċt ó mac muiṙiṙ iar mbṙiṫ don ṙoiṙṙiccṙn ṙin ṙaiṙ, do baoí beóṙ iṙin mbaile ṙin Sṙan na Seoltaḋ mac domnaill uí ṁaille luċt luinge ṙaide do ċaiṙdiḃ coblaiġ Mheic muiṙiṙ tanic do tadall cuarta ina cṙnd gan coṙ gan cṙnnaċ, ⁊ níṙ bó maiṙi a ṙaġḃáil don ċuiṙ ṙin. Do ċuaiḋ mac muiṙiṙ dá comaiṙliuccaḋ ṙriṙ na maiṫiḃ ṙin dia ṙiop cṙéd do ġénaḋ. Ṙriṙcartṙat dó, ⁊ atbertṙat ṙriṙ daiṫṙcc aoínṙiṙ gur bó tanaiṙi dia mbár a mbṙṫa aṁáil ro batṙar, ⁊ nóċa caḃaiṙ do ġéḃam do ḋeóin an loċt a táid inar nacchaiḋ ṙilṙ i miomṙuiḋe ṙoiṙn, ⁊ ó náċ mṙnmaṙc latṙa ġiallaḋ do mac muiṙiṙ mic an iarla arṙḋ ar déntа duit do ṙén ⁊ do ṙoḃarṫan do ċoṙ i ṅuċt an toice ⁊ an ċonáiġ iṙin ló ro anú, ⁊ gaḃ ċugatt mar ċuid dṙiṙinn go hoiḋċe ina mbia ro bonnaiḃ do bioḋḃaḋ, ⁊ ionnraiġṙm clann tṙiṫhiġ uair iṙ ṙriú ar mó ar ṙṙṙcc ⁊ ar ṙṙola. Iar ccinnṙḋ ar an ccomairle ṙin dóiḃ do ṙónṙat eiṙġe aṫlamh aoín ṙiṙ, ⁊ tucc mac muiṙiṙ inneall ⁊ orduccaḋ caṫa ar an mogall do ċṙunnṙluaġ ċaiṙdṙṁail tarla ina ṙarṙaḋ, ⁊ tuccadh torać lé hiombualaḋ do cloinn tṙuiḃne. Ní baoí inṁe nó ardṙlaiṫṙ (an dar leó) ṙob ṙṙiṙ lé cloinn

[k] *Cattle.*—"Innile, .i. airnéir."—*O'Clery.*

[l] *James.*—O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and carried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

[m] *John-na-Seoltadh*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle[k] as they were able. James[l] had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Conor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallowglasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadh[n], son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune[m] this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

[m] *To fate and fortune.*—The word coice certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year 1559, note [p], where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Ap ann pin do éoiliġ an coice ⁊ do cíbaiġ an ċinnfiuin a ccup ap aon maiġin,

tríthig ⁊ lé a tearla ina tteimḋeall iná a fraicfin dia nionnfaicḋiḋ ar an oifdeacḋaḋ fin uair fob fhfir leó a ceorce díoḃ ar én lathair ináp bhíṫ ag ite grain glaisse déraicḋ, ⁊ acc ibe ḟuar uisce fé a nacḋaiḋ amail fo ḃatthar. Imṫura ṁhíc muirir ⁊ a muintire ní fo ġabhratt cor don ḋonair ḋoiṫeinn go ranġatthar hi ccfhd cloinne fiṫiġ, go fo féḋaḋ leó fulang a fraoḃair flíġ, fhṁ a fathṫaḋ, coinġeall a celoiḋṁ, ⁊ cruaiḋ a ccathḃarr, lhṫ ar lhṫ, ⁊ iar ccaiṫṁh fee aimsire dóib acc an ccomṫuarccain fin fo fraoíneaḋ don ġlan ḟluaġ ghfhalṫaḋ ⁊ tuccsat acchaiḋ ar imṫeaḋt, ⁊ cúl fé comḟoruccaḋ a ccathlaiṫeaḋ. Ro diantinnfhaiġḋ ina nofhaiġ lá muintir meic muirir ḋiarraiġe, ⁊ fo ġabhrat aga fraoiġlíḋ ⁊ acca ríoraiṁleaḋ co náp ḃuara níoṁ nó áirṁ ġaḋ ar faccbaḋ do ghfhalṫaḋaiḃ, ⁊ do cloinn tríthiġ iriṁ fraoíneaḋ hí fin. Ro marbaḋ éḋt mór ann fin .i. ó conḋoḃair ciarraiġe, conḋoḃar mac conḋoḃair, ḃá do ṁóir éḋtaiḃ cloinne Ruḋraiġe an tan fin an tí torḋair ann fin, aoibeal beó a ḋineaḋ, ⁊ a ḋlannmaicne, fórar dia rainicc orlamar a atarḋa ar bélaiḃ finnfear, uaiṫne fulaing dáṁ, ⁊ deóraḋh, ⁊ dfġ aora ġaḋa dána, fort coṫaiġṫe coccaiḋ, ⁊ cfhnairfice fri comarranaiḃ ⁊ coiccriochaiḃ. Ro fáccbaḋ ann dna, emann ócc mac emainn mic fíthiġ arid ḋonfapal ghfhalṫaḋ, fhf toiṫeaḋ tromḋonaiġ go lán ainm láime ⁊ tiġe aoiḋfh, ⁊ Murchaḋ balḃ mac maġnura, mic fíthiġ, Taḋcc ruaḋ o ceallaḋain, Mac uí ḋuiḃiḋir, Mac an riuire ḟinn, Fáltaḋ ḋuine maoilín, ⁊ Sfón mac ġearóid mic ġearailt oiḋre leice béḃionn. Ro ġabaḋh ann ruaiḋri mac maġnura mic fíthiġ, Ro marbaḋ ⁊ fo ġabaḋ foḋaiḋe ele cenmoṫát riḋe don ḋur fin.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

[n] *Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

[o] *The strength.*—"Seaḋ .i. láidir no láidireaḋt."—*O'Clery.*

[p] *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duald Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them[n] on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength[o] of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury[p] at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin[q]; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn[r]. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Conor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

[q] *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

[r] *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

AOIS CRIOST, 1569.

Aoir Cṙiorṫ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sṙcca, anaoí.

Eṙṙocc cille dá lua .i. toirṙdealbaċ mac maṫgamna mic toirṙdealbaiġ uí briain déc.

O Sṙchnaraicch .i. an ġiolla dub mac diarmatta, mic uilliam, mic Sṙain buide tulaċ toirlṙnġa do ġallaib ⁊ do ġaoidelaib doneoċ ticcṙ dia ṙaiġid díb, ṙṙ gan bṙiṫ eólaċ hi laidin nó hi mbérla roba mó cion ⁊ cáil hi ṙriaḋnairi gall an ṙṙ í ṙin, ⁊ a écc. A mac Sṙan do gabáil a ionaidh.

Sláine inġṙn Murchaid mic toirṙdealbaiġ, mic taidcc, mic toirṙdealbaiġ uí briain déc.

Mór ṙécaċ inġṙn briain, mic taidcc, mic toirṙdealbaiġ, mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ uí briain bṙn uí ṙeaċnaraicc .i. diarmaid mac uilliam mic Sṙain buide bṙn dearṙccaiġṫe ar deilb ⁊ ar dearlaccaḋ iride do écc.

Semur mac muirir mic an iarla do bṙiṫ na duine cocctaċ conġairṙċ an bliaḋain ri go ro ċṙnġailriot goill ⁊ gaoidil na muman ó bearba co carn uí nṙid daon rann ⁊ daon ndainġṙn ṙrir i naġaid comairle an ṙíġ. Iarla urmuman do bṙiṫ i Saxoib .i. tomar mac Semair mic Riarair mic Semair, mic emainn, ⁊ a diar dearbṙaṫar .i. emann an ċalaḋ ⁊ éduard do dol in én rann lé Semur mac muirir, do ċóttar an diar mac rin an iarla lá feile muire mór ra aonaċ innri corr, ⁊ bá dírim doairṙnéir ar glacrat deachaib, ⁊ groiġib, dór, ⁊ dairccṙtt, ⁊ dearradaib allmarda ar an aonaċ rin. An tiarla dna do ṫeaċt in erinn an bliaḋain ceadna ⁊ rioducchaḋ dia braiṫrib ṙrir an Státa.

[s] *Bishop of Killaloe.*—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

[t] *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger.* His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

[u] *More Phecagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

[v] *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

[w] *Was a warlike, &c.*—An English writer would say, "broke out into open rebellion this year." O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe[s], i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv[t]), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh[u], daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl[v], was a warlike[w] man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid[x], entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr[y] on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State[z].

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

[x] *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthine.

[y] *Innis-corr.*—Cox makes this Iniscorthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name Inir cóṙéaò, as they have it at the year 1460. —See note [t], under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

[z] *Reconciled to the State.*—Cox says that they

Sluaiccéaḋ mór lá iarṫir na hEṗeann Sir hanṗṗ Sidney hi ṗṗoġṁar na bliaḋna ro do ḋol ar muiṁneaċaiḃ a ndiaiḋ na rioḋa ⁊ an daingniġṫe do ṗónrat, ⁊ arsḋ do ġaḃ tre laiġniḃ riarḋear, ⁊ ní ro airir go rainicc go huiḃ maccaille ra muṁain, ⁊ ro ruiḋiġsḋ longport ṗoċraiḋ ṗluaiġḃsóḋa lair hi ttimċeall baile na martra, ⁊ baí ṗsċtmain lé hacchaiḋ an ḃaile, ⁊ bátṫar muiṁniġ ag baġar gaċ laoí don treaċtṁain rin iomairecc do ṫaḃairt don iarṫir co na ṗluaġ, ⁊ ní ro ċoṁaillṗiot in ní rin. Ro gaḃaḋ an baile ra ḋeóiḋ lár an iarṫir, ⁊ ro ṗaccaiḃ barda a huċt na banríoġna inn. Do ċuaiḋ ar rin tré dutḃaiġ an ḃarraiġ, ⁊ tre ġlinn maġair do ḋol go corcaiġ. Bátṫar eirġe amaċ muiṁneaċ ann rin ar a ċionn in oirċill iommbuailte ṗrir. Ar a aoí do léicceaḋ an ċonair don iarṫir. Baoí an iarṫir lé hatḃaiḋ hi ccorcaiġ, ⁊ a ranṫa coccaiḋ ag deiliuccaḋ lé Sémar an airṡt rin acc teaċt ar ṗrotex ⁊ ar pardún. Tanaic an iarṫir ar rin go luimneaċ, ⁊ ro briṡḋ blaḋ do ḃailtiḃ na muṁan lair etir ċorcaiġ ⁊ luimneaċ. Ro gaḃaḋ cluain duḃáin ⁊ baile í bsċáin hi ttuaḋmuṁain don toirec rin-lar an iarṫir, ⁊ do ċóiḋ iarṁ go gaillimh. Baí riḋe ṗri hsḋ ir in mbaile rin ag cinnṗuccaḋ dálccair ⁊ ċloinne huilliam, ⁊ iarṫair ċonnaċt, ⁊ iar ṗṗaccḃáil na gaillṁe dó ro gaḃaḋ lair dún mór ṁec ṗeorair, ⁊ Rorċomain, Ro ṗáccaiḃ Ṗṗeṗidenṫ i mbaile aṫa luain or cinn ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt uile ó droḃaoír go luimneaċ agá ṗṗollaṁnuccaḋ ⁊ agá ṗṗíṗċinnṗuccaḋ. Bá heriḋe ceo ṗṗeṗident na tíre rin riaṁ, Sir eduard Ṗitun a ainm. Ro ṗuí an iarṫir tar a air hi ṗṗine

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

[a] *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

[b] *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

[c] *This threat*, literally, "this thing."

[d] *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

[e] *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beautiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

[f] *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[g] *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caile[a], in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra[b], and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat[c] into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country[d], and through Gleann-Maghair[e], to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain[f] and Baile-Ui-Bheachain[g] in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais[h] and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerick[i]. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun[k]. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall[l] and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

[h] *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

[i] *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

[k] *Sir Edward Phitun.*—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

[l] *Fine-Ghall.*—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

gall, ⁊ go hát cliaṫ iar mbuaiḋ ccorccair i nosíreaḋ an fogṁair rin buḋéin, ⁊ ní ḋearna fear ionaiḋ an ríg i nerinn riaṁ lá hoirṡṫ an ṫrlóig do baoíriuṁ eaṫṫra dob aiṫearaigṫe ṁár an riubal rin do ṗónaḋ laiṗṗiuṁ.

zabeth, by his *Bulla Declaratoria*, a copy of which was posted by night, in the year 1570, on the door of the Episcopal Palace in London.—See Camden's Annals, at the year 1570, where this Bull is printed, and Philip O'Sullivan's *History of the Catholics*, fol. 237.

On the 3rd day of November, 1569, the Lord Deputy and Council issued an order in favour of Mac-I-Brien, Chief of Arra, or Dooharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, dated the last day of February, 1567. As the Four Masters have given no notice of Mac-I-Brien's submission, the Editor deems it his duty to give the Queen's letter and the subsequent order of the Council in this place, as these documents have never been printed:

"*Rot. Pat. de Anno* 12 *Eliz. Dorso.*

"For Mac I Brene Arra.

"Elizabeth, R. . . . . "By the Queene.

"Right trustie & welbeloved, wee greete youe well. Wheras Mc I Brene Araa, our faythfull & lovinge subjecte, hayth humbly submytted hymself to our trustie & welbeloved Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght of our order of the Garter & Deputy of [our] Realme of Ireland, recognysing hymselfe as a faithfull subjecte to us and to our Crowne, offring to surrender his Estate from hym & his sequele, and to receyve from us an Estate according to our Pleasure, & haith sent his son Donagh to make in our Presence the said submyssyon & offers, who hayth very lowlie & expreslie done the same. Wee, thearfor, in consideration of the said humble submyssion & offers, are pleased to accept & allowe the said Mc I Brene Araa, & Donagh his son, as our Liege men & leafull subjectes, and are pleased that they shall receyve from us thies Graces & speciall Favors in manner and forme following.

"Furst. That the said Mc. I Brene Araa delyver unto youe, our said Deputie, a full & pleyne particular Note & Extent of all the Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Landes, Tenementes, Seignories, Rules, Rentes, Dutyes, Customes, & Comodities, whearof he is by any maner of meane seysed at this present, & after wee wyll & order that our Chauncellor shall accepte & receyve of the said Mc. I Brene Araa, by Deed, to be enrolled in our Courte of Chancery within that our Realme of Ireland, the submyssion of the said Mc. I Brene Araa, & surrender & resignation of his Name of Mc I Brene Araa, & of all the said Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Seignories, Rules, Hereditaments, Comodities, & Profits, with all and singular their Appurtenances. After which submyssion & surrender so made, our pleasure is, that youe, our Deputie, cause our Letters Patentes, under the greate seale of that our Realme, to be made to the said Mc. I Brene Araa, & theyres males of his body leafully begotten & to be begotten, of all the said Castells, Manors, Landes, Tenements, & Hereditaments, to hold of us, our Heires, & Successors, in Capite by Knyght's Fees, & yealding, payeng, contributing, & doyng, to us, our Heires, & Successours, all souch Rentes, Services, & Attendance, as nowe by any Lawe, Composition, use, or custome he is bound, or oughte to doe, with souche farther Reservations, as to you, our Deputie, by Assent of the said Mc. I Brene Araa, shalbe thought convenyent. Neverthelesse, yf it shall seame necessarie to youe, our Deputie, to alter or change the said Rentes, Duties, & Attendance, which Mc. I Brene Araa is presentlie holden to doe, into outher kyndes, meeter for our service, wee authorise you so to doe.

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

"Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedyence is by the said M^c I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^c. I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outher our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M^c. I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenaunts, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theirr better Instruction howe to behave theymselves towardes us, our Heires, & Successors, & to all outher our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outher, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne."

"To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme."

"Order of Councill for M^c. I Brene Arra.

"By the Ld. Deputie and Counsayll.

"H. Sydney.

"Wheare Tirelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene's moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M^c. I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outher his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie's said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie's most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie's Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthelesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^c. I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^c. I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therfore we will and require all her Majestie's officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

AOIS CRIOST, 1570.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cuicc ceo, Sé́tmoġaṫ.

Mac ruibne ṗánaṫ .i. toirrḋealḃaċ ócc, mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic maolmuire, ⁊ a ḃraṫair aoḋ buiḋe ruaḋ, ⁊ Mac ruiḃne na ttuaṫ, Murchaḋ mall mac eoccain óicc do ṁarḃaḋ i ndún na long hi ḟriall hi ḟriaḋnairi í neill (toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ) lá cloinn ndoṁnaill ġallócclaċ ⁊ rob oilḃsim aḋbal dsineaċ ⁊ dsnġnaṁ, do ṫreóir, ⁊ do ṫairrtiġṫe do ċornaṁ, ⁊ do ċoṫuccaḋ tuairceirt erean tuitim an trír íŕin, ⁊ rob eċt mór ḟsr diḃ rin ġér ḃó maiṫ an diar naile .i. Murchaḋ mall cnú ór croḃainġ, ġrirḃeó ġan báḋaḋ, erir ġairccid ġaoiḋel, rinn iomarḃaġa ḟear nulaḋ i nacchaiḋ ḟear nerean, uaiṫne briṫe berne baoġail, roḋailteaċ réd ⁊ raor ṁaoíneaḋ ríl ruiḃne an murchaḋ rin. A ḃraṫair eoccan ócc do ġaḃail a ionaiḋ, ⁊ a ḃraṫair doṁnall dóirdneaḋ i mionaḋh Mheic ruiḃne ṗánaṫ.

Eiccneaċan mac aoḋa buiḋe uí ḋoṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ hi ḟriall aġ tionntuḋ ó ṗluaġ uí ḋoṁnaill lá ḟsrdorċa mac uí ġallċuḃair co na ṁuintir ⁊ lá drurnġ ele do ṡliocṫ donnchaiḋ uí ġallċuḃair.

Mac conmara, Sean, mac ríoda, mic meiccon, mic Síoda, mic taiḋcc mic loċlainn tiġearna an taoiḃe ṫoir do cloinn ċoiléin do écc duine miaḋaċ mór-

Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all convenyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

"Robert Weston, Canc. P. Carewe.
T. Armachan. H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin. Frances Agard.
John Chaloner."

[*Rot. Pat. de Anno* 12° *Eliz. d.*]

[m] *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunnalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

[n] *Without extinction.*—The Four Masters should have written; "A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion."

[o] *Champion.*—"Earr no erir .i. ġairġeaḋhaċ."—*O'Clery.*

[p] *The star of conflict.*—The Irish word rinn signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

[q] *Pass of danger*, literally, "the pillar of breaking the gap of danger." The word tu-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long[m] in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinction[n], the champion of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict[p] of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger[q], the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman[r], Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida[s], son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen[t], died. He

aipgne would be better here than uaiṡne. The beapna baoġal, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's Waverley, vol. i. c. 15.

[r] *His kinsman.*—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

[s] *Sida.*—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

[t] *Clann-Coilen.*—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilmoony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

ḋalaċ leanḋan ban, ⁊ inġin ap ḟuarca, ⁊ ap ṡiḃḟnaḋ, ⁊ ḋomnall ṗiaḃaċ mac conmḟḋa, mic donnchaiḋ do gaḃail a ionaiḋ.

Ṗóġra ċúirte hi mainirtir innri hi ttuaḋmuṁain do ċor lá ṗreṗidenṗ ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt go ṡíol mbriain, ⁊ go huaċtar ċonnaċt, taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí briain aṡé bá ṡirṗriam ir in tír an tan ṡin, ⁊ rob eriḋe céd ṡirṗriam tuaḋmuṁan. Do ṗónaḋ laiṗiḋe urġnaṁ bíḋ, ⁊ bioṫaille ṗó ċomair an Ṗreṗidenṗ hi mainirtir innri. Ṫicc iarraṁ an Ṗreṗidenṗ don ḃaile a ttimċell na ṗéle briġde do ronnraḋ. Ḃá hann baoí iarla tuaḋmuṁan concoḃar mac donchaiḋ mic conċoḃair uí ḃriain ir in clár in tan ṡin. Ro ċuir an ṗreṗidenṗ iṡin tṡír lá gairm ṗair, ⁊ do lodar dronġ do ġárda an ṗreṗidenṗ do ṁaiṫiḃ a ṁuintire ⁊ a ṁarcṡluaiġ do ṫóċuireaḋ an iarla. Ḃá in aon uair do ló do ċóḋar ṡiḋe go dorur an ḃaile ⁊ domnall mac conċoḃair uí ḃriain acc toċt ċuicce mar an ccéḋna. Ḃá hí comairle ro cinneaḋ lar an iarla, domnall ⁊ a raiḃe ó ṡlaḃraḋ na comlaḋ arteaċ do ġaḃáil, ⁊ dronġ dá raiḃe amuiġ díḃ do ṁarḃaḋ. Ro imṫiġ an ċuid ele diḃ do ṫoraḋ ṡíṫa ⁊ ṡionnluair a neaċ hi ccṡnn an ṗreṗidenṗ go hinir. Ro imṫiġ an ṗreṗidenṗ ar ná ṁaraċ, ⁊ clann murchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ .i. taḋcc ⁊ donnchaḋ dá ṫreóṡuccaḋ ar in tír, ⁊ acc déanaṁ eolair dó tre carcraiḃ cuṁgaiḃ, ⁊ tré droiḃélaiḃ diamra doiéolair. Ḃaoí an tiarla aġá ttoraiġeċt, ⁊ aġ taḃairt amair ṗorra go rangattar gort innri ġuaire in aḋhaiġ ṡin. Iar roċtain na ṡcél ṡin ġur an iurtir ro ġab ṡṡicc ⁊ lonnur é, ⁊ arṡó ro ċinn ṡṡin, ⁊ an ċomairle a ṗorċongra ar iarla urṁuman, Ṫomar mac Ṡemair mic Ṗiarair ruaiḋ a huċt na banríoġna toċt do ċṡnnṡuccaḋ iarla tuaḋṁuṁan ir in ngniom anuaiḃreaċ do ṡinne uair bá ġar a ngaol ⁊ a mbraṫairri dia roile. Ṫainicc iarla urmuṁan co na ṡlóġ hi ttuaḋmuṁain ṗó céḋóir, do ṗiaċt an tiarla concoḃar in áit iomaccallma ṗrir, ⁊ do ġeall go ndionġnaḋ a ṫoil ṡiumh ⁊ toil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

[u] *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

[w] *Donnell, the son of Conor.*—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

[x] *The rest of them.*—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

[y] *Narrow passes.*—The word carcair, which makes carcraiḃ in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcair-na-gcleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

[z] *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught[u]. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor[w] O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were withinside the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them[x] [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes[y] and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire[z] on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

aiple. Do rad a baile for láiṁ iarla urṁuṁan .i. cluain raṁṗada an clár mór, ⁊ bunraite, ⁊ ro léicceaḋ doṁnall ó briain, ⁊ maite braiġdeḃ tuaḋmuṁan bátṫar hilláiṁ aġ an iarla amaċ, ⁊ braiġde an ṗreṗidenṫ mar ceedna. Ro ġaḃ iaraṁ aiṫreaċur, ⁊ attuirri an tiarla fá na bailtib, ⁊ fá na braiġdib do ṫaḃairt uaḋa, uair ní raiḃe dá longṗortaiḃ aicce acht maġ ó mbracáin aṁáin, ⁊ ro ṗáccaiḃ bardaḋa buanṫairiri ann, ⁊ arí coṁairle do rinnė gan dol ró ḋliġeḃ ná ró ġráraiḃ coṁairle na hereann coiḋce, ⁊ rucc do roġain gur bó ḟsir lair bsiṫ ar faoindeal ⁊ ar fogra, ⁊ cúl do ċur ré a ḋúthaiġ ⁊ ré a ḋsġaṫarḋa iṁár dol dia raiġiḋ. Baoí iaraṁ lé hathaiḋ go hinċlisṫe hi ccloinn Mhuirir, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ ar rin a ttimċeall na fele Eóin don fraincc, ⁊ bái ré hsḋ ann rin, ⁊ ticc iaraṁ go Saxoibh, ⁊ fuair grara, pardún, ⁊ onóir ó ḃanrioġain traxan, ⁊ do rad litireaċa lair dionnraiġiḋ coṁairle na hEireann dia aiṫne dioḃ an tiarla donorucċaḋ ⁊ tainicc i ngsiṁreaḋ na bliaḋna céadna tar a air go héirinn.

An ṗreṗidenṫ céadna, ⁊ iarla cloinne riocaird .i. Riocart mac uillicc na ccsnn mic riocaird mic uillicc ċnuic tuaġ do ġuiḋe lé hacchaiḋ Sruṫra hi raṁraḋ na bliaḋna ro. Bátṫar for an ṗluaiġeaḋ rin hi fṗoċair an ṗreṗidenṫ forġla toíreaċ, ⁊ tréṅṁileaḋ láṫġaile ⁊ gairccid uaċtair ċonnaċt ó maġ aoi go heċtge, ⁊ o ġaillim go haṫluain. Bátṫar fór hi ffoṗlongṗort an ṗreṗidenṫ ṗrong ṁór do cairtimib co na raiġdiuirib amaille friú, ⁊ dá ċórucċaḋ nó a trí do ġíomáṅċoib gaoidealcoib. Baoí ann beór an calbaċ mac toirrdealbaiġ, mic eóin ċarraiġ, mic mec doṁnaill co na ḋiar mac, ⁊ co na

[a] *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

[b] *Magh O-mBracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

[c] *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

[d] *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

[e] *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

[f] *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

[g] *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

[h] *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

[i] *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor[a], and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain[b]; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer[c] and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them[d]. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice[e], from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair[f] in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught[g], from Magh-Aoi[h] to Echtge[i], and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell[j], and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

j *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation. The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Domnaill Laigean, ꝑlioꞇꞇ Toiꝑḋealḃaiġ óig, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

ꝓoċꝓaiḋe, ⁊ ḋꝓíṁ ḋo ꝓlioċt ḋomnaill, mic eóin, mic eoccáin na laṫaiġe, mic ꝓuiḃne .i. aoḋ mac eoccáin mic ḋomnaill oicc, ⁊ ḋomnall mac muꝓchaiḋ mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captaine of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions, stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe[j] Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra.* Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Rebells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the gallowglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorran, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

Ruaiḋri ṁóir go ccóirġtiḃ glan toġta gallocclaċ amaille friu, ⁊ córuġaḋ gallóglaċ ele do cloinn ndubġaill, ordanár ⁊ eirġe amaċ on ngaillim. Baoí ann beor garraḋ do ṁarcfluaġ mṡiḋa tri ċéd a líon fén go lúireachaiḃ, ⁊ go nṡiḋṡaiḃ plát.

Do ċualaiḋ mac uilliam búrc Sṡan mac oiliuerair, mic Sṡain, an toiċṡtail flóiġ lán ṁóir rin do bṡiṫ acc an fhreirdent ⁊ ag an iarla a ttimċell fruṫra bá craḋ croiḋe, ⁊ bá mṡrccaḋ mṡnman lair an ní rin, ⁊ ro ṫionoil ċuicce fó ċédóir búrcaiġ ioċtaraċa, ⁊ fliocṫ maoilir a búrc, clann ndoṁnaill gallócclach ⁊ Murchaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ, ṁic ruaiḋri uí flaiṫbṡrtaiġ. Tangatar riḋe dna gur an líon ar lia ro ḟéḋrat draġḃail leó dalbanċoiḃ, ⁊ deirṡnnċoiḃ daṁraiḃ ⁊ ḋócclaċaiḃ, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ leó go ruaċtatar ar cnoc baoí a fhoccar do longfort an fhreirdent ⁊ an iarla, ⁊ batar accá ċoṁairliuccaḋ ṡtorra buḋéin cionnur do ḃerdaoír dluiġe nó dianfccaoíleaḋ ar na dṡġṡluaccaiḃ diocoirce batar ag forrán forra ima ttír ⁊ imá ndúthaiġ. Ro cindeaḋ leó cétur troiġtiġ do dénaṁ dá marcfluaġ, ⁊ do ċóiḋriot iaraṁ i minneall ⁊ i nordduccaḋ, ⁊ ro ṫingeallrat dia roile gan fccaoileaḋ no fccaindreaḋ ar an innell rin dia maḋ forra nó ṡṁra ba raen. Ro herṡuagraḋ leo ḃeór dia marḃṫa mac nó bratair neiċ ḋiob ar a ḃelaiḃ gan anṁuin occa aċt dol tairir fó cédóir aṁail ba naṁa anaiṫniḋ, ⁊ ro ċinccriot fón tóiċim rin do raiġiḋ na flóġ naile. Dála an fhreirdenr ⁊ an iarla ro ruiḋiġriot a nordanar, a raiġdiuiri, ⁊ a luċt halabard, ⁊ a luċt éideaḋ plata dia ccoir ar na bṡrnaḋaiḃ bélċuṁgaiḃ in ro ba dóiġ leó an luċt ele dia raiġiḋ, ⁊ ro ċuirriot lá a ttaoiḃ riḋe clann truiḃne, clann ndoṁnaill, clann ndubġaill, coirġte an trlóiġ arċṡna. Do ċóḋar fṡin ⁊ an ṁṡr ġarraḋ marcflóiġ tarla ima fhrarraḋ hi lṡṫurraim na trora don

John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Donnell, or Mac Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

[j] *Owen-na-Lathaighe*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

[k] *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell[k]; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart[l] and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes[m] and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemy[n] or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers[o]. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers[p] [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

[l] *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

[m] *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

[n] *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

[o] *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

[p] *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoiḃ ele. Ro ba dáil lé docair, ⁊ dob aghaiḋ ar éttualang doccḃaiḋ iarṫair ⁊ iocṫair ċonnaċt cor dociṁ na conaire conġáirġe rin. Ara aoi ro arcenarat for a naghaiḋ, ⁊ níṙ ḃó cian do ċóḋar an tan ruaratṫar a ttaoiḃ do ṫollaḋ, ⁊ a ccuirr do ċréċtnuccaḋ lar an céd ṗrair do léicceaḋ róṫa a gonnaḋaiḃ grán aoíḃleaċa ⁊ a boḋaḋaiḃ blaiṫ riġne, ní rgíonm nó rccaṫ, ní mertín nó mioḋlaċur ro gaḃrat rom riar na créċtduiḃraicṫiḃ rin aċt dol gan ċoiccill for a ccíṙtacchaiḋ go ro ṗéċrat riṫṗulang a ramṫaċ cruar a ccloiḋíṁ, ⁊ troma a ttuagh ar ċloigniḃ, ⁊ ar ċínnmullaiġiḃ a cceleaḋ comlainn. Níṙ ḃó ṗaḋa ro ṗuilngío na ṗíomanna rin lar an ṗroirinn tarla for a ccionn an tan ro ḃrúċṫḃrir dianṁáiḋm dáraċtaċ diḃ for cculaiḃ go ro ḃín an trénḃuiḋín taimicc dia raiġiḋ iomlaoid ionaid ⁊ malairt áite díoḃ. Ro gaḃrat riḋe iaram ag díoċlaiṫriuccaḋ na drumnge tarla rímro ag línmain an luaṫmaḋma ag tínḋaḋ na toraiġeaċta, ag drutt ⁊ ag dingge i noġhaiḋ na nodongbuiḋín ar ṗíḋ dá ṁíle on ṗṗorlongṗort. Ro rleaċtaḋ, ⁊ ro rraoíġleaḋ roċaiḋe díoḃ leó an airío rin. Iar ndol do ṁuintir meic uilliam búrc tar an marcrluaġ baoí dia líṫtaoḃ, tuccrat na díormanna marcrluaġ amur for ḋeireaḋ na nóccbaiḋ riar a mbaoí an boirbbrireaḋ co ro díṫaiġit dréċta dia nodongbuiḋníḃ leó, ⁊ ro muḋaiġṗe ní ba mó munbaḋ dluiṫe ⁊ daingne a n innill ⁊ a n ordaiġṫe tuccrat forra a ttúr an laoi. Do ḋeaċatar iaram for ccúlaiḃ iar mbuaiḋ ccorccair ⁊ ccoṁmaoiḋṁe ⁊ iar rraoíneaḋ for a mbioḋḃaḋhaiḃ, aċt amáin bá ríḋ a ndearnrat do dearmat conganta (o ro folṁaiġíḋ an ċaṫlaṫair leó, iar mbrireaḋ for a mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ) gan anṁain irin ṗṗorlongṗort in oiḋċe rin, uair dá nandoir ní ḃiaḋ ṗrírḃra ṗriú im ainm ⁊ im oirḋearcur an ṁaḋma do ḃíṫ forra. Dála an ṗrerident, ⁊ iarla cloinne riocaird do anrat riḋe, ⁊ rliocṫ doṁnaill mec ruiḃne (ná ro ráġaiḃaid a mbonn dá mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ an lá rin) ⁊ dronġ dia raiġdiúirib ir in ṗṗorlongṗort in oiḋċe rin. Ḃátṫar iaram ag aiṫne, ⁊ ag aḋnacal a ccaoṁ ⁊ a ccarat, ⁊ ag ṗaḋḃaḋ na ṗṗír ngonta ṗeaċnón an áṙṁaiġ. Do ṙónaḋ éċt mór ann rin ó ġallaiḃ .ı. ṗattraiccin ciumṙócc, Ro marḃaḋ ann ḃeór an calḃaċ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic eóin ċarraiġ, ⁊ roċaiḋe

[q] *Volley*, ṗrair.—This is a very old Irish word denoting "a shower," and ṗraraċ, an adjective formed from it, denotes "showery."

[r] *They cut down*, literally, "great numbers of them were cut down and scourged by them." The verb rleaċtaḋ is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley[q] of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down[r] and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun ꝓaoiġil signifies "a scourge," and ꝓaoiġleaḋ, which is a verbal noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, or beat severely.

ele náċ aiṗiṁṫiṗ. Ro ṗáccbaḋ ann don lisṫ ele uáṫeṗ mac Sſaiṁ mic maoilip a búṗc dia ngoiṗṫi cluaṗ le doiṁinn,[s] ⁊ Raġnall mac meic domṁaill gallócclaiġ, ⁊ dá mac eóin Eiṗeannaiġ dá ċonṗapal do ċloinn ndomṁaill na halban. Do ṗáccbaḋ ann líon díṗíṁe amaille ṗiú ṗin deṗennchaiḃ dalbanċoiḃ, do cloinn ndomṁaill, do cloin tṗuiḃne, ⁊ do luċt lſnaṁna búṗcaċ. An dap láp an ṗlóġ ṗíop láp po ṗṗaoíneaḋ ma mbaoí nſmṗa, ⁊ ṗṗiṗ náp coṫaiccéaḋ an caṫlaṫaiṗ aṗ aca ṗſin baoí buaiḋ na tſccṁala, ⁊ dap láp na tiġeaṗṗaḋaiḃ po an iṗ in ṗṗoṗlongṗoṗt in oiḋċe ṗin aṗ ṗoṗṗa ṗéin po ba diṗ clú an ṁaḋma do ḃeiṫ.

Slóiccéaḋ lá hiaṗla uṗṁuṁan hi ṗṗoġṁaṗ na bliaḋna po .i. lá tomaṗ mac Semaiṗ mic piaṗaiṗ ṗuaiḋ taṗ ṗiúiṗ ṗiaṗ do ċliú máil mic ucchġaine i nuiḃ conaill gaḃṗa, ⁊ do ciaṗṗaiġe luaċṗa, ní po aiṗiṗ gup ġaḃ ⁊ gup ḃṗiṗ dún lóiċ óṗ lſṁain i ndſiṗcceaṗt ċóicciḋ ċonṗaí mic dáiṗe. Ḃuaiṗ bṗaiġde ⁊ éḋala iomḋa don tuṗuṗ ṗin, ⁊ do ṗill hi ṗṗiṫiġ na conaiṗe céḋna gan tṗoid gan taċaṗ, ⁊ bá ṗſḋ pó deaṗa dóṗoṁ ṗin, clann iaṗla deaṗṁuṁan do bſiṫ hilláiṁ hillonndain, ⁊ Semuṗ mac muiṗiṗ ima aon dṗine i nacchaiḋ gall ⁊ geaṗaltaċ, ⁊ an tíṗ uile aġ cuṗ ima aġhaiḋ, ⁊ ṗáṫ ele aṗ naċ ṗṗuaiṗ an tiaṗla tſccṁáil aṗ baoí congnaṁ ṗlóiġ na banṗíoġna aicce aṗ an tuṗuṗ ṗin.

[s] *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

[t] *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note [d], under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

[u] *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note [y], under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

[v] *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire.*—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Haliday's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

[w] In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

"This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Matie

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn[s], and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugaine[t], into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich[u], on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire[v]. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition[w].

of thone parte, and Bryane Mc Cahir Mc Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, St Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane Mc Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

AOIS CRIOST, 1571.

Aoír Cpiopt, mile, cúicc céo, Seccmogat, ahaon.

Mac Conmapa taoccmac conmeaoa, mic conmapa, mic Sían, póo a painn ⁊ a capao do cotuccao, ⁊ a namao opolmuccao ⁊ opáruccao déc, ⁊ a mac (Sían) do gabáil a ionaio.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidny, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Matie, of thone parte; and Theobald Mc Morish M^c^Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold Mc Theobald M^c^Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge Mc Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond Mc Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe Mc Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriertagh buy Mc Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire Mc Morish of Ballynemolle; Donyll Rowe Mc Gerrald buy of Rossnenocke; Ffargananym M^c^Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll Mc Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe Mc Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond Mc Donyll Moill; Cahire Mc Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James Mc Donogh Ronoe; Morish Mc Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire Mc Teige Oge; Owen Mc Shane; Moriertagh Mc Hughe; Cahire Row Mc Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Matie, heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Matie, of thone parte; and Dermot Mc Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot Mc Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Matie, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Matie of thone parte, and Phelim Mc Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff; Thom More of Roisse; Moriertaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane; Moriertagh Duff Mc Cahire of Collineculbu; Donyll duff Mc Teige rioughe of Bellynegame; Murrough buy of Ballyedane; Melaghlyn M^c. Tirrelagh of Kilbride; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe; Conoghor Mc Walter of Monencle; Redmond Mc Lucas of Killone; Manus Mc Davyd of Ballyvadage; Caher Mc Art of Ballycamclone; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge; Cahire O Doran of Monanecholane; Edm. Mc Donel moyle of the Gurtine; Teige Riough of Ballyenacgerode; Mc Dallow of Ballycahill; Hugh Mc Art of Carranebrede, and Edm Mc Shane of Cloneredmounde, ffreehoulders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim Mc Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Matie, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Matie, of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrye of the Annellie; William ffitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Fferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Fferrall of the Reene, now Mc Moroghe in tliewe; Moylaghlin O'Fferrall of Molenlegan, called Mc Hy og of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Fferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Matie, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputye of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Matie, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

An ciomṡóccaċ Tomaṡ mac Sḟaiṁ cſnd comaiṡle gall Ereann ṡeaṡ ṡo baoí ṡo ṫṡí ina ṡíoṡ ionaid riġ i nEṡinn déc.

Maġ gorṁain Maoileaċlainn mac tomáiṡ mic maoileaċlainn duib tóġbálaiġ tṡóġ, ⁊ tiġe naoſdeaḋ déc.

Semuṡ mac Muiṡiṡ do ġabail ċille moceallócc, ⁊ ní dáilġſṡ a hionnṁaiṡ, nó a hiolṁaoíne gér bó hiolaṡda a hedála acht ṡó bíṫ bá hionaḋ oiṡeaċtaiṡ, ⁊ ba tulaċ tuṡleime do ġallaib ⁊ do ġſṡaltaċaib lé hacchaiḋ Shemaiṡ do ġṡéṡ. Do ṡaḋaḋ uaṡḋúṡccaḋ náṁaṫ ṡoṡ an luċt bátṫaṡ go ṡóinṁeaċ ṡuan ċodaltaċ in uṡtoraċ oiḋċe lá mſṡġaṡṡaḋ cloinne Suibne ⁊ cloinne ṡíthiġ bátṫaṡ hi ccaoíṁṫeaċt Semaiṡ mic muiṡiṡ ṡia nuaiṡ tſiṡte aṡ a baṡaċ go mbátṫaṡ ag ṡoinn óiṡ, aiṡġit ⁊ iolṁaoíne, ⁊ ṡéd ṡoṁaoíneaċ, ná haidéṁaḋ an taṫaiṡ dia eiḋṡe, nó an ṁaṫaiṡ dia hinġin an lá ṡiaṁ. Ro báṡ dna leó ṡṡi hſḋ tṡí lá ⁊ teoṡa noiḋċe ag coṡ ġaċ earnaile ionnṁuṡa ⁊ uaṡail earṡaḋ, ċuaċ, ⁊ ċoṡn ccuṁdaiġṫe ṡoṡ ġṡſġaib, ⁊ eoċaib ṡó ċoilltib ⁊ ṡó ṡſḋaib eaṫaṡlaċ, ⁊ aṡaill ele go hincleiṫe do ṡaicchiḋ a ccaṡaṫ, ⁊ a ccoiccele. Do bſṡtṡaṫ iaṡaṁ tṡoimnéll teineaḋ ⁊ dlúṫḃṡaṫ doḃaṡda duibċiaċ daṡṡ an mbaile iaṡaṁ iaṡ mbṡiṡſḋ ⁊ iaṡ mblaiḋṡébaḋ a cuṁdaiġſḋ cloċ ⁊ claṡaḋ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county of Longford, some time called the country of the Annalie; Kedagh O'Fferrall of Raharewy; Fargus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Ferrall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe Mc Cormucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock Mc Rory O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan Mc Rurye O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane Mc Gerrote O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same; Rory Mc Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmacshane; Gerold Mc Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell Mc William O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian Mc Hebbard O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrough Mc Donnell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse Mc Donnell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murroughe Mc Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called Mc Hebbard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh Mc Connycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry Mc Gerrott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall of the same; Conall Mc Shane O'Fferrall of Dromed; Gillarnew Mc Ffaughnie O Ferrall of Raclyne; Cowle Mc Hebbard O Fferrall of Belalyene; Ffelem Mc Donell O'Fferrall of Keraunkeyll; Concor Mc Rosse O Ferrall of Cassellbage; Hibbard Mc Rosse O Fferrall of Ffurbeill; Teige Mc Moriartye O'Ferrall of Carryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake; Moriaughtaughe Mc Edmond O'Fferrall of Lynery; Howe Mc Dontay O'Fferrall of Carigwyn; Shane Mc Donell O'Fferrall of the Corcy; Felim Owyn of the Brewn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake; Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdowffe; William Mc Donkaye O'Fferrall of Dermore; Donell Mc Calle of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Ferrall, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack[x] (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice[y] took Kilmallock[z], not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him[a]. Before sunrise[b] in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach[c], and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Matie, her heires and successors, but to be free of bonnaght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

[x] *Cusack.*—See note [y], under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

[y] *Mac Maurice, anglice* Fitzmaurice.

[z] *Kilmallock.*—See note [c], under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

[a] *Him.*—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

[b] *Before sunrise*, ꝑa nuaiꝑ ceiꝑce.—The word ceiꝑc is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

[c] *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gur bó haitte ⁊ gur ḃó haoḃa do ċonaiḃ allta cill moċeallócc iar gaċ náinsi baoí innte gó rin.

Prerident Saxanaċ do ṫeaċt ór cino dá ċóicceaḋ muman i neapraċ na bliaḋna ro, Sir Seon Parroit a ainm. Ḃátar lair iomat longa ⁊ laoiḋliġ, céu, ⁊ cairtínsi. Ro ġabrat urraḋa, ⁊ uaral ċoḋnaċ, tiġsrna, ⁊ toíreaċ an tíre ro céḋóir lair, geibitt dna aṁair ⁊ earurraḋa luċt tuillṁe, ⁊ tuarurdail an tire lá Semar gion go mbaoí dia dún aparaiḃ aicce aċt cairlén na maingе namá. Ro ṗóccair an Prerident for feararaiḃ muṁan teaċt go líonṁar léṫionoilte ina dóċum co na lóintiḃ fin leó lé haġaiḋ cairléin na maingе im féil eóin ar ccionn. Do ronaḋ fairriom rin, ⁊ ro gabrat ag iomṗuiḋe an ḃaile ó ṗéil eóin go mṡóón foġaṁair, ⁊ ní ro ṫarmnaiġ ní dóiḃ ar ní ro ġabrat an baile an bliaḋain rin. Téit an Prerident co corcaiġ, ⁊ ro rgaoilriot fir muṁan dia ttiġiḃ.

Ro fóġraḋ cúirt fri hsó oċt lá ndécc lá Prerident ċúicciḋ connaċt Sir eduard Phitun hi mainirtir innri do ċsritucċaḋ, ⁊ do ċsndrucċaḋ dál ccair, ⁊ uaċtair ċonnaċt fó féil Patraicc na bliaḋna ro. Tánaicc trá an Prerident go marcrluaġ mṡróa ⁊ go raiġdiuiriḃ roineaṁlaiḃ, uair ro ba cuiṁneaċ lair an eiccsndail i mbaoí lá dál ccair an bliaḋain roiṁe, ⁊ baoí gaċ laoí re hsó na noċt lá ndécc reṁráite ag coiccsrit reċt ⁊ riaġla, ⁊ ag ionnarbaḋ éccora ⁊ indlicchiḋ. Do bearr iarla tuaḋmuṁan concoḃar mac donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain a dutchaiġ ⁊ a ṫiġearnar don Prerident i níc an indlicchiḋ do róine fair feaċt riamh ⁊ ó na baoí occa ar a ċomur dia ḃailtiḃ aċt an maġ ó mbrsċáin do rad dó é ḃeór go mbaoí an maġ, bunraite, an cláir mór ⁊ cluain raṁada ar láṁ an Phrerident ag fáġḃáil an tíre dó, ⁊ rucc braiġde gaċa hurraiḋ dá mbaoí hi ttuaḋṁuṁain lair go hat luain. Níor ḃó hurura

[d] *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullevan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

[e] *James.*—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves[d], in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James[e], though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Mainge[f] only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Mainge. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis[g], [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught[h] The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacain[i], the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

[f] *Caislen-na-Mainge*, i. e. the castle of the River Maing, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

[g] *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

[h] *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

[i] *Magh O'mBreacain*, i.e. the plain of Ibrickan,

a ríoṁ an do radaḃ dó do ċéadaiḃ bó ó ṫuaḋmuṁain ré hÍḃ an dá ḃliaḋan baoí na Preirdent occa.

Sean mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic diarmada baoí na ua reaċnaraiġ o ḃár a aṫar gur an mbliaḋain ri, Ro bṡnaḋ an tainm rin ⁊ gort innri guaire de la dearḃraṫair a aṫar .i. diarmaid riabach mac diarmada ar bá heiriḋe bá rinnrear ann iar ṗṡír.

AOIS CRIOST, 1572.

Aoir Criort, mile, cúicc céḋ, Seaċtmoġatt, aḋó.

Airdeppcop tuama Criortoir boidicin déce, ⁊ a aḋlacaḋ i ngaillim.

Erpucc cille rionnaḃraċ, Sean óce mac Sean mic aṁlaoíḃ uí mallain ṗṡr roirceṫail brisṫe dé déce, ⁊ a aḋnacal hi ccill ṙionnaḃraċ budein.

Mairgreg inġṡn conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain bṡn lán dpéle dionnracur, do ċonnla, do ċraḃaḋ, do ġloine, ⁊ do gṡnmnaiġeċt déce.

Tiġearna déireaċ .i. Muirir mac gearailt, mic Sean mic gearoit mic Semuir mic gearóid iarla déce, ⁊ a bratair .i. Semur doirdneaḋ ina ionad.

Sean mac tomair mic Riocard oice, mic uilliec ruaiḋ, mic uilliec an ṙíona do ḃaḋaḋ irin ruca.

henrí ó craiden cṡndaiġe raiḋḃir roċonaiġ dioċtar connaċt dég.

Eoġan ruaḋ mac ṗearġail mic domnaill ruaiḋ mic an ḃaird, Muirir ballaċ mac concoiccriċe mic diarmada uí ċléirig, ⁊ Mac uí Mhóirin do ċrochaḋ lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan concoḃar mac donnchaiḋ, ⁊ robdar raoite hi rṡnċur, ⁊ i ndán an muirir ⁊ an teoġan remraite, ⁊ ro ba daṁna aoire, ⁊ earccaoíne don iarla an peillġniom ír̃in.

Eoin mac colla, mic domnaill, mic eoccain mic domnaill déce.

Róccra ċuirte do ṫabairt la Preirdent ċúicciḋ ċonnaċt Sir éduard Phitun im ṗel Patraicc i ngaillim dá raiḃe ro ċuṁaċtaiḃ na bainriogna

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.

[k] *John, son of Gilla-Duv.*—He was John, the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 377, 378.

[l] *Gort-Insi-Guaire*, i. e. the field or enclosure of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv[k], son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire[l], by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain[m]), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earl[n], died; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen[o], a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

[m] *O'Niallain*, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

[n] *The Earl*, i. e. of Desmond.

[o] *O'Craidhen*, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneaċ go ḟlizeaċ. Tangatṫar ḟon toġairm ṡin iarla cloinne Riocaird co na ċloinn .i. uilleacc ⁊ Sean go maiṫib a muintire ⁊ Sligeċ Riocaird óicc a búrc, ⁊ Mac uilliam ioċtair .i. Sean abuirc mac oiliuerair mic Sean go mbúrcaċaib ioċtaraċaib hi mailleḟ ṡir ⁊ dálccair co na ccoimṫionol. Iar ttoċt dóib i ccenn an ṗreasident go gaillimh, ad ċualatṫar dá mac iarla cloinne Riocaird uillecc ⁊ Sean ḟorccaḋ ḟceóill eiccin tres ro oṁnuiġṡiot an Preasident ⁊ ro élaiḋṡe co hinċlite ar an mbaile. Amail at ċualaiḋ an Preasidenṡ an ní ṡin ro gabaḋ maiṫe cloinne riocaird lais, ⁊ ro ḟaccaib illaimh isin mbaile iad, ⁊ luiḋ ḟein ⁊ an tiarla (aṫair na cloinne ṡin) ro rert lais go háṫluain, ⁊ as siḋe go haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro ḟáccaib an ṫiarla ann, ⁊ ṡoais ḟein do siḋisi go haṫluain. Do ċualatṫar clann an iarla an ní ṡin tuccatṫar erḟuaccra daṁraib ⁊ daor tuaraṡdail na coiccríoċ ccoṁḟoccar toċt gan ċairde ina ndoċum. Ro ḟreġraḋ go nsimlisecc lá cloinn tsuibne uaċtair ⁊ ioċtair ċonnaċt ⁊ la cloinn ndoṁnaill gallócclaċ (go ml ċéduib albanaċ araon siú) an toġairm íṡin Ria siú ráinicc leóiḋe tionol go haon ṁaiġin. Rucc an Preasidenṡ a ḋiorma slóiġ ⁊ saiġdiúiriḋe lais go gaillimh, ⁊ rucc ordanár ⁊ eirġe amaċ na gaillṁe lais go hachaḋ na niubar .i. baile cloinne doṁnaill uí ḟlaiṫbsiṫaiġ, ⁊ bá he Muirchaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc uí ḟlaiṫbsiṫaiġ baoí aġá ṫarraing ar an tuṡur ṡin. Ro ráccbaḋ diar do sliocṫ doṁnaill uí ḟlaiṫbsiṫaiġ i ttimċeall an baile, Ro lisiṫ brisiḋ ⁊ ro lán gabaḋ an baile lar an PReasidenṡ iar sin, ⁊ ro ḟáġaib an ṁéid baoí ṗlán de ar láimh Muirchaiḋ na ttuaġ uí ḟlaiṫbsiṫaiġ. Do ḟill an Preasidenṡ tra go gaillimh tré cloinn Riocaird, ⁊ tre uib maine gan troid gan taċar go rainicc co háṫ luain.

Iar ttionol na ṡoċraide réṁraiṫe do ḟaiġiḋ cloinne an iarla ar gaċ aird ro cengailsiot, ⁊ ro ḋaingniġsiot ḟein, ⁊ Mac uilliam búrc ne noile .i. Sean mac oiliuerair, ⁊ bá hé céd ní do ṡónrat iar sin a bsiṫ acc brisiḋ tor ttaoḃ-

[p] *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: "The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway."

[q] *Who were under the authority*, literally, "under the power." The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

[r] *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

[s] *Achadh-na-n-iubhar*, i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnanure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those[p] who were under the authority[q] of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes[r]; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar[s], the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note [s].

ġeal, ⁊ cairlén ccomdaingſin cloinne ꝓiocaird go ro bririd bailte an tire ó ꝓionainn go boirinn leó genmoṫa uathaḃ. Ro hairccead leó iar rin etir Shuca ⁊ Sionann ⁊ na ꝓſḋa, ⁊ gaċ aon agá mbaoí báiḃ no rann lé gallaiḃ go dorur aṫa luain. Aꝓeaḋ do ḋeaċatṫar iarraṁ laiṁḋſi ré ꝓionann roir gaċ ndíreaċ go ꝓliaḃ baġna na ttuaṫ, ⁊ anonn do ċalaḋ na hangaile go ro loirccꝓiot áṫ liacc. Ro gaḃrat ag dóḋ ⁊ acc díolaiṫriuccaḋ ag ionḋraḋ, ⁊ acc orccain gaċa baile go ranġatṫar i mairṫar miḋe. Roba diobriḋe an Muilſnd cſrr ⁊ ar riḋe go dorur aṫa luain go ro loirccꝓiot a mbaoí ó ḋroiċſt anonn don baile. Aꝓeaḋ lotṫar iarraṁ don taoḃ ṫall go dealḃna meġcoċláin, ⁊ tar a nair go ríol naṁmchaḋa, ⁊ ní ro ꝓáccaiḃriot toíreaċ tuaiṫe ó eaċtġe go droḃaoír nar ċuirriot a naon rann coccaiḋ ꝓriú don ċur rin. Ro bririeaḋ leo ballaḋa baile aṫa an ríoġ, ⁊ a ṫiġe cloċ, ⁊ a ċairtiall ⁊ ro ṁurrat an baile co nár ḃó hurura a aiṫḋénaṁ go haimrir imċſin dia nſir. Do cuar leó ꝓó ḋí i mairṫar ċonnaċt daimḋeóin muintire na gaillṁe, ⁊ na Saiġdiuirḋe Saxanaċ ro ꝓáccaiḃ an Ꝓrerident ag congnaṁ bardaċta an ḃaile, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ leó cairtin na raiġdiúir raxanaċ rin ag an dorar iarṫaraċ don ḃaile, ⁊ bá daiṁḋeoin muintire ꝓlaiṫbſrtaiġ ḃeor do ḋeaċatṫar an dá uair rin don tír ⁊ ní ḃaoí conair aca acc dol ⁊ ag teaċt aċt tré áṫ tíre hoiléin namá, ⁊ do ꝓónrat creaċa ⁊ oirccne aiḋḃle ar Murchaḋ ó ꝓlaiṫḃearṫaiġ gaċ uair aca rin. Báttar tra clann an iarla aṁlaiḋ rin ó ḋeireaḋ earraiġ go mſḋon ꝓoġamair ag comlot na ccſndaḋaċ, ⁊ ag milleaḋ gaċ nſiṫ ro ꝓéḋrat im ġallaiḃ, ⁊ imo rannṫoiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal arċſna. Aꝓeaḋ ro ċinnriot comairle aṫa cliaṫ, ⁊ maiṫe gall an tiarla do léccaḋ amaċ ꝓó ꝓíḋ, ⁊ ċairdine ór cionn a criċe ⁊ a ꝓſrainn, ⁊ do ċſndruccaḋ a ċloinde, ⁊ táinicc dna dia ṫír hi ꝓroġṁar na bliaḋna ro ro ċſndraiġ a ċland, ⁊ ro léiccriot ꝓcaoíleaḋ dá naṁraiḃ ar níc a ttuillṁe ⁊ a ttuarartail ꝓriú. Baí dim Semur mac muirir mic an iarla máraon lé cloinn iarla cloinne ꝓiocaird ar na himṫeaċtaiḃ rin ag

[t] *Towns*, i. e. castles.

[u] *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note [o], under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

[v] *Eastwards*, *recte*, north-eastwards.

[w] *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note [h], and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

[x] *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i.e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns[t] of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha[u]; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards[v], keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath[w], crossed over to Caladh-na-h-Anghaile[x], and burned Athliag[y]. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein[z]; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

[y] *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

[z] *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland, on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note [p], under the year 1560, p. 1582, *supra*.

iomḟuiṗeaċ lé halbanċaiḃ do bṗiṫ laiṗ i ngeaṗaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ aṗ diaiṗṡíḋ a ḟṗuaiṗ an Sémuṗ ṗin do ġaiḃṫiḃ ⁊ do ġéṗṡuaṗaċtaiḃ deaṗbaiḋ bíḋ ⁊ coḋalta aṗ uatḣaḋ ṗluaiġ ⁊ aṗ bṗṡ mbuiḋne ó gallaiḃ ⁊ ó gaoiḋealaiḃ dá cuiccíḋ muṁan an bliaḋain ṗi.

Ṗṗeṗiḋent dá ċóiccíḋ muṁan do ṗuiḋe lé haġhaiḋ caiṗléin na maingе iṗin ṗaṁṗaḋ do ṡonnṗaḋ, ⁊ ṗlóiġ da ċóiccíḋ muṁan etiṗ gallaiḃ ⁊ gaoiḋealaiḃ, ⁊ bailtiḃ móṗaiḃ, co na noṗdanaṗ, co na bṗúdaṗ, ⁊ co na luaiḋe. Bátaṗ tṗa tionól ṗleaċta eoġain ṁóiṗ uile iṗin ḟṗoṗlongṗoṗt ṗin. Baí ann mac muiṗiṗ ciaṗṗaiġe .i. tomaṗ mac emainn, batṫaṗ ann dna baṗṗaiġ ⁊ ṗóiṗdiġ, baoí an tṗoċṗaide ṗin uile ṗé hṡḋ ṗáiṫe hi ḟṗoṗbaiṗ imon mbaile, ⁊ ṗo ġabaḋ leo hé ṗo ḋeóiḋ do díṫ bíḋ, ⁊ níṗ bó deaṗbaiḋ coṗanta itiṗ, ⁊ bá aṗ dáiġ ṗóiṗiṫne albanaċ do bṗiṫ ġuṗ an mbaile baí Semuṗ hi ḟṗoċaiṗ cloinne an iaṗla aṁail ṗeṁebeṗtmaṗ.

Moṗtlaḋ ṁóṗ aṗ ḋaoiniḃ ⁊ aṗ cṡṫṗaiḃ an bliaḋain ṗi.

AOIS CRIOST, 1573.

Aoiṗ Cṗioṗt, míle, cuicc céd, Seċtmoġat, a tṗí.

Doṁnaċ imitte, ⁊ ṗél bṗíġde ṗoṗ aon lo an bliaḋain ṗi, Sanaiṗ iaṗ ccáiṗcc ⁊ deaṗġabail in eaṗṗaċ, ⁊ bá Maċtnaḋ móṗ lá cáċ inn ṗin.

Mac ailin .i. ġiolla eṗṗcoiṗ mac ġiolla eṗṗcoiṗ an taon mac ġaoiḋil aṗ luġa do bolc i nalbain déce.

Maġ cṗaiṫ uilliam mac aenġaiṗ ollaṁ dal ccaiṗ lé dán ṗaoí ṗuaḋaṁail i nealaḋain, ⁊ hi mbṗuġaċuṗ déce.

Donnchaḋ ṗiaḃaċ mac taiḋce uí ċeallaiġ do écc.

Iaṗla ṗaxanaċ do ṫeaċt oṗ cṡnd ċóiccíḋ ulaḋ hi ḟṗoġṁaṗ na bliaḋna ṗo .i. iaṗla óṗ eṗex a ċoṁainm, ⁊ a ḋol do ċoṁnaiḋe ġo caṗṗaicc ḟeáṗġuṗa, ⁊

[a] *Caislen-na-Mainge*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

[b] *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans, O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

[c] *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

[d] *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

[e] *The Earl of Essex.* He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Mainge[a] in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor[b], also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget[c] fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen[d] (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex[e] by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

go cloinn aoda buide. Brian mac Feilim bacaig í neill na codnac ar trian congail, ⁊ ar cloinn aoda buide an tan rin. Creaca, ⁊ coingilsa iomda do ṡsccmail etir brian ⁊ an tiarla go feil Rattraicc ar ccionttt.

Murchad mac diarmada mic Murchaid uí briain do marbad lá huillecc a búrc mac Riocaird mic uillic na ccsnd, ⁊ lá hua reacnaraig .i. diarmaid riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic Sfain buide, ⁊ bá hé ua reacnaraig ro imir lamha fair. Gort innri guaire do buain dua ṡeacnaraicc lá Sfan a burc a noiogail marbta a deardbratar.

Semur mac muirir do bsit acc coccad ⁊ ag coingleic fri gallaib an bliadain ri co ro fnadmad rid etir erriuṁ ⁊ Prerident dá ccúicciḋ muṁan ran earrac do ṡonnrad, ⁊ tánaic do ṁírbuilib dé, ⁊ do bitin tremair, larla dsrmuṁan (gearoid mac Semair mic Sfain, ⁊ a bratar .i. Sfan bátthar illaiṁ i lonndain lé ré bliadna roiṁe rin) do léiccsn amac do csd coṁairle Shaxan, ⁊ a teacht hi ccuan ata cliat. Ro gabad an tiarla iarraṁ ⁊ ro congbad ró riart irin mbaile hé, ⁊ ro léiccead Sfan drécain ṡárraigh rionnmuṁan, ⁊ drior a atardha, ⁊ na méide do ṁair dá lucht lsnaṁna.

Prerident dá cuicciḋ muṁan co dol co raxaib hi tuór in ṡogṁair ar ccind iar ttecctad, ⁊ iar ttsndgabail an tíre, ⁊ iar brágbáil maor, coṁairleac, ⁊ cairtíneaḋ uada fsin or csnd a ṡtiúrta ⁊ a ṡṡollaṁnaigte aṁail ro ba mian lé a ṁsnmain badéin. Rocaoíneaḋ an ceileabraḋ rin an Prerident acc bocctaib ag baintreabtachaib, ⁊ ag aor anfrand anarracta an tíre.

Ruair iarraṁ iarla dearmuṁan elang ar eluḋ im ṡéil marcain iar rin do nṁtoil na coṁairle gan fior gan airiuccad dóib go rainicc do riubal tri noidce ó at cliat (go nuathad ina ṡocair) go gléṁsdon grsaltac. Ro fáilticcead frir an ttorcar flatta tánaic ann rin. Ar gar uair gur bó céadac congairead an tí tánaic ina uathad don tír an tan rin. Ro hionnarbad

[f] *Trian-Chongail.*—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an agus. It should be nó, or.

[g] *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

[h] *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

[i] *Precisely.*—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail[f] and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him[g]. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire[h], in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, precisely[i] in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John[j], who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

[j] *John.*—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana.*

lair fó ḋís aon ṁíora iarain buannaḋa, ⁊ barḋaḋa Saxanaċa báttar i ndúintibh ⁊ i ndaġbailtib ḟís muman uair bá ag an Fhreirdent co na faxanċoiḃ baoí caonraiġe co na ccairléناiḃ, baile na martra, ⁊ cairlén na mainge. Ro gabaḋ iadruiḋe co na mbarḋaiḃ lar an iarla co nár ḟágaiḃ urra aitiġte aon baile fhrainn ó ċumar tri nuircce co bealaċ conglair, ⁊ ó bealaċ conglair co luimneaċ nár ċíonraiġ, ⁊ nár ċuir fó ḃrís a ḃuannaḋ, ⁊ a ṁaor fó ċíno na haon ṁíora féṁraite. Ro ḟócair a ccaḋar féin deacclair ⁊ dealaḋain, ⁊ ro ċuir na huird ina nionaḋaiḃ fín do ríir dlicceaḋ an ḟapa aṁail ro ba díf.

Coccaḋ etir dal ġcair baḋéin. Ba hiad bátter do ṫaob don ċoccaḋ rin .i. domnall mac conċobair uí ḃriain, ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí ḃriain. Clann donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain don leiṫ ele .i. an tiarla ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ acht ní ḃaoí an tiarla fín irin tír don ċur rin. Ro ḟár imrisrain etir taḋcc mac conċobair, ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ baoí i naon rann gó rin ag congnamh lá domnall mac conċobair i nacchaid cloinne donnchaiḋ go ro rgarrat fria roile, ⁊ bá fri taḋcc mac conċobair do ronaḋ ḟoṫa na himrisrna, ⁊ do ċóiḋ i rann a earccarattt .i. clann donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain i nagḋaiḋ a dearḃraṫar domnaill mic conċobair, ⁊ taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ, ⁊ uaṫair tuaḋṁuman. Ro tionóileaḋ iarain lá taḋcc mac conċobair (a ndiogail a ḋiomḋa for taḋcc mac murchaiḋ) amra ⁊ díḃearccaiġ do ġallócclaċaiḃ gríalṫaċ tar rionainn, ⁊ do bríṫ lair iad do ċongnam lá cloinn donnċaiḋ uí ḃriain go mbattar ḟoċaiḋe iomḋa ina bḟoċair do buitilerchaiḃ, ⁊ do cloinn truibne an tíre fín .i. fliocht domnaill mic eóin meic ruibne go ḟoċraiḋe an iarla amaille le a ḋírbraṫair lé toirrḋealbaċ mac donnċaiḋ. Ar ann tangattar an troċraiḋe rin uile hi cínn

[k] *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

[l] *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

[m] *As was right.*—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe[k], with its castles, Baile-na-Martra[l], and Caislen-na-Mainge [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right[m].

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

aṗoile acc aṗd na ccabócc baıl a ttſıd ꝓoṗġuṗ ıṗın muıṗ. Ro ġluaıṗeadaṗ ıaṗaṁ do ḋıoġaıl a nanṗṗolaḋ ꝓoṗ uaċtaṗ tuaḋṁuṁan tṗe oıṗṫeaṗ ó ccoṗmaıc, ⁊ tṗé ımlıḃ ó ṗṗſṗmaıc. Ḃá hé ꝓlaḋ ⁊ ṗíṗeıġſṁ ⁊ ıaċtaḋ na nanṗṗann boí aġ cuṗ ꝓaḃaḋ ꝓeampa ın ġaċ maıġın ın ꝓo ġaḃṗat. Lotta ṗ ıaṗaṁ tṗé cloċ ꝓóḋ coṗaḋ ꝓınne, ⁊ lá ḋoṗuṗ ınnṗı í ċuınn, ⁊ do ḃóṫaṗ na mac ṗíoġ, ⁊ ꝓuccṗat ḋṗonġ ḋıa ndaoímḃ ꝓaıḋḃ ⁊ éḋala a cıll ınġıne baoíṫ, ⁊ níṗ ḃó haıṗṗḋe buaḋa nó coṗccaıṗ do ḋál ccaıṗ ꝓaṗuccaḋ na bannaoıṁe. Aṗeaḋ do ċuatta ṗ ıaṗaṁ ꝓıaṗ ttuaıḋ tṗé coıccṗıċ coṗcamṗuaḋ ⁊ bóıṗne. Ro léıccṗıott ꝓcceıṁelta ꝓccaoílte aṗ ꝓuḋ an tíṗe uaṫa ġo ro teacclamaḋ leó cṗeaċa an tíṗe uıle ꝓıa naḋhaıḋ ġo haon ṁaıġın. Ro ġaḃṗat longꝓoṗt ıaṗaṁ, ⁊ níṗ ḃó hıonaḋ ċuṁṗanta eṗṗıḋe lá hıaċtaḋ ⁊ lá hſıġmıḃ ban, ⁊ baıntṗeaḃṫaċ aġ accaoíne a nımneaḋ a ndeaḋhaıġ a ndíoġḃala. Oḋ ċualaıḋ doṁnall mac conċobaıṗ uí ḃṗıaın, ⁊ taḋcc mac muṗchaıḋ an tṗom ꝓluaġ ꝓın do ṫoċt taıṗṗıḃ ro ṫſcclaımṗıot an ḃſon aṗ lıa ro ṗéḋṗaḋ do ꝓluaġ ꝓo ċeḋóıṗ, ⁊ ꝓanġatta ṗ a ccoṁḋáıl aṗaıle co caṗn mıc táıl. Atıaḋ batta ṗ ına ꝓṗoċaıṗ ann ꝓın

[n] *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

[o] *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

[p] *Hy-Cormaic.*—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

[q] *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

[r] *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog[n], where the River Forgas mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic[p], and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic[q]; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne[r], by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh[s]; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith[t]; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail[u]. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

[s] *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

[t] *Cill-Inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

[u] *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic ríġ go nglan mogal gallócclác tánaic trí hoidce riar an tan rin tar rionainn, ⁊ óccbaid fleacta an ġiolla duib mic concobair mic donnchaid mic domnaill na maomann mic ruibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocaird Shaxanaiġ mic uillicc mic Riocaird a búrc tánaic an lá roime rin dríorrucccaid a bráthar, Taidcc mac murchaid uí briain. Ro cinnriot ann rin a haon comairle an flóġ do lismain, ⁊ ro ġab domnall mac concobair uí briain occa ngrisaccht im calma do dénam, ⁊ arbert friú, a dígmuintir ar ré ro cualadura lá sinaib ⁊ lá sinchaidib nách lé líon fluaġ nó rochaide bhsar buaid, ⁊ nách bfuil brisfim ar fíre [ar fíor re] cathae, Do rónrat an lucht úd fairbricc, ⁊ iomarcraid foirn .i. ar mionnraicciu gor ccric noilir baidsin go ro chreachrat, ⁊ go ro oirccrsit ar muintearra. Ní fuil irin lucht úd giu líonmar dóib acht cumarccach flóiġ a hionadaib eccramlaib, ⁊ ní bá lainne leó taiririom oldár teicheam diamad deimin leó rochtain a nanmann ar an maiġin hi ccoindrecram. Ro ġab ġreim tra an ġrearacht rin do bert domnall for a muintir, ⁊ ro tirġeallrat dó gomad báid bratairri nó biad aca uile i nagharid a namat, ⁊ ro cinnriot lucht bratha ⁊ tairccélad do cor uatha for an fforlongport an oidce rin. Baoí taidcc mac concobair uí briain, ⁊ toirrdealbhach mac donnchaid í briain co na rochraide go feithmeach fuirseacair lá taob a longpuirt an oidce rin co folur trath eirġe do ló ar ná barach. Ro arccnatthar fsmra lá hsirġe na gréine do fliab na ngroiġsi, ⁊ láim clé lé bél atha an ġobann, ⁊ bátthar flóiġ an tíre ag maillcimniuccad lá a ttaob do teacchmail friú, ⁊ ro nocht rat a mirġeadha sitheacha erfleabra lisi ar lisi, ar a aoi ro cinnriot go céim diogainn dreafrait aille maincin do raiġid beóil an cir gach noíreach. Ro ġab taidcc mac murchaid, ⁊ an fluaġ arcéna ag grír imdsrccaid domnaill í briain ar a fod leó bátthar gan ionnraiġid an trlóiġ

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

[v] *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

[x] *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called Droicead Sleibe na ngroiġead, from its contiguity to this mountain.

[y] *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there: the sons of Edmond Mac Shechy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy]; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour; and he spoke as follows: "Good people," said he, "I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly[w], so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroighead[x], keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann[y] on the left hand; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin[z], directly towards Bel-an-chip[a]. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

[z] *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

[a] *Bel-an-chip*: mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair bátar acc coimhmhéadh ard i naird fria foile ó Baile ata an gobann go rin. Ráinicc tadhcc mac conchobair ⁊ toirrdhealbhach ua briain co na rochraidhe ar mullach chnuic beoil an chir ina minneall iombualta amhail ro ba lainn leó badhein. Bátar an fluagh naile ⁊ luchd na tíre agá ttograim i nacchaidh na leargan airde agga rbe baí dia raighidh amhail ar dheine conrangatar, ⁊ ria ndol eadh diubhraicthe dóibh ro gabh fgeinm ⁊ fecáth éttroma ⁊ aerdhachd, claonadh, ⁊ corraidhe conrapail tadhcc ⁊ toirrdhealbhaigh gor gabhrat ruaccadh fó chédóir chuca. Ro gabhadh agha nairleach, ⁊ agá nathchuma, agha fleachtadh ⁊ accá flaidhe na fricthibh, ⁊ na ttriochtaibh na ndíribh, ⁊ na ttriarraibh arrin co bhinn formala. Nír bó haon chonair ro gabhrat na buidhne rin uair do gabhrat an marcfluagh láimh dhíf le fairrcce riar ⁊ na choirighthe foirdhear gach ndíreach. Ar a aoí ro línadh go lán urlamh gach dronghdíbh. Ro laccrat an marcfluagh a naradhna dia neachaibh amhail ar dheine ro fhéorat, ⁊ do dhechaidh toirrdhealbhach ó briain ar dá marcach décc dia luchd línamna do thorradh a ndíriomhail, ⁊ do luar a neach go cathair ruir. Do gabhadh ⁊ do gonadh dronghele dá mhuintir. Ro gabhadh ann dna tadhcc mac conchobair uí briain, ⁊ a mac toirrdhealbhach uair do anrat ridhe for an cenoc ífrin uair bá dóigh leó go fforaighfeadh cách ina ffarradh. Ro gabhadh tra dronghnár faoileadh danacal dhíor mhuintir an iarla, ⁊ ro marbhadh dronghna iomda ele. Ro ba glórach badhbha, ⁊ braineóin, ⁊ eathaidhe aér, ⁊ faolchoin na riodhbaidhi for rfhénachaibh raorclann ró dáigh imairrcc in aon laoí rin. Bá fírdhe uachtar tuadhmhman go cínn athaidh dia eiri an ro fháccbadh do bhraighdibh deachaibh, ⁊ déidhfidh darm, dordanar, ⁊ beór dia ccefhraibh, ⁊ dia minnibh fhin aca an lá rin.

[b] *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

[c] *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

[d] *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

[e] *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

[f] *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann Formaoile.

[g] *Cathair Ruis*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

[h] *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

[i] *Ravenous birds*, eathaidhe aer.—See note [i], under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

[k] *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, "on account of the battle of that one day." The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip[b], [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot[c] of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror[d], light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala[e]. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east[f]. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis[g]. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought[h], would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birds[i] of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day[k]. The upper part of Thomond[l] was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words ꝓoḋaiġ and aon, thus: Robaṗ ġlóṗaiċ baóḃa, bṗaiṁeoiṁ ⁊ eaċaiṁeaḋa aile aiṁeoiṁ, ⁊ ꝓaolċoiṁ na ṗioḋḃuiḋi ꝓoṗ ṗéṅaċaiḃ ꝓaoṗċlann ꝓo maṗḃaḋ i n-ṁaiṗeacc in laoi ṗin.

[l] *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (ꝓuaṗ ġo Ḃoiṗinn), and down to Limerick (ꝓíoṗ ġo Luiṁneaċ). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Muirir mac an ġiollariabaiġ (.i. ó cléirriġ) uí ċléirriġ, raoí hi Sníċar, ⁊ hi Liġionn fír roimm rocónáiġ déc hi muintir eolair, ⁊ a aḋnacal i ḃrioḋnaċ maiġe réin i necclair caillín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1574.

Aoír Criorr, mile, cuicc ceo, Seaċtmoccat, a cṫair.

Conn mac an ċalḃaiġ, mic Maġnura uí ḋomnaill do gabail hi ḃiull la hiarla óu erex hi ḃforlongport an iarla baḋéin, ⁊ a ċor iaram co haṫ cliaṫ.

Iarla ofrmuman do ḃíṫ ag rogail, ⁊ ag ingrim a ṡrccaratt i nfrraċ na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ bruireaḋ dó ar máġ carṫaiġ mór .i. domnall, mac corbmaic laḋraiġ ⁊ Mac finġin (Donnchaḋ mac domnaill mic finġin) do marbaḋ lá muintir an iarla, ⁊ ro ba damna dobróin, i ndfrmuman eiriḋe. Ro marbaḋ leó dna ócc conrapal duairlib cloinne ruibne .i. clann donnchaiḋ bacaiġ mic maolmuire mic donnchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic eoccain, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ go rochaiḋib do daġḋaoínib oile genmoṫát.

Tárraiḋ tra mac iarla ofrmuman (Sean mac Semair) eitim ngabala ar ḋaġḃaile daingin do trian ċluana meala diar ḃó hainm doire an láir, ⁊ ro ċuir bárda taiprí dia muintir diomcoimḋéd an baile hírin. Od ċualaiḋ lurtir na hEireann (Sir uilliam fitzuilliam) ⁊ iarla urmuman (tomar mac Semair mic Riarair Ruaiḋ) an ní rin ro aṫnuaḋaiġ gabail an baile rin a nua ḟola, ⁊ a rín ḟola re cloinn iarla ofrmuman, ⁊ ro ḟógairrṡt orṡraiḃ miḋe, ⁊ brṡġ, do buitléraċaiḃ, ⁊ drine ġall arċína dul do ḋianmilleaḋ lṡṫe moḋa, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ leó gur ro raiḋit a bruiple ⁊ a braillíúin i ttimċeall doire an láir co ro gabaḋ é leó ro ḋeóiḋ, ⁊ ro díclnḋait an ḃarda uile lar

[m] *Fenagh.*—See note [y], under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra.* The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

[n] *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloan, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh[m] of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair[n], and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradition ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his "eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare" had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an luṡtir. Bataṡ a ḋaoíne, ⁊ a luċt conġanta aġ tréccaḋ iarla dṡmuṁan an oirṡt ṡin ġur bó hi coṁairle ṡo ċinn toċt hi ccṡnd an luṡtir, ⁊ a ḃṡiṫ dia óiġṡréir, ⁊ ṡobṡiccṡn dó cairṡlén na mainġe, dun ġarḃáin, ⁊ caonṡaiġe do tabairt dó, ⁊ maiṫṡṁ ar ġaċ ní ṡo milleaḋ eatorṡa ar ġaċ taoḃ go ṡin.

Siḋ codaċ ⁊ caṡadṡaḋ do coiṁcṡnġal eitir ḃṡian mac ṡeilim bacaiġ uí neill ⁊ iarla ó eṡeṡ, ⁊ tuṡccnaṁ ṡlṡiḋe do ḋénaṁ iarṫtain la ḃṡian ⁊ an luṡtir co maiṫiḃ a ṁuintire do ṫoċuireaḋ dia ṡaiccíḋ, ⁊ ṡobtar ṡuḃaċ ṡoiṁṡṁnaċ ṡṡí ṡé ṫeóṡa noiḋċe co na láiḃ i ṡṡarṡaḋ aṡoile. An tan bá háine dóiḃ occ ól ⁊ occ aoíḃṡṡ, hi ccṡnn na ṡée hí ṡin Ro ġaḃaḋ ḃṡian co na ḃṡaṫair ⁊ co na ṁnaoí lar an iarla, ⁊ ṡo cloiḋṁeaḋ ġan ċoiccill a muintir uile, ṡiorṡa, mná maca, ⁊ inġṡna ina ṡiaḋnairi baḋéin. Ro cuireaḋ ḃṡian iarṫtain, a ḃṡn, ⁊ a ḃṡaṫair ġo háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ do ṡónaḋ cṡṫṡaṁna coṁṡoinnte díoḃ ann conaḋ aṁlaiḋ ṡin do ċuaiḋ cṡíoċ a ccuireaḋ ḋóiḃ. Ro ba lór dṡoṫa aḋuaṫa, ⁊ uṡġráine dennċoiḃ an oiḋheaḋ anabaiḋ, ⁊ an míḋiaċ malarta, ⁊ míimbeṡta ṡin tuccaḋ ṡor ṫiġṡṡna cloinne aoḋa buiḋe uí néill, uaṫaṡán,

[o] *Dungarvan*, Dún Ġarḃáin, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

[p] *Kenry*, Caonṡaiġe.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Ṡailiṡ Caonṡaiġe, *Anglice* Palliskenry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

[q] *Were seized upon.*—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had comé over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

"The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him: [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan[o], and Kenry[p]; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon[q] by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword[r], men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked[s] and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill[t], the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Conor. *Anno* 1574: 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horrour.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

[r] *To the sword.*—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

[s] *Wicked*, μιαρεα.—See note [x], under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

[t] *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

7 ꝼinnꝼear ꝼleċta eoġain mic neill naoiġiallaiġ 7 ġaoiḋeal eireann ḋuṁor cén mo ṫa uaṫaḋ.

Clann Iarla cloinne Riocaiṙo .i. uilliam, 7 Sean do bṙiṙḋ bṙiṫṙe, 7 bṙaiṫṙearra ꝼor aṙoile, 7 aṁra ṁór ḋalbanchaiḃ 7 ḋéiṙennchaiḃ do ꝼorḋaḋ lá Sean a búṙc. Ꝼuair Iarla uṙmuṁan iárom ṙṙoṫeṙion ḋó, 7 do raḋ bṙaiġḋe ṙé comall ḋon ḃainṙíoġain ar laiṁ an Iarla.

Cioṫ cloiċṙnsṫa do ꝼꝼearṫain hi callainn Mair na bliaḋna ro, bá hexaṁail ionġnaṫ ꝼearṫain an ċsṫa íṙin, uair báṫar ḋronġa i neṙinn na ro ṁaċṫnaiḋ é aċṫ aṁail naċ cioṫ naile, ḃaṫar ḋronġ naile ó ro ṫóġbaiṫ ṫiġe ṫreḃar ḋainġne, 7 o ro báiḋiṫ cṫṙa, 7 innile. Na ġuiṙṫ ġṁair ro ḃaoí ar na ríolaḋ ráiṫe no lisṫbliaḋain riar an ṫan rin ro ꝼáccaiḃ an cioṫ rin ina lisġaiḃ loma ġan ioṫ ġan ꝼeór iaḋ. Ro ꝼaġḃaiḋ an cioṫ céḋna ḃeór cuḋroma ġaċ cloiċe ḋá ccuiṙeaḋ do ṁoll ṁaoṫġuṙm ꝼor na luiṙġniḃ ꝼriṙ a mbṙnaḋ.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that "this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs." To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muircheartach*, p. 63:

I. Brian mac Felim O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. John, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently; 4, Hugh; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. Felim Duv. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. Brian. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons: 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neil, in 1736; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. John. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue; Charles, of whom presently;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He marrried, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac taidhcc mic taidhcc uí Ruairc do mharbadh lá cuid do luchd Shnamha na bhreifne ar faithche dhroma da eithar.

AOIS CRIOSTA, 1575.

Aoir Chriosta, mile, cuicc ceadh, Sé chétmhogatt, a cúicc.

Rudhraighe mac Aodha (.i. na domhnaill), mic Maghnusa, mic Aodha duibh ui domhnaill do mharbadh i nIoghaire i ndún na ngall la Cathaoir, mac Éoin, mic tuathail uí ghallchubhair, ⁊ nochar laindo laighriumh indorin.

Robhartha do éirbaigh, ⁊ eallsrcoth aintiormaigh i ramhradh na bliadhna so co ná frísth sé aon uaire do ló nó doidhce do fleochadh ó bealtaine co lughnasadh. Ro fár sléinte urghranna ⁊ tsiodhm tuirbhóidh don tsrbach hísin .i. an pláigh. Baoí tra an tsiodhm sin co hanfhóill for Shaxanchaibh, ⁊ for éireandachaibh i mbaile atha cliath ind nár laighsi, i mbaile atha fhirdiadh, isin Muilenn cfhr, ⁊ i mbaile atha buidhe. Rob iomdha dna stoirra fidhe, cairlén gan choimhédh, innile gan aoghaire, ⁊ uaral chorp gan adhnacal tria bithin an tsóma sísin.

Iurtir nua do thocht i nerinn .i. Sir hénri Sidnei, isin fhoghmhar do fhonnradh, ⁊ hi ccóicceadh uladh do gabh port cetur, ⁊ bá hamlaidh baoí éne for a chionntt na hén tuinn choccaidh ⁊ chnoairghce, ⁊ do naidhm fidh, caradhradh, ⁊ cartanacht etir cenel cconaill ⁊ eoccain, ⁊ coicceadh uladh archéna do bith bá haca táinicc hi tteir hi ttoraigh, ⁊ do dhíochuir an iurtír sin co raxaibh an tiarla lé a ndearnadh an gabhaltar for ultoibh, ⁊ do fhéall for chonn mac an chalbhaigh, ⁊ for bhrian mac feilim bacaigh .i. iarla ou erex. Conn mac an chalbhaigh uí dhomhnaill dna, ⁊ conn mac néill óicc uí néill bátthar illáimh in áth cliath do elúth fé linn an Iurtir do thocht in nÉrinn, ⁊ Conn na domnaill do bhíth hi foithribh ⁊ hi fáraighibh a dhúithche badhéin gur chuir an Iurtir a fhardún

[u] *From Bealtaine to Lammas*, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

[w] *Invaded Ulster.*—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seigniory of Clannaboy, Farney, &c.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows:

"In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboiæ usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas[u]. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster[v], and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui eum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, præcipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clandeboiæ, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commilitionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

ċuicce. An luṡtiṡ iaṡoṁ do ḋul hi ttoṡaċ an ġṡimṡeaḃ ṡeaċnon ṁaiġe bṡeaġ ⁊ miḋe, aiṡṡiḋe hi ṡoṡṫuaṫaiḃ Laiġean, go ro ṡíoḋhaiġ goill ⁊ gaoiḋil aiṡtiṡ muṁan ⁊ miḋe, ⁊ ṡíol Roṡṡa ṡailgi, ⁊ clanna conaill cṡṡnaicch ṡṡi aṡoile. Luiḃ iaṡtṫain ṡiaṡḋṡ gaċ noíṡeaċ go Poṡtloaiṡge, co heoċoill, ⁊ co coṡcaiġ im notlaicc. Ḃá díṡíṁ in ro muḋhaiġ do ṁeiṡleachaiḃ, ⁊ in ro díċṡṡo do oṡoċḋaoíniḃ iṡ na tíṡiḃ ṡin tṡiaṡ a ttuḋchaiḋ gó ṡin.

Coccaḋ eittiṡ ṡíol mbṡiain an bliaḋain ṡi. Clann ċonċoḃaiṡ uí ḃṡiain ⁊ clann muṡchaiḋ uí bṡiain do lṡṫ don coccaḋ ṡiṇ. Clann donnchaiḋ don lṡṫ oile .i. an tiaṡla ⁊ toiṡṡḋealḃaċ. Ro cṡeachaḋ ⁊ ro coṁloiṡcceaḋ (ḋṡoġail aon oiḋċe) tuaṫ ua mbuilc ⁊ tuaṫ na ṡṡna eitiṡ indiliḃ, aṡḃaṡ, ⁊ ṡoiṡgneaṁ eitiṡ ṫuaiṫ ⁊ ṫeaṡmann uile láṡ an iaṡla.

Semuṡ mac muiṡiṡ mic Sṡain mic an iaṡla co na ṁnaoí ⁊ co na cloinn do ḋul dṡgla gall don ṡṡainc iṡ in eaṡṡaċ do ṡonnṡaḋ, iaṡ ndenaṁ ṡiaṫċana don iaṡla ⁊ do Shṡan lá gallaiḃ.

Aodh mac baoṫġalaiġ ṁéġ ṡlannchaḋa oide ṡoiṡcṡtail hi ṡṡṡineaċuṡ ⁊ hi ṡiliḋeaċt, cṡṡnaiġe ṡíona aṡ luccha dob olc do ḃṡiṫṡṁaiḃ tuaiṫe in eṡinn déċc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1576.

Aoiṡ Cṡiosṫ, mile, cúicc céḋ, Seaċtmoġatt, aṡé.

Maġ caṡtaiġ ṡiaḃaċ, donnchaḋ mac doṁnaill mic ṡíṅġin do écc aḋḃaṡ éccaoíne doiṡeachaiḃ, ⁊ tóiṡṡi do ṫṡeaḃṫachaiḃ, ⁊ bṡóin do ḃṡuġaḋaiḃ a ḋuiṫċe baḋéin, ṡṡ do dṡṡṡccaiġ da ṡinnṡeaṡ ⁊ dá naṡ dṡṡṡccaiġ a ṡoiṡṡ, ⁊ a aḋnacal i noṫaṡliġe a aṫaṡ ⁊ a ṡṡnaṫaṡ i tiġ Molaġa, ⁊ a ḃṡaṫaiṡ eoġan máġ caṁṫaiġ do oiṡdnṡ ina ionaḋ.

Uaiṫne mac aoḋa uí ḋiomaṡaiġ do ṁaṡḃaḋ i ṡiull ina baile ṡṡin i ccluain na ngaṁan.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

[x] *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

[y] *Fortuatha of Leinster.*—This territory comprised the Glen of Imaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

[z] *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

[a] *Tuath-Ua-mBuilc*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Builc, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh[x] and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster[y], and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe[z], and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuilc[a] and Tuath-na-Fearna[b], including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas[c] and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague[d]; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan[e].

burke, was in it.

[b] *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

[c] *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

[d] *Timoleague.*—See note [w], under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

[e] *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic conċoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ, mic doṁnaill na maḋmann, mic eoġain, mic eoin na latharġe meic ruiḃne, fír go rén troda ⁊ toċair, ⁊ tiġe naoiḋeaḋ conrapal dál ccair do écc.

Baoṫġalaċ ócc, mac baoṫġalaiġ, mic muirċeartaiġ meg flannchaḋa ollaṁ dál ccair lé brisiṫeṁnar, ⁊ fír tiġe naoiḋsó coiṫċinn do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an baird, mac corbmaic ollaṁ uí doṁnaill lé dán, oide rccol, raoí dearrccaiġṫe hi froġlaim ⁊ i naiṫne, port congbala ⁊ coṫaiġṫe daor foġlama ⁊ friocnaṁa do écc i ndruim mór an. 22. februari.

Toirrḋealbaċ mac tuaṫail bailb uí gallcubair raoí duine oirsṫa do ṁarbaḋ la connaċtaiḃ an. 16. do nouember.

INġin uí baoiġill, Siubán ócc, inġin toirrḋealbaiġ, mic néill do ḃáṫaḋ la .S. Sém ag foġlaim rnaṁa ar abainn an trraṫa buiḋe.

Eoin modarḋa mac meic Suibne bóġaimġ do écc lá cárcc macaomh ócc aoiḋeaḋaċ ro ba mó do rgél dia ċineaḋ fín an tan rin.

Conċoḃar ócc mac donnchaiḋ meguiḋir, ⁊ drong duairliḃ fear luircc do ṁarbaḋ irin triucha.

Doṁnall, mac diarmada, mic maoileaċlainn ṁé gormain déce irin ṡrraċ éinḟṡi graḋa ro bṫṡrr tsirt, ⁊ tuarargcḃáil láiṁe ⁊ eimġ baoí dia ċineaḋ ina coṁaimrir.

Maimirtir ṁór an ċaḃáin, ⁊ an caḃán fín uile ón ċairlén mór anuar go haḃainn do lorccaḋ lé hingin tomáir, mic an barúin tre éd, ⁊ nir milleaḋ in én baile eidir ġaoiḋealaiḃ oirsó in ro millsó irin mbaile rin.

Creaċa mórа do ḋénaṁ lá brian ua Ruairc irin anġaile an bliaḋain ṡí.

An lurtir réṁraite Sir henri Sidnei, Ridire ar ainm, ar uairle ar ġniomh, ar ġairccaḋ an iurtir hírin, toċt dó im ṫél bríġde ó ċorcaiġ co luimnsċ ⁊

small village near Portarlington, in the King's County.

[f] *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

[g] *Srath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

[h] *Fir-Luirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

[i] *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

[k] *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

[l] *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor[f], on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe[g].

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg[h], were slain in Triucha[i].

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman[k], died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle[l] downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas[m], son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, nobleness[n], deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

[m] *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

[n] *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maiṫe muṁan eiṫir ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ġaoiḋealaiḃ, ⁊ ḋál ccair ḋon lisṫ oile do ṫoċt lair ina ċoiṁṫionól. Síḋ da ċóicceaḋ muṁan do ḋenaṁ ḋó ḋon ċur sin, Speiṫ coinnṁiḋ, ⁊ cisṫsna. buannaḋa buna ⁊ bairr do ċorcc, ⁊ do ċor ar ccúl lair. Ceileabraiḋ do ṁuiṁneachaiḃ iarṁ, ⁊ rucc síol mbriain ina ċaoiṁṫeaċt lair go gaillṁ. Tangatar uaṫar connaċt ina ḋál .i. Iarla cloinne Riocaird co na ḋiar mac, uillsc ⁊ Sean, ⁊ Mac uilliam ioċtair, Sean mac oiliuerair mic Sain, ⁊ Murchaḋ na ttuaccc mac taiḋcc, mic murchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri uí flaiṫbsrtaiġ ⁊ síol ccealláiġ co na ccoiṁṫionol. Ḃá hé críoċ na comḋala sin na gaillṁe, ḋál ccair do ċongmail i ngioll ré coṁall ⁊ ré hairecc do ṫaḃairt uaṫa don luċt baoí occa nagra, génmoṫa doṁnall ó briain namá ro ṫoġ an iurtir hi ferbír do fsin ór cionn connṫaé an ċláir dá cfnnrucċaḋ ⁊ do riġne doṁnall indrin, ar ro crochaḋ mfirliġ míbéraċa, ⁊ droċ ḋaoíne, ⁊ díbeaccaiġ lair. Ní rangar alsr eallaċ dionnraiṫne, ná dorar do ḋruid an ccfn baoí doṁnall in oirecc. Do cóiḋ an iurtir iar ríoḋuccaḋ cáiġ ṫeaċnoin ereann (do neoċ gur a rainicc) co háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ rucc clann iarla cloinne Riocaird lair i ngioll lér ṁillrsc ó ṁuintir na bainriogna ag iarmóraċt a naṫar riar an tan sin. Iar ndol go háṫ cliaṫ don lurtir gur na braiġdiḃ sin lair taiṁicc taom condailbe ina criḋe go ro ċfdaiġ do na braiġdiḃ sin lsṫ ar lsṫ .i. síol mbriain, ⁊ búrcaigh (dettromucchaḋ dá naiccfntoiḃ) dul dríorrucċaḋ a ccaratt ir na coṁḟoċraiḃ, acht namá na taidhleoir tar tórainn ina ttírib bunaiḋ buḋéin co ro ċfdaiġsb roṁ ḋóiḃ doridiri a taḃall naċ tan naile. Ro ġeallrat dó an ní sin, ⁊ iar ttoċt co hor a ċeriṫe do ċloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird, ní ro coṁaillrsc a ngeallaḋ, uair do ḋeaċatar dia ndúthaiġ, ⁊ atbearatt foirfnn gur bó do ċfd a naṫar tangatar. Ḃá gar uair iarṁ gur bó haiṫreaċ dia ṫír an tuṙur sin óir taiṁicc an iurtir ró ċfnn ċúicc

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

[o] *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

[p] *Coigny*, coinnṁeaḋ.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

[q] *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

[r] *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

[s] *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xii.

to Limerick; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais[o], went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny[p], Kernetty[q], Bonaght-bun[r], and Bonaght-bar[s]. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John); Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition[t], but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212; and in No. 611, p. 139.

[t] *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

noídhe ina mairṁoireacht co hat luain, ⁊ rob éigin dia natair .i. iarla Cloinne Riocaird baile loca riach, ⁊ a dhuthaigh uile eitir fhonn ⁊ fhíonn, cloch, ⁊ cairlén do tairbhirt don iurtir, ⁊ éirin droghra mar bráighaidh don bainrioghain. Ruccadh an tiarla iar rin co hath cliath, ⁊ ro cuireadh hi ccarcair cumang dia iom coimédh é bhail na cluinsi compadh carad na coiccéle. Ro fágaibh an iurtir dhong do chairtimibh hi ccloinn Riocaird, ⁊ ro gabhrat rithe ⁊ clann an iarla occ lot, ⁊ occ láinmilleadh an tire sforra co mbaoi an tír uile ina céidhe creach ⁊ comhruathair don chur rin. Bá dírim dhna in ro mudhaidhsi do ghallaibh ⁊ do gaidhelaibh, ⁊ in ro malartnaigeadh dalmaibh, déidibh, ⁊ dimmilibh sforra i fhoghmar, ⁊ hi nglimreadh na bliadhna ro. Diamra, ⁊ droibhéil, ⁊ Slebhte corraghae cfhtghardha, ⁊ cnoccoillte comaimhréidhe bá rsi cuid cloinne an iarla dia nduthaigh an tan rin. Ardhuirt oireachair an tíre, ⁊ tolca taobhglana taithnsmaca na crice badar iad goill ro ba coibhnaigh dóibh. Do deachaidh beór emann mac uilliam a búrc ó chairlén an barraigh hi rann cloinne an iarla, ⁊ bá rsi do rala dó ar a lorr, an iurtir do ghabáil cairlein an barraigh fair, ⁊ éirin do ionnarbadh co na mhaoi, ⁊ co na cloinn hi ccloinnt riocaird.

Iarla ou erex do thocht or cfhn cóicciodh uladh an bliadhain ri iar na ionnarbadh lár an iurtir Sir henri Sidnei an bliadhain roime, ⁊ a thocht hi ttír in áth cliath, ⁊ bá marbh ria ccionn coicciodhri é do thiom galair obaindo ⁊ ro cuireadh a léne, ⁊ a chridhe go a chairdibh in innchomarta a oidheadha.

Preridenr nua do thocht or cfhn dá cóicceadh mumhan an bliadhain ri Uilliam Drury a ainm, ⁊ tuadhmuma do deadhail ré cóicceadh connacht ⁊ a chur lár an mumain. An Preridenr cédna do bhíth ag riubal ar bailtibh mórra na mumhan do dhúthughadh feachta ⁊ Riaghla do milleadh mfirleach ⁊ mbiothbeanach, ⁊ ro bháraigeadh an bhároideach lair, ⁊ dá ócc chonrabal uairle urramanta do fhliocht Mhaolmuire mic donnchaidh mic toirrdhealbhaigh .i. mac do murchadh

[u] *Herds and flocks of cattle*, dalmaibh, déidibh, ⁊ dimmilibh.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. "Eo, no éid .i. airnéir no frrréidh; innile .i. airnéir."—*O'Clery.* The d prefixed to these words is for the preposition de or do, of.

[v] *Destroyed*, malartnaigsi, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See note [x], under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

[x] *Masters*, coibhnaigh.—The word coibhnach is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of "lord, master, or superintendent."

[y] *Castlebar.* Cairlén an barraigh, i. e. Barry's Castle.—See note [z], under the year 1412.

[z] *Sudden fit of sickness.*—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle[u] that were destroyed[w], during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time; while the English were masters[x] of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar[y], joined the sons of the Earl; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness[z]. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott[a] to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned; "a suspicion which he himself encreased by hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

[a] *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, ⁊ mac do Domnall, mac maolmuire. Do ḋóiḃ airḋe co luimneaċ, ⁊ ro crochaḋ lair drong duairlib, ⁊ danuairlib ḟíl mbriain co rochaiḋib oile cen mothát.

Semur mac muirir do bíṫ irin ḟḟrainc an bliaḋain ro.

Ruḋraiġe ócc mac Ruḋraiġe mic conuill uí ṁorḋa, ⁊ conċoḃar mac corbmaic, mic briain uí conċoḃair do bíṫ hi ccíṫeṡrnur coilleaḋ ar ġallaiḃ an tan ro, ⁊ an ro ḃaoí beó do ṙlioċt Rorra fairceiġ ⁊ conaill cearnaiġ do ġabail leó. Ḃá gar iarain gur ḃó céḋaċ congairreaċ an luċt hirin. Ro loirccead ⁊ ro léirṡcriorad leó dréċta dṙiṁara do laiġniḃ don ṁiḋe ⁊ drine ġall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1577.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuicc céd, Seaċtmoccat, aSeċt.

Conn mac briain mic eoccain ṙíṙ rob ócc naoiri, ⁊ ro ba roirre i neineaċ, ⁊ i neanġnaṁ do écc.

[b] *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

[c] *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

[d] *Conall Cearnach.*—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven septs of Leix, in the Queen's County.

[e] *Fingall*, ṗíneġall, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services:

"This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Matie, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemyvanan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parcell of the King's Countie; Nicholl Mc Gilfoil; Owen Mc Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory Mc Oney O'Kerroll; Rory Mc Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott Mc Gillanenewe; Donogh Mc Teig; William O'Banane; Teige Mc Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough Mc Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell Mc Shane Oge; Donogh Mc Hugh; Donoghy O'Dolloghane; Donogh Mc Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige Mc Donell; Donogh O Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew Mc Heggane; Tirlogh Mc Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh Mc Rorie; Shane Mc Donogh; Teige O'Conell;

son of Dónough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice[b] was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their woodkerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe[c], and of Conall Cearnach[d]. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall[e].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen[f] [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William Mc Teige; Rory Mc Greamon; Teige Mc Redmond; Gilpatrike Mc Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell Mc Redmond; Shane Mc Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

"[Signed], Sr William O'Karrell."

[f] *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor adds that

O catáin do baṫaḋ iṡin mbanna .i. aibne mac conmuige mic Ruaiḋri an ṡúta ⁊ Ruaiḋri mac Maġnuṡa, mic donnchaiḋ do oiṡdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Meaḋb ingin aoḋa ruaiḋ uí ḋomnaill, bean baoí ó ṫuṡ ag Mac gille eoain i nalbain, ⁊ ag domnall cléireaċ ó catáin ar a haiṫle, bean ruair an raoġal go rona réanamail roċonaiġ, ⁊ ro ba mór ainm ⁊ ṡrosgcur clú eimiġ, ⁊ ṡirbér, ⁊ ro ċaiṫ aimṡir ḟoda ag dénam craḃaiḋ i ndún na ngall co bruair bár iar ccaoíngníomaiḃ i ccind Sligeṫ mbliaḋan ar cliṫre ṡiṫiḃ.

An dubaltaċ mac néill óicc mic Suibne do cloinn tSuibne tíre bóġaine do marbaḋ occ an mbaḋún maol la domnall ócc mac Maolmuire fear deargġaiġṫe deiġḋelḃḋa ro ba maiṫ lam ⁊ oineaċ an dubaltaċ íṡin.

Domnall mac Somairle buide mic alaxandair, mic eóin caṫanaiġ mic mec domnaill do marbaḋ lá hua néill.

Onora iṡin tréimair mic muirir, mic tómair, mic an iarla, bean Riarair buitiler mac Semair mic emainn mecc Riarair do écc.

Mac briain ċarraiġ mic corbmaic do marbaḋ lá fluaġ uí néill.

Toirrḋealbaċ mac an abaiḋ uí ḋuibiḋir fir tréiḋeaċ tuiccreaċ, fcél mór ina dutḫaiġ fin do écc.

Máġ gormáin tomár ócc mac tomáir mic maoilsċloinn duib do écc, ⁊ a ḃraṫair Seóinín doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Alartrann, mac an ċálḃaiċċ, mic toirrḋealbaiġ, mic eoin ċarraiġ, do marbaḋ hi ccomrac la mac teabóitt buide méġ Seóinin i ndorar na gaillme, ⁊ nír bó hiomda mac gallóglaiġ i néirinn in tan sin ro ba mó ṡaġaltar, ⁊ ro ba tiodlaictiġe toirbsiṫaiġe inár.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

[g] *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

[h] *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Coocy, or Quintin.

[i] *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

[k] *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

[l] *Badhun-mael.*—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine. It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called Ḃaḋún, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

[m] *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

[n] *The son of Brian Carragh.*—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

[o] *Great lamentation*, fcél mór.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne[g], the son of Cumhaighe[h], son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoain[i] of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach[k], the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael[l], by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand[m] and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carragh[n], son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation[o] in his own territory[p].

Mac Gorman[q] (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin[r], in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy[s], or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word ꝑceile, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "Sceile .i. ꝑuaiġe. Ꝺa móꝑ ꝑceile .i. ba móꝑ an ꝑuaiġe."

[p] *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

[q] *Mac Gorman.*—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

[r] *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

[s] *Wealthy.*—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Taḋcc mac Muṙchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain do écc cén ġo ro ṙaoileaḋ a écc ṗé haḋart aṁlaiḋ rin ar a ṁence baoí ndeaḃṫaiḃ duilġe, ⁊ i mbearnaḋaiḃ baoġail ġéarrad ar ġaircceaḋ, bliṫir ar beóḋaċt ⁊ ar lonngaircce an laoiċṁiliḋ rin.

Uilliam mac donnchaiḋ riaḃaiġ mic taiḋcc ḋuiḃ uí ċeallaiġ do écc i nát cliaṫ hi ccaoiṁṫeaċt cairṫín Maulbi, ⁊ ní ṫainic i ttír maine ro ba mó do ṙccél ináṙ.

O ceallaċáin .i. Donnchaḋ mac taiḋcc ruaiḋ mic uaiṫne mic caṫaoir do écc ⁊ o ceallaċáin do ġairm do ċeallaċán mac conċoḃair mic donnchaiḋ.

Ṗeall urġrianna aḋuaṫṁar do ḋénaṁ lá ġallaiḃ laiġean ⁊ Miḋe ar an mlíḋ baoí ina ṙann ṗín, ⁊ ro an ṗor a mionchaiḃ do uíḃ ṗailġe ⁊ do laoiġir. Ḃá haṁlaiḋ do ṙónaḋ indrin. Ro toġairmeaḋ iad uile dia ttairḃénaḋ ġur an líon ar lia nó caoṁṙadaoír do ṫabairt leó ġo ṙáiṫ ṁóir ṁullaiġ ṁairtean ⁊ iar ṙoċtain dóiḃ ġur an maiġin rin, Ro hiadaḋ cliṫri ṙrlṫa ina nuirtim-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note [j], under the year 1570, *supra*.

[t] *O'Callaghan.*—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce, Pobul I Cheallachain;* and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

[u] *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

"Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll" [O'More] "dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et baronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had geven villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*"

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

"Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan[t] (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean[u];

faith, and under the protection of government." —*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullevan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisiæ præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improviso circumvenit, et ex Omorræ familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in 1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P.P. of Portarlington, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ccuaiṫ do ṗaiġdiúiṁiḋiḃ ⁊ do ṁaṁcṗluaġ, ⁊ ro ġabaḋ occá ndiubṗaccaḋ ġan ḋiceall, occa muḋuccaḋ ⁊ occá móṗ ṁaṗḃaḋ co ná téṗna ṗceolanġa, ná elaiṫeaċ aṗṗ a mbṡtchaiḋ díoḃ.

Sṡan mac Semaiṗ, mic Sṡain, mic an iaṗla do ġabail láṗ an Ṗreṗideaṗ .i. uilliam ḋṗuṗi hi ccoṗcaiġ, ⁊ a ċoṗ co háṫ cliaṫ ḋia ċoiṁéd aiṗm a mbaoí Riocaṗd a búṗc iaṗla cloinne Riocaiṗd, ⁊ ní ro haiṗneiḋeaḋ cṗéd ro ba coiṗ ḋó. Clann an iaṗla ṗin cloinne Riocaiṗd do bṡiṫ ṗíoḋaċ ṗe ġallaiḃ, ⁊ eiṗṗioḋach ṗé tuaḋṁumhain.

An Ṗreṗideaṗ ṗémṗaiṫe do ṫoċt i ttuaḋṁumain coiṫḋiḋiṗ ṗia ṗṗéil eóin go ṗoċṗaide ṁóiṗ do ġallaiḃ, ⁊ go maiṫiḃ dá ċóicceaḋ mumain, ⁊ a bṡiṫ oċt lá i ninis occ congṁáil ċúiṗte, ⁊ iaṗ na ṗṡimḋeaḋ do ḋál ccaiṗ dul ṗó ċíoṗ dá ṗṗionnṗa, Ro ṗáccaiḃ maṗaṗccál co bṗṡḋain meaṗda mioṫuiccṗiġ occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow.* Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoys, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight[w] or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12[d] sterling, a day, for himself, and 3[d] sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M[c] Caier M[c] Connor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16[d] a day for himself, & 3[d] each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3[s] 8[d] & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3[s] 8[d] a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3[d] each, for his better maintenance. Sept[r] 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5° & 6° Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

[w] *Flight*, ꝓceólunga.—This word, which is often

iuġaḋ. Soair an Ꝑreisdeir tar a air co luimneaċ iarṁ, ⁊ do ġab ag díċlṡnoaḋ urraḋ ⁊ earurraḋ na ccṡnotar ccoṁpoccur do luimneaċ. Ro ba díbṗiḋe Murchaḋ mac Muirċṡrtaiġ, mic maṫġaṁna, mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain duib uí briain, aoinṗear bá ṗearr ainm ⁊ uairle doiġreḋaib cairrġe ó ccoinnell ⁊ ṡtarlaċ.

IARla tuaḋmuṁan (Conċoḃar mac donchaiḋ, mic conċoḃair uí briain) do ḋul hi Saxaib déccaoíne a imniġ ⁊ a anfforlainn ṗrir an mbainríoġain, ⁊ ṗuair paitent ar a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ ar a bailtib, ⁊ ar bṡthaiḋib urṁóir tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ beór parḋún coitċṡnd dia ḋaoínib, ⁊ ticc iarṁ tar air im notlaicc go nonóir ⁊ co nairmidin móir drażbail ona ṗrionnra, ⁊ andarlṡir ṗéinṗuair a ḋuthaiġ raor ar ainbṗṡthib oirṗicceaċ o ṗin amaċ. Ar a aoi ro lá an marurccál daoíre ḋíċuṁainġ forraṁ ré riú táinic an tiarla gur bó hṡiġṡn dóib dul ṗá ṗinginn don ṗrionnra .i. deiċ bronnta ir in mbarúntaċt, ⁊ bá hirin céd ṗinginn cloinne cair.

Coccaḋ eittir iarla dṡrmuṁan (ġearóid mac Semair mic Sṡain) ⁊ Mac muirir ciarraiġe .i. tomar mac emainn mic tomair, baile mic an ċaim do ġabáil lá ran iarla ṗor Mac muirir. An tabb ócc ó dtórna do ḋul i rann an iarla, ⁊ a ṁarbaḋ i ndorur leice ṗnáṁa durċar ṗiléir iar ndul don iarla imón mbaile, ⁊ muna dearntaoí dulc ṡtorra, acht oiḋeaḋ an abbaiḋ íṡin ro baḋ lór a ṁéd dearbaiḋ. Ro marbaḋ dna, ⁊ ro báitheaḋ rochaiḋe do ṁuintir mic muirir irin ló ċédna. Bátar athaiḋ aṁlaiḋ rin hi ccoccaḋ ṗri aroile

written ṡciulanġ, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

[x] *Merciless*, míoṫuiccriġ, literally, "inconsiderate." The word tuigreanaċ is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

[y] *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguised from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

[z] *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note [b], under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

[a] *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless[x] body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell[y] and Eatherlach[z].

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute[a] paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice[b] of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim[c] from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney[d] went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned[e] on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

[b] *Mac Maurice, anglice* Fitzmaurice.

[c] *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, i. e. *Villa filii Curvi*, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.

[d] *Odorney.*—This is more usually called Mainistir ó d-Tórna, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

[e] *Killed and drowned.*—An English writer would say, "were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood."

co ndeapnrat ríd ro dedid, ⁊ ro hairiccead baile mic an ċaim, ⁊ a braiġde do mac muirir, ⁊ nuiṁir diriṁe do bó ṫáinṫib ⁊ groiġib.

Aod ócc mac Aoda mic Sfain buide még maṫġaṁna do dol ar riubal ar ṁuintir Mhég maṫġaṁna, ⁊ Mag maṫġaṁna fein do brisiṫ fair .i. Art mac briain na muiċeirġe, mic Remainn, mic glairne ⁊ Aod do ṁarbad lá Mág maṫġaṁna, ⁊ lá a ṁuintir, ⁊ ar ruaill ma ro baoí do ċlandaib na ccoillad ina rsiṁsr a coṁmór do éċt ar a inṁe fein, ⁊ nír bó cudroma a ainm ⁊ a iomrad, ⁊ ainm an tí lar a ttorċair.

Rella iongnáṫ do artrugad i noirdsr irin céidṁí do ġsiṁread, ⁊ crom rtuag uircrom ionbogha eirte aṁail ṡaiġnén ṡolurta, nó roillriġsd a dealrad an talaṁ ina huirṫimċeall, ⁊ an ṡirmament etirbuar, occur atcsr an rélla hírin in gac ionad i niarṫar eorpa gur ro iongantaiġrsṫ cáċ hi ccoitċinne í.

Sémur mac muirir do bsiṫ irin ṡṡraine beór an bliadain ri.

AOIS CRIOST, 1578.

Aoir Criort, mile, cúicc cétt, Sschtṁoccat, ahoċt.

Mac uí néill .i. enri mac toirrdealbaiġ luiniġ mic neill ċonallaiġ, mic airt mic cuinn do dul rluacch hi ttír conaill ar mac uí ġallċubair .i. Maolcaba mac caṫaoír mic ttoirdealbhaiġ óig. Iar nimṫeċt dá rlóċċ uada do cruinniuccad creaċ, ⁊ do arccain an baile do rala mac uí ġallċubair alla imuiġ don baile an tan rin, ⁊ ro ionnraiġ an tócc macaeṁ iar na ṡaġbail in uathad rluaġ, ⁊ ní tard anacal ndó, acht a ċloidṁead gan ċoiccill, ⁊ a airleaċ ar an laṫair rin. Bá ṡsir deoġanchaib ná tiagdaoír an turur rin.

Mácc ṡlannchaid ṡartraiġe décc .i. caṫal dub mac ṡsradhaiġ, ⁊ a mac caṫal ócc do ġabail a ionaidh.

[f] *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

[g] *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

[h] *Maelcava.*—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcan, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Dombnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared[f] with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice[g], remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava[h], son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from 572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

O bhroin (Taddcc ócc) déce iar ṡíndadaid, ⁊ o bhroin do ġairm do dúnlaṅg mac emainn uí bhroin.

[1] *Teige Oge.*—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importancee, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioch Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an Iubhrach, i.e. the yew-land; he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P.P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Oge[i]) died at an advanced age; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the Leabhar Branach, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account:

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and required by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and plesant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimblefull.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

O Duibḡinnáin cille ponain (Dolb mac Dubṫaiḡ) ollaṁ ua noilealla raoí ṡinchaiḋ ṡi tiḡe aoiḋṡ coiṫcinn congaiṗiḡe, ṡi ṗuilbiṗ, poingṫe poaḡallṁa déc, ⁊ a ṁac maolmuiṗe do ḡabail a ionaiḋ.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitz-Gerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dieing, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he marriet Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudly Colclough of Mucurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esqre, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Prodistant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dieing, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complyed with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dieing long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuators to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a thronged[l] house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent[k], and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counseller Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskin and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mantion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from Maoileachlann Dub O'Broin of Baile an e-Phéibe (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruḋraiġe óc mac Ruḋraiġe caoíc, mic conaill uí ṁoṙḋa do ṫuitim lá briain óg mac briain meic giollapatraicc. Ḃá hé an ruḋraiġe rin cṙṅo ꝓoġlaḋ, ⁊ ḋíbṙccaċ ḟṙ nEireann ina ṙiṁṙ, ⁊ nir ḃó mṙṅmarc lá neaċ aén eṙcoṙ do ċaiṫṙṁ i nacċaiḋ na coṙona go cṙṅn athaiḋ dia éiri.

Riaṙuṙ buitiléṙ mac Semaiṙ mic emainn méc Riaraiṙ déc. Ḃá do ṫeann-maiṫiḃ gall muṁan eiriḋe.

O ceallaċáin do ḃathaḋ in aḃainn ṁóiṙ .i. ceallaċán mac conċoḃaiṙ, mic donnchaiḋ mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ, ⁊ bá dainiṁ a ḋaiṫe ro imtiġ riariú ro ċaith bliaḋain iomlán i naireaċar a aṫarḋa etir ḃár a ṙṙnaṫar ⁊ a ḃáṫaḋ ṙṙn; Mac an Ṙriora uí ċeallaċáin doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. conċoḃar na cairrcce, mac diarmata mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ, mic uaiṫne mic caṫaoír.

Sláine inġean toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ déc. Ḃṙn riḋe ḃriain mic donnchaiḋ ḃacaiġ, mic murchaiḋ ċaoíc mic briain méc maṫgamna, bṙn do ċaiṫ a haimṙir gan imdearccaḋ go bruair bár iar ṙṙndataiḋ.

Síoda mac ṁeccon, mic Síoda, mic meccon, mic Síoda, tanairte an taoiḃe ṫoir do cloinn cuiléin do ṁarḃaḋ ar ṙliaḃ eaċtġe acc toraiġeċt ar ṗuadan creiċe ar cṙṅṫirn cloinne Riocaird.

O hṙṅḋin Ruaiḋri an doire mac ꝓloinn, mic concoḃaiṙ, mic ꝓloinn do écc, ṙṙn co mbuaiḋ neiniġ ⁊ nṙṅgnaṁa ó ṫuirdin go a ṫogairm, Mac a ḋearḃraṫar doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. Eoġan manntaċ mac Emainn.

Maoíliṙ mac uateiṙ, mic Sṙain, mic maoiliṙ a búrc, Siṙriam ċonntae maiġe eó do ṁarḃaḋ i ccairléin na helle ar ionḋraiġiḋ aiḋċe lé na ḃraṫair

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brenan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June, 1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrick. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore[l]; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i.e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle[m], in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

[l] *Thronged*, conġáiṙiġe.—The word conġáiṙ denotes "a company," and conġáiṙeać, "having companies, troops, or followers.

[k] *Eloquent*, ṙoiṁġée.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote "eloquent," and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

[l] *Avonmore*, aḃainn ṁóṙ, i.e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

[m] *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.ı. lé hemann, mac tomáir an maċaire, mic maoilir tre iomformat focail oireaċtair do rala ſtorra an lá riar an adhaiḋ rin.

Liaṫdruim ṁuintire heolair do ġabáil lé cairtin Saxanaċ do ṁuintir niculair maulbi ar ua ruairc i nearraċ na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ druim da eṫiar do bríreaḋ lá hua ruairc, brian, mac briain, mic eoġain. Liaṫdruim iarorṁ drácchbáil lá gallaiḃ aġ cloinn taiḋcc uí ruairc, ⁊ an baile ceadna do ġabáil lá hua ruairc gar bſcc iar rin do cſo gall ⁊ do nſiṁċſt ċloinne taiḋg.

Ardiurtir na hEireann .ı. Sir hanrii Sidnei do ḋol go Saxoiḃ .ı. fo raṁain, ⁊ cairtin maulbi do ḋol lair, ⁊ uilliam drurrie ina ionad .ı. an Prerident baoí or cſno dá ċoíccead muman. Rucc trá an iurtir iarla cloinne Riocairtt lair .ı. Riocard mac uillicc, mic Riocaird mic uillicc, ⁊ a mac uilliam búrc dia ttaḃairt ar cumar coṁairle Saxan.

Iarla cille dara, gearoid, mac gearoid (baí hi faxoiḃ frí ré adó nó a trí do bliaḋnaiḃ roiṁe rin fo rert) do éſcc in éirinn fó nodlaicc mór.

Tomar, mac Pattraicc, mic oiliuéir Ploingcéd tiġearna luccmaigh do ṁarbaḋ lá Mag maṫġaṁna .ı. lá hart mac briain na moiċéirġe mic Remainn, mic glairne.

Seinearccal na conntae riaḃċa ar ndénaṁ coinne ċeilcce lé Piacha mac Aoḋa, mic Remainn, mic Sſain, o ġlſnn maoiluġra. Ro fſr lá Piacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

[n] *The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

[o] *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

[p] *Fiagh, the son of Hugh.* — Spenser, after *guessing* that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of of Ranelagh, at this period:

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before[a].

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach[o] invited Fiagh[p], the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John[q] [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure[r], to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Ballinecor, drew unto him many theeves and outlawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opinion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note [t], under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

[q] *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John.*—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duald Mac Firbis and the Leabhar Branach.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

[r] *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

imorro gur ab do ċum ċelcce ro innill an Seinsrccal an ċoinne ísin, ⁊ ro innill riuṁ celcc ele ina urċoṁair riuṁ go ro marbaḋ céd do ġillib ócca ⁊ durraḋaib na conntae riabċa lá Fiacha don ċur rin cénmoṫá daorccar fluacch.

Brian mac caṫaoir ċaoṁánaicch, mic airt, mic diarmatta laiṁderce do écc.

Sean mac doṁnaill, mic tomair, mic taiḋcc mécc flannchaḋa ollaṁ iarla dsrmuṁan lé brisiṫsiṁnur décc. Ní baoí dna mac brisiṫsman tuaiṫe i neirinn an tan rin rob fsrr treaḃaire ⁊ tiġsdar inár.

IARla cloinde Riocaird illaiṁ beór illondaind.

AOIS CRIOST, 1579.

Aoír Criort, mile, cuicc cett, Sechtmoġatt, anaoi.

Doṁnall mac conċobair mic toirrdealbaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrdealbaiġ, mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ uí briain décc iar ccaitsiṁ cóicc mbliaḋan fsrccatt dia aoír iar fsrccatt dia aoír iar feirccliġi ḟoda, iar naiṫriġe ionṁoltu, iar mbuaiḋ ó doṁan ⁊ ó daoínib, ⁊ a aḋnacal co nonóir ⁊ co nairmiḋin i mainirtir innri ⁊ a ṁac toirrdealbaċ do oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ. Conaḋ dṗoraiṫṁsc a báir atrubradh

Míle cúicc ced ciallda an roair,
feaṫt ndeiċ, oct mbliaḋna, ir bliaḋain
ó bár doṁnaill nar dam loct,
gur toirling mac dé i ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

[s] On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note [j], under the year 1570:

"This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputie of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mullmurry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines of the three septes of Clandonills, her Matie's galloglas, for every of them and theire said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Matie's pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Matie, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enterteynment of her Matie's said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynuall fydelytie, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septs of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London[5].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed:

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Matie and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be contynued, doth covenaunt and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Matie's Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Matie, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Matie, her heires or successours: provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auncyent use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Matie's army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Matie's gal-

Onóra ingin donnchaid, mic conchobair, mic toirrdealbaig, mic taidhcc uí briain décc. Sccél mór illsiú mogha iridhe.

Sir eduard Phitun tresenesr décc.

Rolont urtar mac tomair, mic Ridhsiard décc.

Aodh, mac Sain, mic Rémainn, mic Sain, mic aodha, mic domhnaill glair décc. Bá heridhe rinnfear gaibhle Raghnaill, ⁊ tighearna glinnemaoilughra coghtóir ⁊ cheachtóir a comharran gall, ⁊ gaoidhel.

O Sénaraigh diarmaitt riabhach, mac diarmatta, mic uilliam, mic Sain buidhe ⁊ Mac a dearbhrathar, uilliam, mac an giolla duibh, mic diarmata do chomhtuitim re roile i cceilcc do rónadh lá hua reachnaraigh for cionn uilliam hi ccomhrochraibh árda maoldubháin. Do rochair uilliam fó chédóir. Gid é ó reachnaraigh ro chréchtnaicceadh eridhe, ⁊ ro écc gar uair iar rin.

O reachnaraigh do gairm iarom do Sían mac an giolla duibh.

Toirrdealbhach na coirri croinn, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaidh, mic toirrdealbaigh, mic Ruaidhri mec ruibhne, do tuitim lá brian ballach, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaidh, mic briain mhec ruibhne i ndorar corcaighe.

Cartín malbí do thoidheacht i néirinn maille lé tiodhlaicthibh móra ón bPrionnsa.

Brian na mbarrócc, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaidh mec ruibhne dearbhrathair don toirrdealbhach réimháite décc.

Semur, mac muirir duibh, mic Sain, mic tomair, mic an iarla do theacht ar in fhrainc, ⁊ adberthí a thocht loingsi ba líonmhaire ná mar tháinic. Bá hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem[s] severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Maties privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Maties behaulfe; and unto the iiii[th] of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt theire seales and signes manuell. Dated the vii[th] of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

[t] *Warlike opponent.*—He was the father of the celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent[t] and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv[u], son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain[v]. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforenamed Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France[x]; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country, nearly as far as the River Shannon.

[u] *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

[v] *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuane, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

[x] *Returned from France.*—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

ro gab port i noilén in óir lá taob daingin í ċúir i ccíarraiġe. Baí iarla Dsrṁuṁan i ffoslongport i ccuillfnn ó ccuanaċ acc tionnrccnatt cairléin do ḋénaṁ, ⁊ do ċóiḋ fo ṫuarusccbáil an coblaiġ sin do ċualaiḋ do ṫoċt i ccíarraiġe. Táinicc beós i ccomḋail an coblaiġ ceona aro marusccál dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan, Artúr cartes a ċomainm, ⁊ maiġistir dáuid, ⁊ a mbaoí do ṁuintir na banriogna uile isin muṁain. Tangatar ann dna braiṫre an iarla Dsrṁuṁan .i. dá ṁac ócca Shémuis, mic Sfain, mic tomáis .i. Sfan, ⁊ Sémus ócc, ⁊ ro baí cuid dóibṡide a ttarraing Shémais mic muiris, ⁊ tuccsat ionnsaicchiḋ oiḋċe ar an marusccál, ⁊ ar ṁaiġistir dauid i ttraiġli, ⁊ ro dícfnnaitt leó iatt ar a ccoilciḃ codalta, ⁊ ar a lfstoiḃ liġe. Tuccsat iarom Semus i ttír ⁊ do ċóḋar diblímiḃ fo ċoiltiḃ na claonglaisi, ⁊ na coilleaḋ móire. Luiḋ Semus fos a ċéd eaċtra iar ttreaċt i ttír ar na coiltiḃ sin go líon a ṁarcaċ ⁊ a troiġṫeaċ duslár ó cconaill gaḃra, ⁊ tré ċloinn uilliam, ⁊ ro ġaḃratt acc orccain gaċ ionaid gur a rangatar. Ro gaḃrat an tír acc tfcclamaḋh, ⁊ acc tionol ina niarṁóireaċt. Táinic ann céduis clann uilliam búrc, mic emainn .i. Teróitt ⁊ uillecc, ⁊ ro ċuir teróitt teaċta i ttuait aéra gréine dá ḟoccra do ṁac uí briain ara, teaċt do ṫorand an

nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc. 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

[y] *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's Annals he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

[z] *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Couch, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Corcaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

[a] *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Coonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case[y]. He landed at Oilen-an-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis[z], in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach[a], where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David[b], and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them[c] while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise[d] and Coill-mhor[e]. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William[f]; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along[g]. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine[h], summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

[b] *Master David.*—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullevan Beare calls him "Daversius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

[c] *Beheaded them.*—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Muskerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium!*" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

[d] *Claenghlaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

[e] *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coill-mor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

[f] *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

[g] *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

[h] *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

tréṫura ar an tír, ⁊ ro ċuir mac uí Briain buiḋín ġallócclaċ, ⁊ ríomanaċ go tírróitt. Ro línrat iarraṁ lorcc na laoċḃuiḋne conur ṫárrattar Sémur iar mbíṫ na ċoṁnaiḋe for a ccionn i ccoill ċliaṫaiṫ diaṁair. Ro ṗiġṡó iomairreacc etir na cumarcc ḃuiḋniḃ íṙin, ⁊ ro haimṙṡó remur go hindell dirreaċ durcor do ṗeilér hi ṗṗorṗolaṁ a ċleiḃ ⁊ a compair gur bó daṁna oiḋeaḋa ḋó. Ar a aoí ro ṗraoíneaḋ lair ar triaṫḃuiḋniḃ na torraiġeaċta. Do ṗónaḋ eċt mór ann ṙin uair ro marḃaḋ tereoitt abúrc, ⁊ baoí raiṫ iarla doiḋre ran óiccmíliḋ ṙin, ar ċroḋaċt, ar ċínḋar ṗṡóna ar ṗoġlaim bérla ⁊ bérccna. Ní cian ón caṫlaṫair do ċuaiḋ Semar mac muirir an traṫ taimicc anṗṗainne écca da ionnraiġiḋ, ⁊ do róine a ṫiomna lé bṡgán briaṫar, ⁊ ro aiṫin dia ṙainṁuintir a díċínḋaḋ ar na raġḃaitṫir a earccairḋe lé a aiṫne, nó ṗé a oirleaċ é.

Ḃá hann baoí aṙdiurṫir na hEṙeann Sir uilliam drurṙe in ionḃaiḋ ṙin i ccorcaiġ ṁóir muṁan. Iarla ċille darra, ⁊ Sir nicular maulbi co na roċraite ina ṗarraḋ ann ṙin. Tucrat ṙiḋe aġhaiḋ ar ċonntae luimnicch co ro ġaḃrat longṗort i ccoṁroċraiḃ cille mo ċeallócc. Tánaic iarla dírmuṁan ina ecínn annṙin, ⁊ baoí acca ċor hi cceill co ná baoí cuid dó ṗéin a ttarṙaincc Sémair mic muirir, na ḃeór a míġníoṁ dá ndearnṙatt a ḃraiṫṙe, ⁊ do rad a aon ṁac oiḋṙeaċta don iurtir a ngioll lé tairirreaċt ⁊ lé coṁall do ċorróin traxan. Ro tinġellaḋ don iarla gaṅ a ṫír do ṁilleaḋ ní baḋ mó, ⁊ gé ro gealladh ní ro coṁaillṡó, óir do díolaiṫṙiccheaḋ a ḋaoíne ⁊ a innile. Ro loirccead a arḃar ⁊ a ṗoirccenṡṁ.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

[i] *Mac-I-Brien-Ara.*—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

[k] *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

[l] *To cut off his head.*—O'Daly says, c. 22, that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Ara[i], to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill[k], and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head[l] [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

"Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat."

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro ḟaoiḋ iarṁ an iúrṫir on ccampa ṡin ċille mo ċeallócc, a trí nó a cṡṫair do ċaṗtínib co ccṡiṫṗib céḋaib do ṗaiġḋiuiṗib ġallda ⁊ ġaoiḋelċa do ċuaṗtuccaḋ na coillib móire dur an ḟṗuiġḃittir ḋṗonġ éiccin dia ṡṗccaiṗdibh. Do ṗala ṡtorra ⁊ clann ócc iarla dṡṗmuṁan .i. Sṡan ⁊ Semur ócc, aġ ġort na tiobṗatt, ⁊ ro ṗiġṡḃ iorġal ainttṗeannda ṡtorra co ro ṗṗaoíneaḋ ḟor ṁuintir an iurtir, ⁊ co ro marḃaḋ ḋṗiúṗ dia ccaiṗtínib .i. caṗtín hoiṗibṡṗt, caṗtin úṗtaṗ, ⁊ caṗtín ṡṗṗiṗ go ttṗíḃ céḋaibh amaille ṗṗiu, ⁊ téṗnatṫaṗ ṡcceólanġa uaṫa ġur an ccampa. Rucc an iurtir a ċampa iaṗaṁ go bél aṫa na nḋéiṗe i ccṡiṗtmṡḃón cliú ṁáil mic uġaine, ⁊ ro ġaḃ ġalar a écca an iurtir, ⁊ ro ḟáccaiḃ caṗtin maulbi le haccaiḃ coccaiḃ ġeaṗaltaċ, ⁊ ṗuccaḋ an iurtir i ccaṗṗatt co poṗtlaiṗġe co ḟṗuaiṗ báṗ ann' ṡin, ⁊ bá hé iurtir do toccaḋ ina ionat i ccúiṗt aṫa cliaṫ duine uaṗal do ṁuintir na bainṗíoġna taimc anoir iṗin tṗeaċtṁain ṡin ḟéin .i. Sir uilliam Pellham do coiṁéd cṗiċe bṗíġ ⁊ miḋe ⁊ ḟine ġall·aṗ clandaib nell ⁊ aṗ ġaoiḋealaiḃ lṡiṫe cuinn, ⁊ laiġṡn an ccṡin nó biaḋ an iurtir ṡin ro écc, ⁊ caṗtín maulbi acc míniuccaḋ muiṁneaċ. Tánaic tṗa iarla uṗmuṁan i nEṗinn iṗin tṗeċtmain cedna, iaṗ mbṡiṫ trí bliaḋna toiṗ ṡiaṗ an tan ṡin.

Iomṫuṗa caṗtin maulbi, tanicc co luimneaċ iaṗ nécc an iurtir daṫnuaḋuccaḋ a aṗmala, ⁊ dṗaġail ḃíḋ dia ḃuannadhaiḃ, ⁊ do ċóiḋ aṗiḋe go hṡṗġebtene, ⁊ bá hé an láíṡin tangatṫaṗ clann ócc iarla deaṗmuṁan diaṗṗaiḋ gona nó gaḃala i cconntae luimniġ, ⁊ taṗla iatt ⁊ an caṗtín tul i ttul gé ro ḟéḋṗat a ṡeaċna, ⁊ a iomġaḃail. Ro ṗiġeaḋ ócaindṡṗ cṗoḋa ṡtorra. Ro ṗṗṡṗtlaḋ, ⁊ a iomġaḃail. Ro ṗiġeaḋ ṡcaindṡṗ cṗoḋa ṡtorra. Ro ṗṗṡṗt-

soon after died of joy: "unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit."

[m] *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.—See note [e], p. 1715, *supra*.

[n] *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O'Sullevan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

[o] *Captain Spris.*—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

"Ioannes Desmonius Comitis frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt intercepit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor[m], and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobrad[n]; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris[o], together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise[p], which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine[q], and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council[r] of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond[s] returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

[p] *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

[q] *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note [t], under 1570.

[r] *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

[s] *The Earl of Ormond.*—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

laḋ, ⁊ ro fhiocóileaḋ an fluaġ gaoiḋealaċ lá muintir an captin go ro fhaoíneaḋ forra fó ḋeóiḋ go ro marbaḋh tomar, mac Sláin óicc, mic Sláin, mic tomair, mic an iarla, ⁊ eoccan mac emainn óicc mic emainn, mic toirrḋealbaiġ mec fitiġ go nduinġ móir do conraplaiḃ cloinne fitiġ, ⁊ co ro ċaiḋe do ṁuintir cloinne an iarla a maille friú. Ro faccḃaḋ éadala aiḋble airm, ⁊ éideaḋ ag muintir an captín don ċur rin. Ḃá acc an aonaċ mbícc ro ficcíḋ an iorġal ſín. Ḃaoí an captin iarraṁ a ngar dó reaċtmain in ear gebtine, ⁊ gearaltaiġ ar gaċ laé ag geallaḋ buailte do ṫaḃairt dó, ⁊ ní ro ċoṁaillfiot indrin. Ro bhíreaḋ mainistir an ḃaile lar an ccaptin, ⁊ tiid ar rin co háṫ dara, ⁊ baoí annraiḋe acc cinnrucċaḋ na ccoṁarran co ttánaic an iustir nua uilliam Pellham, ⁊ iarla cille dara, ⁊ iarla úrmuṁan dia ninteaḋ, ⁊ ro gabrat uile longfort i cconallcoiḃ. Ní táinicc iarla dhrmuṁan ina ccinnt don ċur rin, uair ro dianṁilleaḋ a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ ro háḋḃailfcfiorad a haittreaḃa iar ná ṫinġeallaḋ dó reṁe rin gan a milleaḋ idir. O do deaċaiḋ an tiarla i mbáiḋ a ḃráiṫreaċ ari coṁairle ro ċinnfiot goill a mbardaḋa dhragbáil ina bailtiḃ .i. loċ gair an rat ṁór, Cairlén muiririn, Aṫ dara, ⁊ cill mo ċeallócc, ⁊ iatt fin do ḋol dia ttiġiḃ iarom. Ar a aoí rin tra nír ḃó róinṁeaċ don tír uile o tá luaċair deadhaiḋ co riuir, ⁊ o ċíno feaḃratt co rionainn, uair gaċ port, gaċ baile, gaċ arḃar gaċ aitiuccaḋ gur a ran-

[t] *Irish army*, an fluaġ gaoiḋealaċ. This should be an fluaġ gearaltaċ, or the Geraldine army.

[u] *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

"The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva" [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], "he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army[t] were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag[u]. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him[v]; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair[x], Rath-mor[y], Caislen Muirisin[z], Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh[a] to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad[b] to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

[v] *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

[x] *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See note [p], under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

[y] *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

[z] *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

[a] *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slievelogher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

[b] *Ceann-Feabhrad.*—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

gattar clann an iarla ſtorra rin ro gabrat gá mbloḋaḋh gá mbrirſḋ, gá nḋóḋ, ⁊ gá ndianlorccaḋ ar uaṁan gall dia naitreḃaiḃ, gaċ tſġ, gaċ tſġḋair, gaċ ríocc gaċ rtaca gur a rangadar goill do radrat an midiaċ ceḋna forra ar ulca le gearalṫaċoiḃ. Ro ráccbaḋ an tír ſtorra de riḋe ina haon ċlár coiṁrſiḋ, gan ioṫ, gan ḟoirceanſṁ. Do taod iarraṁ larla dſrmuṁan co na braiṫriḃ, ⁊ gur an lion ar lia ro ḟéḋrat do ċreaċlorccaḋ Róirteaċ ⁊ barraċ in uiḃ liaṫáin, ⁊ in uíḃ maccaille. Ro ruidiccheaḋ longport leó lé hacchaiḋ Eoċuille co ro gabaḋ an baile leó ró ḋeóiḋ. Rob iomḋa tra eḋala ⁊ iolṁaoíne an baile íṙin. Ro croitheaḋ lá gearaltachaiḃ ina ḟruairriot do ṁaiṫſr ann genmoṫá an ro ċuirriot cſnḋaiġṫe ⁊ buirgſiriġ an baile dia nór ⁊ dia nairgſḋ in arṫraiġiḃ uaṫa ria ngabáil an baile. Rob iomḋa boċt dinnim dſroil do ċóiḋh i roṁaoín ⁊ i raiḋḃrſr lá héḋáil an baile íṙin. Do radaḋh múr tar grian an baile lá gearaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ ro briric a ċúirte, ⁊ a cairteóil, a ċuṁdaiġṫe cloċ ⁊ cláraḋ, co nár bó hionaittreaba é go cſnḋ ree iar rin. Bá im nodlaicc mór do ḟonnraḋ do rónaḋ indro.

Sluaicċeaḋ cſnḋair riḋna lá hiarla urmuṁan irin treaċtmain ceḋna i ngearaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ ráinicc gur an ccairlén nua co rucc lair gaċ ní ar a rucc dinnilib ⁊ dairnéir an tíre, ⁊ roair tara air gan troid gan taċar, uair baoí an tiarla co na braiṫriḃ i cciarraiġe an tan rin.

Conall buiḋe mac giollapattraicc mic riarair uí ṁoḋa do ṁarḃaḋh i mbiorra i nóúthaiġ ele, ⁊ dob ferde a ṁarḃaḋ, uair ar doroccain an baile do ḋeaċaiḋ.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, *a*, *b*, and fol. 237, *a*, *a*; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

[c] *Hy-Liathain.*—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, confirmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, "the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede." The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain[c] and Hy-Macaille[d]. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting[e] such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle[f], whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better[g] that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

[d] *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

[e] *Excepting.*—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting ma ffuaipiot and ann, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

[f] *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

[g] *It was better*, bob ṡṁe a marbad. This

Oiluéṗur ṗuaḋ, mac Sláin na bínne mic Sláin ṗuaiḋ, mic Sláin na ḟṗiacal déec.

Iarla cloinne Riocaṗd beór hi Saxoiḃ an bliaḋainṗi.

AOIS CRIOST, 1580.

Aoiṗ Cṗiorṫ, mile, cuicc ceḋ, oċtmoġatt.

Conċoḃaṗ, mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċoḃaiṗ, mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ uí ḃṗiain, iarla tuaḋmuṁan ṗob eiṗiḋe céḋ ṁac do ġiol coṗbmaic ċaiṗ do ṗuiḋ i náit a aṫaṗ óṗ cuiḋ ġleaċta luiġḋeċ minḋ don muṁain, ṗoṗaṗ do ṫaṗṗainġ, ⁊ do ṫṗeóraiġ oṗlaṁuṗ a aṫaṗḋa a laṁaiḃ ṗinnṗeaṗ do ṗéiṗ ṗiaġla ⁊ ṗeċta ⁊ oṗdaiġṫe Ṗṗionnṗ Saxan, do écc in inmḟḋon a aoiṗi iaṗ ccaiṫḟṁ lḟiṫbliaḋna, ⁊ ċóicc mbliaḋan cṫṗaċatt ó a ġlin go a écc, dá ḃliaḋain aṗ ṗiċiṫ go lḟiṫ diḃṗiḋe in aiṗdeḟnduṗ a ṗine ⁊ hi ccodnaċuṗ a ċlannmaicne aṁail ḋeaṗḃaṗ an ṗann

Ṗiċe ḃliaḋain do ḃí ṗo
ip cúicc lḟiṫ bliaḋna lána
ina iarla aṗ ṗonn aḋaṗ
ġṗianġa maṗ ċonn conċoḃaṗ.

An conċoḃaṗ íṗin daḋnacal i mainiṗtiṗ innṗi, ⁊ a ṁac donnchaḋ doiṗdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Mac uilliam búṗc Sláin, mac oiluepaiṗ, mic Sláin, ṗíṗ toiṗbṗiṫaċ tṗom conáiġ láṗ an ṗṗeaṗṗ ṗíṫ ná ṗoċoccaḋ, ⁊ nó ċonccnaḋ do ġnáṫ láṗ an bṗṗionnṗa do écc ⁊ Riṗdeaṗd an iaṗainn, mac emainn, mic uilliec dia oiṗdneaḋ ṗín gan ceatt don Ṗṗionnṗa in ionad Sláin.

Mac uí ḋoṁnaill caṫḃaṗṗ, mac Maġnuṗa, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aoḋa ṗuaiḋ tanaiṗi cenél cconaill, ṗaoí deaṗlaicṫeaċ duaṗṁóṗ deiġeiniġ, lṅdán deóraḋ,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do ṁaṗḃaḋ i mḋiorra i ndueáiġ Éile, aṁail ṗuill a ḋṗoiċġníoṁ, uair ir d'orgain an baile do ṫáinig, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

[h] *Son of Turlough.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh."

[i] *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

[k] *Junior.*—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough[h] O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meann[i], a junior[k] branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves:

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar[l],
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Donough, was installed[m] in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

[l] *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47.

[m] *Was installed*, ᴅᴏᴩᴅᴏᴎᴇᴀᴅ.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

⁊ dá ṁrccol tuairceirt Éireann déc ina baile fín .i. an ṡgarbh ḟolar an 15 doctober, ⁊ a adnacal i ndún na ngall.

O Beirn taidhc óc, mac taidhc, mic cairpri, mic maoileachlainn, mac Liṡgintt lán oirdearc a ciuil ⁊ i ccanóin do écc, ⁊ a adnacal i noilfinn, ⁊ a dearbhrathair cairpre do ġabail a ionaid.

Mac ṁic donnchaid tíre hoilella .i. Maolruanaid, mac cathail, mic eoġain riadhaiġe fuileach forbhaoileach, miata lé naṁait, connalbaiġ lé carait do écc.

Taidhc riabach, mac eoġain, mic conchobair, mic taidhc uí dubda do écc.

Domnall, mac taidhc, mic conchobair, uí briain décc, ⁊ a adnacal i mainistir innri.

Eoġan mac tuathail bailb uí ġallchubair dhscanach ráth both do écc an. 22. lá do ṁi october.

Mac még eochaccain Rorra, mac conla, mic conchobair, mic laiġne do ṁarbadh go míoġaolṁar lá a dearbhrathair .i. lá brian. Rob ionġnadh laiġṡtt cheneóil ṡiachach dhrinsgar, ⁊ nách raibe Rorra acht na uaral, ⁊ urṁór ḟsr nÉireann accá eccaoíne. Ro ġabadh dna athair na cloinne sin lár an iurtir fo dáiġ atbhirti co mbaoí cuitt dóroṁ isin ṡfringail sin a cloinne.

Semur óc, mac Semair, mic Sgain, mic tomair iarla do dol do dhuim a dibhirsce diarraidh chrice i murcharaġe, ⁊ corbmac, mac taidhc, mic corbmaic óicc mic corbmaiç, mic taidhc meg cartaiġ (tiġearna an tire) do bhit co líon a ṡocraidhe i naon ṁaiġin ar a cionn an adhaid sin. Ro hairnsideadh do ṡide Semur do dol tairis isin tír. Do cóid iaraṁ corbmac in ionad erdalta in ro ba dóiġ lair Semur dia ṡaiġid, ⁊ fó ġeibh Semur co creic

[n] *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

[o] *How small.*—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that "he had given peace to the King's Lieutenant."—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then "but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger." —*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

[p] *Cormac, the son of Teige.*—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas[n], on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small[o] the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige[p], son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comitis frater Muskeroyam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit, Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momoniæ, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

ċuicce ⁊ ro ionnraiġ é co ro marbaḋ ⁊ co ro muḋaiġeaḋ urṁór a ṁuintire, ⁊ ro gabaḋ Semur buḋéin, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ illaiṁ go corcaiġ. Ḃaí a ngar do ṁí irin mbaile rin, ⁊ ullmucċaḋ báir gaċ aen lá rir an ré rin aicce agá ḋénaṁ air féin, ⁊ é ag ḋénaṁ aiṫriġe ina ṗeactoib, ⁊ acc iarraiḋ maiṫme ina míġniomaiḃ. Ṫainicc rccribsno i ccsno na nee rin on Iurtir ⁊ on ccomairle ó aṫ cliaṫ co corcaiġ dia ṗorcongra for an mera an raér maċaeṁ do ṁalartnucċaḋ, ⁊ cstṗaṁna comroinnte do ḋénaṁ de, ⁊ a ṗoḋail i molṗairtiḃ. Do ṗónaḋ iarom indrin.

Semur, mac Sgain óicc, mic Sgain, mic tomair iarla do ṁarbaḋ ran ccoccaḋ ccéḋna lá tiġsrna Rorail briain, ⁊ ċairrcce ó ccoinnell .i. brian duḃ mac maṫġamna mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain duib uí briain, ⁊ ro baoí díol a aṫarḋa doiḋre irin Semur rin.

Semur, mac muirir, mic ġearoitt, mic tomair iarla do ṁarbaḋ ar an ccoccaḋ ccéḋna derċor do ṗeiler i ndorur Éóċaille.

Emann, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealbaiġ, mec ruibne a tuaṫaibh toraiġe do ḋol do ḋenaṁ creiċe for druing do na díbsrccaċaiḃ go glsno flsrcci. O donnchaḋa ⁊ mac dearbraṫar don emann rin .i. gorfraiḋ carraċ mac donnchaiḋ bacaiġ do brsiṫ for emann, ⁊ a ṁarbaḋ co mirccneaċ míoġaolṁar, ⁊ ní ḃaoí i nEirinn an adhaiḋ rin aon mac gallócclaiġ ar mó do ċsnoaiġ ḋríon, ⁊ déiccri iná an témann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillicc cnuicc tuaġ eprcop cluana fsrta déc, ⁊ rob adḃar eccaoine ina tír fsirin diṫ an dsiġṗir rin.

O Suilleḃain mór déc .i. doṁnall mac domnaill, ⁊ a ṁac (eoccan) doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Donnchaḋ, mac maoileaċlainn mec gorman mic maoileaċlainn duib do écc.

An iurtir Sir uilliam Pellham do ċor rccribeann i raxoib iar nodlaicc móir na bliaḋna ro diarraiḋ an Ambrael ⁊ ċoblaiġ na bainríoġan go niomfulancc lóin ⁊ ordanair móir do ċor co hEirinn ro daiġ gabala ina mbaoí dá mbailtib fsin ag gsraltaċoib. Ḃátta iatt rideḋ ear geibtine, baile uí ġeilea-

[q] *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

[r] *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

[s] *Tuatha Toraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor[q] to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien[r] and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Toraighe[s], went to Glenflesk[t] to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

[t] *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry. —See note [b], under the year 1524, p. 1374, *supra*.

cain, ⁊ carracc an ṗuill. Ro tionóilſiḋ mórrluaiccéaḋ ṗſr miḋe, ṗine ġall, ⁊ laiġſn, ⁊ beór ina mbaoí ró ḋliccheaḋ ó ḃoinn co comar tri nuirsce lar an lurtir, ⁊ lá hiarla urmuṁan do ḋol i nġſraltaċoiḃ im ṗéil briġde do ṗonnraḋ. Ḃá haḋḃal an trocraitte rlóiġ táṁaic iarla urmuṁan irin toiċſrtal rin, ⁊ ní ro hairirreaḋ lairiḋe co rainic co corcaiġ. Luiḋ an iurtir co líon a ṫionoil co luimneaċ ⁊ ġer bó ríon aḋuair, ſrrċaiḋe ann an tan rin, ní ro airir cenmoṫá aoin treaċtmain acc aṫnuaḋuccaḋ ainnala ⁊ bíḋ ḋia raiġḋiuirib irin maiġin rin. Luiḋ arriḋe riar ḋear don ḋſr bicc, ⁊ don máiġ maiġriġ ḋo ro ġab longport i cconallcoiḃ. Ro léicc rceiṁeltta rccaoilte uaḋa ġur an ccoill ṁóir go coillciḃ claonglairi, ⁊ co droiḃelaiḃ delcce. Ní ro déchaiḋ tríocaire do tren no do triuaġ ġur a rangur ann rin. Nir bó maċtaḋ ġaċ aon ba inéċta do ṁarḃaḋ, aċt ro marḃaḋ ano doill, ⁊ daoíne dſroile, Ro marḃaḋ ann mná, meic, Sceo inġſna aor ġalair, eccuinn, ⁊ aor arraiḋ. Ruccaḋ a croḋ ⁊ a cerſċa ġur an ccampa do ṗaicchiḋ an iurtír. Ro ráccbaḋ dronga dearmara do Shaxanċoibh lá luċt na cereaċ rin ina niarṁóireċt. Areaḋ ro ċinn an iurtir dol i cciarraiġe, ⁊ ro arccna co tſṁair luaċra, ⁊ luiḋ iarom co traiġlí, ⁊ do muincin rleḃe mir inġine muirſḋa mic cairſḋa. Táṁaic iarla urmuṁan ó corcaiġ co ciarraiġe i ccomḋáil an iurtir. Ḃá

[u] *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

[w] *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

[x] *Meeting of the Three Waters.*—See note [k], under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

[y] *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See note [d], under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

[z] *The salmon-full Maigue.*—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháiġ, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Ara-Cliach and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháiġ ṁall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máiġ na mart, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet maiġneaċ, i. e. "abounding in salmon," is also applicable to it.

[a] *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain[u], and Carraic-an phuill[w]. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters[x], by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag[y], and along the salmon-full Maigue[z], and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor[a], into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge[b]. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra[c], thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis[d], the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

[b] *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

[c] *Teamhair-Luachra.*—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra, was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

[d] *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievemish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Traley, and not being able to pass farther,

ḋíṗimh an ṗo ṗáccbaḋ ḋeaċaiḃ, ⁊ ḋo ḋaoíniḃ gan ṗuiliuccaḋ, gan ṗoṗḋṡiccaḋ lá meḋ a naṗtaiṗ ⁊ a nimteċta, ⁊ lá tḋiṗce bíḋ ḋon ċuṗ ṗin.

Ḃá hé ṗin ionam tangatṫaṗ coblaċ na bainṗioġna aṗ cóṗtaḋaiḃ na heṗeann, ⁊ ní ṗo gaḃṗatt ṗóṗ go ṗangatṫaṗ co cuan ṗionna ṗṗioḃġloine, ⁊ ṗo lḋiccṗḋtt a nangcaiṗe amaċ ṗoṗ an aiccen ṗo uṗcoṁaiṗ ċaiṗṗce an ṗuill gaċ noíṗeaċ. Tánaic an iuṗtiṗ ⁊ iaṗla uṗmuṁan ṗoṗ tiṗ ḋo ṗaiġhiḋ an ḃaile ceḋna co ṗo ṗuiḋiġḋḋ ḋa ċampa ḋo ṁuiṗ ⁊ ḋo ṫíṗ ṁa ṫimċell. Do ċóiḋ ḋin Siṗ niclaṗ malbi co maiṫiḃ ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt, ⁊ co nḋṗuing ḋíṗime ḋo Shaxanċoiḃ i ttuaḋmuṁain ṗó ḋáiġ ná léiccṗeaḋ anṗṗoṗlann maṗa nó tíṗe ḋo ṗaiġiḋ an luṗtiṗ an ccḋin nó biaḋ lé haġhaiḋ ġlan bailtḋḋ ġeaṗaltaċ. Dala an luṗtiṗ ṗo ṗoṗconġaiṗ ṗiḋe an toṗḋanaṗ móṗ ṗin taimicc ċuicce ḋo ṫaṗṗaing i ttiṗ ⁊ ṗo ṗuiḋiġḋḋ cóicc ġonna moṗa ṗó ċoṁaiṗ na caiṗġe ḋia caiṫeaṁ gan ċoiccill. Aṫbḋiṗṫí ġuṗ ḃó lḋṫċanóin an ġonna ba lucċa ḋibh. Ro gaḃṗatt acc ḋiuḃṗaccaḋ an ḃaile iaṗoṁ. Ní bai tṗa ó ċaṗn bṗḋiṗṗi mic ealaṫan mic nḋiḋ i niaṗṫaṗ ḋḋiṗceiṗt ċóicciḋ cloinne ḋeiṗcctine, go cnoc mḋṗiúil i cconnaċtaiḃ, ḋiaṁaiṗ, na ḋṗoiḃel, ṗán, ná ṗoiṫiṗġleant naċ clos ṗuaim, ⁊ ṗoṫṗam an oṗḋanaiṗ anaiṫmiḋ ionġnaiṫ ṗin. Ro lḋccaḋ ḋna ṗo ḋeóiḋ an lḋṫ ṗiaṗ ḋo caṗṗaicc an ṗuill ó láṗ go lán mullaċ, ⁊ ṗo ba coṁmbṗúḋ ⁊ coṁṫuitim ḋon ḃaṗḋa ⁊ ḋon ḃaile na ccḋnḋ ṗoṗṗa. Ro gaḃaḋ an baile laṗ an iuṗtiṗ, ⁊ ṗo an ṗṗi ṗé ċóicc noiḋḋe iṗin ccaṗṗaicc iaṗ na gaḃáil. Aṗeaḋ ḋo ḋeachaiḋ a ccionn na ṗée ṗin go hḋṗġeḃtine. Ot ċualatṫaṗ ḃaṗḋa ḃaile í ġeilḋḋain,

resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

[e] *Two camps.*—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigafoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigafoyle was then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Mackworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

[f] *The Rock.*—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps[e], by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock[f], to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon[g]. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas[h], the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthine[i], to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil[k] in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown[l] and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraic-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Cappaig a poill, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

[e] *Demi-cannon.*—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

[h] *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

[i] *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

[k] *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five miles to the sout-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

[l] *Unknown*, anaiṁnio, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolical description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

⁊ ſſrazeibtine all zota aḋuaṫmara an orḋanáir anaitniḋ naċ clor leó a ṙaṁail riaṁ zó rin, ro ġabrat ḟor brirſḋ a mbailtſḋ, ⁊ rainicc leó brirſḋ baile í ġeileaċain, ⁊ ní ro cuṁaingriot ſſrzeibtine do bṙirſḋ ⁊ ó nár ḟéḋrat ní ḋó arrſḋ do ronrat doirri an baile dracchbáil oḃéla orlaicṫe ḟó urċoṁair an iurtir. Do ḟóccraḋ an baile rin a mbitḋoilri don bainríoġain. Do ċóiḋ iarom an iurtir iar rin co luimneaċ, ⁊ baoí ḋá ṙiċſt la annraiḋe acc cur a rcéiri, ⁊ a mſirtin ḋe, bátṫar a gille ⁊ a eich ḟor coinnmſḋ rſċnón tuaḋmuṁan in arſtt rin. Soair tara air co hſſzeibtene im cinctiḋir ar ceind co ro caiṫ real don traṁraḋ irin mbaile rin, ⁊ ní anaḋ do ġréir, aċt acc ingrſim ⁊ ag aḋbalſccrior ġearaltaċ do ló, ⁊ doiḋċe. Ḃá don ċur rin ro báraicċſḋ lair Ḟáltaċ dúna maoilin .i. uillſcc, mac uillicc, mic uillicc mac dall riḋe ó a gſin go a ḃar an tan rin. Ro marbaḋ lair ḃeór Supélaċ cille moċua .i. Sſan, ⁊ nír bo hionmarbṫa riḋe idir ge ro baoi tuilleaḋ ar ċéḋ bliaḋain daoir. Ḃá dírim, ⁊ bá do airnſir an ro loitreat goill ⁊ gſralṫaiġ imo roile roile ir an tan ra. Do ċóiḋ an iurtir co na ġluaġ i ccíarraiġe, ⁊ ní ro airir co rainicc daingſn í ċúir. Ro lomaḋ ⁊ ro lſir rccriorraḋ lair blaḋ ṁór do ġearaltachaiḃ ⁊ do ċiarraiġe don ċur rin. Tiġ arraiḋe riarṫarrna na ccríoċ go corcaiġ, ⁊ tar a air co hſſzeibtine, ⁊ co luimneaċ. Ḃattar maiṫe muiṁneaċ (cen mo tat ġearaltaiġ) i ngiallnur occa don ċur rin .i. an barraċ mór, bſn ⁊ mac meg carṫaiġ móir, diar mac mſic muirir ciarraiġe, O Suilleaḃain beirre, Mac donnchaḋa, ⁊ mac még carṫaiġ riaḃaiġ.

Do ċuirriot coṁairle Shaxan Iurtir nua i nerinn irin ccſiḋ mí dṙoġmar .i. lorḋ grain (.i. artur). Ro ba mo eirriḋe dainm ⁊ donoir ina Sir uilliam Pellham, ar a aoi ní ṫainic i nerinn riam ar oirſt aimrire ḟrir aon ṁac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demi-culverin.

[m] *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

[n] *Property.*—Ḃitḋoilri is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called "fee-simple." It signifies "constant property."

[o] *Quartered*, or billeted.

[p] *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin*, i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

[q] *Blind from his birth*, literally, "blind from his birth to his death."

[r] *Cill-Mochua*, now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy[m] Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's property[n]. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered[o] throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin[p], i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth[q]. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua[r], i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis[s], on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough[t], and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title[u] and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

[s] *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

[t] *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

[u] *Higher title.*—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Saxanaig ba luaimnige láin airtrige, ⁊ bá huairle aitfraige, ⁊ ar mó lér éirig do fén fríbiri ina an Sir uilliam rin [v] Do ċuaiḋ riḋe go haṫ cliaṫ fo ṫuairim an iurtir rin taimicc a Saxoiḃ, ⁊ tucc an cloiḋfiṁ for a cumar, ⁊ fo imṫig fin foir iar mbrisiṫ buaḋa dia biodbaḋaiḃ.

Semur urtar, mac Rolont, mic tomair do ḃrireaḋ a ḃailteaḋ ar ngáḃail lair an ceristfiṁ ccatolica, ⁊ ar ndiúltaḋ dá Prionnra, co ro eirig coccaḋ ⁊ cindairrci le linn an iurtir (Arthur lord gran) do ṫeaċt i néirinn. Tangatar caoṁanaig, ⁊ cinnrelaig, branaig, ⁊ tuaṫalaig, gaḃal raġnaill ⁊ an mid ná ro díoḃait diarrma ó ffailge, ⁊ do laoigir i ccoḃair ⁊ i ccommbaiḋ Shemair Iurtar, gur ḃó haen clár imrisna ⁊ sraonta ó Shláine co rionainn, ⁊ ó ḃoinn co comar tri nurcce. Do ṗónaḋh forlongport lar na fogláḋaiḃ ṗéṁebertmar in iomṗoċraiḃ an trlebe ruaiḋ ⁊ glinne maoiluġra.

Sluaiccéaḋ lar an iurtir ⁊ la cartin maulbi do ḋol do rccaoíleaḋ ⁊ dírrisiḋiḋ na fforġlaḋ fforirmatta rin. Do ċualatar na dibsrccaig dáil a nanffoirlainn dia mionnraicchiḋ, ro rccaoilriot ar a ndaingniġtiḃ fo ġuaillib garḃ corra ġlinne ṁaoil uġra. Ro ṫoġ an Iurtir an drong ar mionca ro fécchaḋ ⁊ ro fromaḋ do cairtíniḃ an trloig, ⁊ do ċuir leo a hoċt, no anaoí do ḃandaoíḃ raigdiúiride do ṫúr ⁊ do ṫaircelaḋ ġlinne maoiluġra. Ruaratar a ffrisccra gan ḟuireaċ lá róirniḃ for coiṁéttra an ġleanna, co naċ mór tsrna tar a nair don ḟsdain rin, gan muḋuccaḋ, gan mórairleaċ lár an ngarraiḋ ngaoiḋelaċ. Ro marḃaḋ an carrúnaċ .i. Riotur carrun, ⁊

[v] *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

[x] *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term Iurtír, or fear iona rig.

[y] *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

[z] *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

[a] *Most trustworthy*, literally, "the oftenest tried."

[b] *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant[w], or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice[x]. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall[y], and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe[z] and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy[a] and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew[b],

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body; that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "inveniens rotulam evidentiarum," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Maiġirtir muar .ı. Seon, ⁊ Maiġirtir fṙanṙ. Ro marbaḋ ann dno dronġ do ḋaoinib uairle tainic anoir i ngárda an iurtir rin. Ro ṙáccaib an iurtir a ṙorlongṙort iar rocṫain na rccel rin dia raiġiḋ.

Tánaic coblaċ eadailleaċ do ṁuintir an Papa i mí mſḋoin an ṙoġṁair i cciarraiġe. Ro ba mó a nainm na a ttóṫaċt uair baoi dia nairdſirce cettur diamaḋ illuimneach nó i ngaillimḣ, nó i ccorcaiġ tiarṫair co ṙṙuicṙiḋe na hardbailte rin obela orlaicṫe ṙor a ccionn. Ba hann ro ġabrat ṙort occ an oilén ro ṫionnrccain Semur mac muirir do cumḋaċ an bliaḋain roirne .ı. dun an áir. Ba rſḋ ṙodearra don ċoblaċ í ṙin tocṫ i nerinn do ċongṙ-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Sonnagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerricurrihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster), and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

[c] *Master Moor.*—He was Colonel John Moor.

[d] *Master Frans.*—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor[c] (John), and Master Frans[d], with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp[e].

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir[f]. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, where he writes:

"Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes."

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrule, by whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

[e] *Left his camp.*—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

[f] *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullevan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir:

"Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

nam lá gearaltachaib iar ná cluinrin doib a mbsiṫ i nsiccsin anbail acc cornam an ċreidim ċatolicae. Do ronad tecclamad slóiġ lá hiarla urmuman .i. tomar mac Semair, mic Piarair ruaid ar a daiġ fsin, ⁊ ar daiġ a prionnra do dol do raiġid duin an oir, ⁊ na nsdailleaċ, ⁊ ní ro hanad lair co rainicc co ciarraiġe. Datsar glan ṡluaġ gearaltaċ for a ċionn ann rin, ⁊ ní tard csċtarnae aca amur for aroile. Ara aoi ċsna ro lsiccead an ċonair don iarla co ndeachaid for an ccnoc or csnn an duin, ⁊ ro ḋéċ uaḋa na raṫa ro doiṁne, ⁊ na dúnċlaid diṫoġlaiġi ro tóccaibriott na hsttáilliġ i ttimċeall an oiléin, ⁊ ro ṡgrúd ina ṁsnmain nár bó tarba dó toċar friú irin iomcuṁang i mbátar. Soair ina fritiṫing i ffritiṫrét na conaire cedna, ⁊ fo ġeib an iurtir ina coinne in uib conuill gabra, ⁊ ní ro gab toirmsrcc on iarla gan dol dréċain dúin an oir. Luid reiṁe ina uidsbaib imṫeaċta do ċloinn ṁuirir ⁊ do ċiarraiġe co ráinic i ccoṁfoccur an oiléin. Ar a aoi ní rucc a ċampa ina ġoire, no ċsiġsi dronġbuidsn dsġṡluaiġ gaċ laoí dréċain an oiléin uaḋoib. Ro claeċlaidsi aiṫirce iomda sroppa a dú ⁊ anall ⁊ ro gealladh tairireaċt friú. Tangatsar a ccairtini hi ccsno an iurtir aṁail badír riodhaiġ frir.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus."

[g] *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows:

"Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam" [*recte*, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum] "vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus intercepit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuisse Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare: ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sandero Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmoniæ, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondius. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

"Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classiarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open[g] for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island[h], he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communications[i] mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains[k] came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggereque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulminant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium."

[h] *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

[i] *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo;* but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

[k] *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho "homo imbellis." Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Do ċodar muintir an iurtir taipṗiḃ don oilén, ⁊ ro ġaḃrat ḟor marḃaḋ, ⁊ ḟor muḋucċaḋ na nſoailleaċ co ná teaṗna elaiṫeaċ do na ṡeaċt ccéo eḋáilleaċ gan aiṗleaċ aṗ an laṫair ṡin. Tárṗaiḋ éiṁ an luṗtir iomatt óir, ⁊ ionṅṁair, ⁊ gaċ ſṗnaile ele baoí lar na heaḋailleaċaiḃ. Ro múraḋ, ⁊ ro mórċlaiḋeaḋ an toilén iar ṡin lár an luṗtir ro ḋáiġ ná baḋ caṗṗacc coṫaiġṫe, ⁊ ná buḋ inneoin ḟoṗair do ḋibſiġccaċ é ní buḋ ṡíṗi. A mí nouember do ṗonaḋ indṗin. Soair an iurtir tar a air co luimneaċ ⁊ arṗiḋe hi ḟṗinegall.

O ṗuaiṗc briain, mac briain, mic eoccain do ḃſiṫ ſṗuṁal do gallaiḃ a ḟṗoġmar na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ ṗluaiccéaḋ do ḋenaṁ lá Sir niclar maulbi tar ṡionainn ṡoir do ḋol ua ṗuaiṗc. Cuiṗir ua ṗuaiṗc a ṁná, ⁊ a ṁuinteara tar muinċinn ṡleḃe an iairn, ⁊ ro ḃṗir liaṫḋṗuim ár cionn Sir niclaur. Ro haṫ cumḋaiġeaḋ an baile doṗiḋiṗi la Sir niclaur, ⁊ ro ċuir biaḋh ⁊ barda ind ar a haiṫle, ⁊ ṗillir ṗſin tar a air gan creiċ gan éċt ba ionaiṗṁe do ḋénaṁ ḋó. Ro ġaḃ ua ṗuaiṗc acc iomṗuiḋe imón mbaile co náṗ léicc aoín neaċ don ḃárda tar doiṗṗiḃ an baile amaċ iná iṡteaċ ġur ḃó hſiccſn do Shir niclaur tſét dia ḟṗoiṗiḋin go ṗucc lair iatt.

Sluaiccéaḋ lá hua ṗuaiṗc a mí nouember etir Suca ⁊ Sionann co ro

gave this character of him on his return home; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

[1] *Proceeded to kill and destroy.*—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.—See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably "in this *useful* act of severity," for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where the author writes:

"Brevi tempore interjecto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septengenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et" [rege] "Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent."

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy[1] the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen.* Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

loiſcceaḋ ⁊ co ro haiſccſiḋ laiſ na ſſiḋa, ⁊ blaḋ ṁor duiḃ maine. Sluaiġeaḋ laiſ doriḋiri in uiḃ maine a mi december co ro léſſcſiorad an tír co tinneaſnaċ laiſ, ⁊ co ro marḃaḋ lſċ banda ſaiġdeoiriḋe laiſ do ṁuintir Sir mclaiſ maulbi acc liop dá lon. Dronġ do ſíol ccoṅċobair do bſiṫ i ſſoċair uí ruairc ir in ccomnibáiḋ ſin.

Clann iarla cloinne Riocaird (Uillſcc ⁊ Sſan) do bſiṫ eiſſioḋaċ ré aroile ⁊ iad araon ſioḋaċ ſſi ġallaiḃ. Báttar dronġ do dſġḋaoínib ċloinne riocaird i mbraiġdſnur doċraċ i norlaiṁ conſtábla baile loċa riach maiġirtir ſeonſ a ainmriḋe, ſſſ ſin acca mbaoí orlaṁar ḃardaċta an ḃaile o ġaḃail an iarla ġur an tan ſin. Bá ġalar mor mſnman lá Sſan a búrc a ḃaile ⁊ a ḃraiġde do ḋol i ruḋraċur illáiṁ ġall, ġo ro ċinn ina mſnmain amur oiḋċe do taḃairt ar ḃaile loċa riaċ. Do ronaḋ lairſſiuṁ indrin. Ro ġaḃaḋ an baile laiſ, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ ġaċ aén rob ineċta dia mbaoí ann cenmoṫá an conſtárla dia ttardſam maiṫſṁ nanacail, ⁊ ro ſſcaoſl dia ḃraiġdiḃ iaraṁ IAR ná ḋenaṁ ſin lá Sſan ro ċuir a ollaṁain, ⁊ a aér taiſiri daccallaimh a ḃraṫar uillſcc dia ċuiġiḋ ſair ġoill do ṫréccean, ⁊ co ndiongnaḋſoṁ a oiġréir aṁail ro ba dír do ſoſar oíġſlir a ſinnſir do denamh ⁊ ro tiġeall dó a ṁac baoí illaimh aicce do léccaḋ dia ſaiġiḋ. Ro ġeall dó ſſiſſin liaṫdruim, oilén baile an loċa, ⁊ baile loċa riaċ a ccoṁarda ſinnſiſeaċta. Ro ġaḃ uilleacc na harccaḋa ſin. Do ċóiḋ ſſin ⁊ a ḃraṫair daon aonta in acchaiḋ ġall, ⁊ bá hé céd ní do ronſat caiſléin ċoiṁġeala ċloinne riocaird do réḃaḋ, ⁊ do roḃſiſſiḋ. Ro bſiſſiḋ leó cétur baile loċa riaċ arodorc oiſſcair an tire, ⁊ ar ſuaill má ro ſaccbaḋ leó baile ġan bſiſſiḋ ó cluain ſſſta bſénainn i noiſṫear ó nanmchaḋa co cill meic duaiċ i ttuaircert ċenél.aoḋa na heaċtġe, ⁊ ó uarán co cluain dá ḋaṁ. Do ċóiḋ tra donnchaḋ, mac murchaiḋ, mic toiſſḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain, ⁊ Maṫġamain,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

[m] *The Feadha*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

[n] *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha[m], and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lon[n]. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim[o], the Island of Baile-an-locha[p], and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge[q], and from Uaran[r] to Cluain-da-damh[s], which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

[o] *Leitrim.*—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

[p] *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

[q] *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge.*—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

[r] *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

[s] *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac toirrdealbaig, mic maedgamna, mic an fhruicc ui briain i ccomhdaid coccaid cloinne an iarla, 7 ba he maedgamain do ba tuirsca do eirig ir in ccoccad irin, 7 ar eiride do dogairm aer dibhfircce na ccrioch ccomhfoccur, 7 do geall o boirinnt go luimneach do lot 7 do lérrscrior. Acht cfna do éirgfittar urmór i mboi i ccóicceadh connacht uile irin ccoccadh rin cenmota iarla tuadhmuman .i. donnchadh mac concobair, mic donnchaidh, 7 toirrdealbach mac domhnaill, mic concobair ui briain, 7 ba heride bai na Shirriam i cconntae an clair an ionbaidh rin.

O briain déc .i. Dúnlang mac emainn. Batar a cinedh a nóibhfircc 7

[t] *Dunlang, the son of Edmond.*—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and belong to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond[t]. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A. D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Bran.
2. Donough, of the yellow hound.
3. Donnell, of the shields.
4. Donough More.
5. Dunlang of Duvcluain.

6. Ugaire.	6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.	7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge.
8. Dunlang Finn.	8. Donough.
9. Donough.	9. Rannall, *a quo* Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.	10. Philip.
11. Murrough.	11. Lorcan.
12. Philip.	12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.	13. Conor.
14. Donough.	14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.	15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.	16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.	17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.	18. John.
19. John.	19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.	20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc fogail for gallaib, ⁊ a tír ⁊ a nútaig ag gallaib béor co na fo hoirdnsib neac ina ionad.

Sían mac iarla Dhiarmuidh do bhí na fogladh airtrighe sgrádhal an tan sa ⁊ gur bó hoirdearc Sían mac Cuinn í Neill, ⁊ Semus, mac Muirisi, mic an iarla ar aoi a ccoccadh ⁊ a ccomhfuachadh fri faxoibh fo baoi a ndíol doidhe san Sían fo an tan sin. Aon do ló dia ndeachaidh an Sían reimhraite for coillibh Éarlach a mí iul do ghonnradh i nuathadh fochaidhe leis nar dhoilta i nimcsin uair fo badh lugha iná céd fcciaḋ comhairsin a éroigteach, ⁊ trí marcaigh déc. Arrsidh do luidh Deódhlaoi laimh lé fionainn friobhghloin, feach mhaigh ailbe, ⁊ do póine cheic i ndúibh féth na luighdeach is in madain muich ar ná mharach, ⁊ luidh co na cheic lair foir gach ndíreach do chorca teneadh, ⁊ co huibh cairin. Ro tionoilsiot tóicsdhal an tíre gach airm in fo gabh a ttoraigeacht fair .i. éle uí fogarthaigh, uí luighdheach, Fodhail dhroma, Fodhail Fuirrelach. Ro badh dóigh lár na hoireachtaibh sin gur bó conách mór doibh Sían dragbháil in uathadh slóigh amlaidh sin, ⁊ fo ionnsaighsiot é co dána darachtach. Acht chna fo fhaoineadh for lucht na torraigeachta co fo marbadh ocht fhir déc dia nuairlibh do chndaibh fodhail ⁊ bailte is in mbrisim sin. Rucc Sían a cheó lair ar coillibh cliothair diamhraibh bealaigh mhóir mhaighe dala iar mbuaidh ⁊ corccar.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i.e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i.e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebells that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

[u] *Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note [i],

rection, plundering the English; and their country[u] and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh[x], attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe[y]; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach[z], and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene[a] and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh[b], of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma[c], [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach[d]. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala[e].

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

[x] *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

[y] *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

[z] *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

[a] *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

[b] *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

[c] *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

[d] *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

[e] *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Tainicc ina ċinn annrin clann mec giollapatrraicc, ⁊ mac uí cirbaill co nopuing móir daor déṁa uile ⁊ aidmillte, ⁊ Ro aircnattar diblinib co rliab blaidma. Tánaic dia raigid annrin an rob ionairṁe duib bailge ⁊ do laigir. Dá hinbir ḟogla an ionnar forr mbaoi Sran mac Semair Sċénóin an trlebe rin, uair ní ċodlad, acht for circcaillib cloċ no criad, hí ibid acht ruair rreba riorglana a blidbdaib bar no brócc. Robdar iatt a aigin urgnaṁa rlata rada na riodbaidi acc iomḟuine ḟeolmaig a earrccaratt. Ro ġab acc buaidread builtéraċ, ⁊ acc arccain orrairge ar an mínnatt rin. Do ċóid iartain illaigir ro loirce ⁊ ro lomaircc maimirtir laigiri ar ṁac iarla urṁuman .i. Riarur, mac Semair, mic Riarair ruaid. Ro hairccead lair beór Port laoigiri iar marbad druinge do luċt iomcoiṁeda an baile. Rucc raidb, eidead, eaċ, airm, ⁊ iolṁaoínib uaṫa. Cid ril ann tra acht do hairccead reaċt mbaile illaoigir lair ir in aén ló rin. Ro arccná iarom on ccriċ go a ċele go glinn Maoiluġra airm i mbaoi Sémur urtar, ⁊ clann aoda mic Sain. Ro riadaighead rom ó na ḟearaib ír in. Tangattar ina dodom ann rin Caoṁanaig cennrealaig, branaig, tuaṫalaig, ⁊ luċt rogla na criċe accoitċinne. Ro bad eiṁilt a airnir an ro ṁillriot, ⁊ an ro loitriot im ġallaib laigin ⁊ mide. Do ċóid Sran ⁊ Semur urtar im ḟeil míċil iar rin ró ṫuairim na nitailleaċ tánaic dia ṫir dara ere uair bá dóig lair co ttairrfead cobair ⁊ comḟurtaċt uaṫa, ⁊ nír bó haṁlaid do rala dóib acht a marbad, ⁊ a muducchad lar an iurtir ar enlaṫair (aṁail reṁebertmar) riarú rainic riuṁ dia raicchid.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

[f] *Upon.*—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of Ormond."

[g] *Port-Laoighise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

[h] *James Eustace.*—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580], "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillapatrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon[f] the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise[g], after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Tooles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace[h], set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happen[i] to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them[k].

two Councellors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only*, &c., and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebells, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attaint this Viscount Baltinglass.

[i] *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

[k] *Before he could reach them.*—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

AOIS CRIOST, 1581.

Aoir Criórt, Mile, cuicc céd, octmogat, a haon.

Toirrdealbaċ mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċobair, mic toirrdealbaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí briain baoí tuilleaḋ ar bliaḋain illaiṁ ag gallaiḃ do ċrochaḋ an. 26. do mí mail.

Mac iarla ċloinne riocaird .i. uilliam búrc, mac riocaird ꝼaxanaiġ mic uillicc na ccſnt, mic riocaird, mic uillicc ċnuic tuaġ do ċrochaḋ i ngaillim an trſr lá iar ccroċaḋ toirrdealbaiġ uí briain .i. toirrdealbaċ dia dardaoín ⁊ uilliam dia ꝼaṫairn. Ar aṁlaiḋ do rala ḋuilliam a bſiṫ i ccombáiġ ċoccaiḋ lá a braiṫriḃ an tan ro briririot a mbailte aṁail reṁebertmar, bá haiṫ-reaċ lair indrin, ⁊ do ċóiḋ ar rrotex hi ccſnn gall go gaillim an ṁí ria na bárucċaḋ ⁊ ro dolbaḋ rccél eiccin ċuicce co ro gabaḋ ⁊ co ro crochaḋ. Ro croċaḋ beór ina ndeachaiḋ dia luċt lſnaṁna ar an brrotexion rin.

Cuiccſr ⁊ dá ṗiċſt do ċrochaḋ i naṫ cliaṫ i ccoirṫiḃ tretúraċta.

An barraċ mór, Semur mac Rirdeird, mic tomair, mic emainn baí illáiṁ i náṫ cliaṫ do écc. Drír ꝼréiṁ ġſnealaiġ barraċ ruaḋ don trémur rin, ꝼſr do ꝼulaing mór nimniḋ ⁊ nanaoibe ar a ṫoraċ, ⁊ ag na baoí a ṗúil nó a ꝼaoí-leaċtain rir an ainm ar (Ruaḋ ꝼſn) da roċtain. Aċt ara aoí ro dearlaic dia ꝼſn dóroṁ cſndur barraċ maol ⁊ ruaḋ diblíniḃ, ⁊ ní hſḋ aṁáin aċt ro hoirdnſḋ or cſnd barraċ mór iar ndílġſnd na ndſġḋaoíne dar dual an dutċar rin drollaṁnuccaḋ co rin. An barraċ do ġairm da ṁac iar rin (.i. do ḋauiḋ do barra) la hiarla dſrmuṁan, ⁊ mac ele dó do bſiṫ ro ḋliccſḋ na ṫiġearna ar barrachaiḃ ruaḋa.

Mac giolla rattraicc, brian ócc mac briain, mic Sſain, mic ꝼingin, mic ꝼingin, mic ꝼingin, mic doṁnaill baoí illaiṁ inaṫ cliaṫ mar an ccéadna do écc, nſċ eirride tuccaḋ ruar i Saxoiḃ ar a óicce, ⁊ baoí ꝼoġlamṫa i ccaidreaḃ

[l] *Turlough, son of Donough.*—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

[m] *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

[n] *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

[o] *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

[p] *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough[l], son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe[m]. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael[n] and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores[o], after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was[p] to rule over that seigniory till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law[q] lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillapatrick (Brian Óge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus: "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

[q] *By law.*—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

7 i ccomaonta na cúirte gur bó hiongnad lá héirsnéoil uile a ceangmail i ngsimel go ro écc, 7 a dearbhrathair finghin doirdneadh ina ionad, uair ní baoi clann aicceriumh acthmaidh aon ingin. Diar dearbhrathar don bhrian óce rin .i. dá mac ócca ingine uí concobair failghe (le mac giollapatraicc .i. lé brian mac Sain) do marbadh lá domhnall, mac tepoitt uí maoilmhuaidh ar a ioncaibh féin.

O cirbaill .i. uilliam odhar mac firgananim mic maolruanaidh, mic Sain, baoi beór illaim inat cliath do ríoiuccadh lé gallaibh, 7 leir an iurtir, 7 triall dó tar air dia athardha. Do rala dó for an cconair dhong dóccbaidh fleachta ui concobair failghe. Ro cappat ridhe a cloidhmeadh gan choiccill, 7 ro fuarhaigriot a fuarcclaidh 7 a anacal acht a marbadh go ro faccaibriot a corp ro chrobaibh fiach, 7 faolcon. O cirbaill do gairm dia mac .i. do Shían an fháraigh mac uilliam uidhir.

Ticcirna dhíreach Semuir, mac gearailt, mic Sain, mic géaróitt mhóir na ndíri mic Semair, mic gearoitt iarla décc.

Mág donnchaidh eogan mac donnchaidh an bhothair, mic donnchaidh még donnchaidh décc i luimneach i mbraighdhinar ag gallaibh.

Domhnall na conntae mac taidhg, mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taidhcc méc carthaigh tanairte murcharaighe, 7 a ttuairccnidh catha décc.

Goill 7 gearalthaigh hi ccoccadh 7 i ccoimhfraonta fri aporle, co na baoi orrad aon oidhce nó cairdine aén mhiora ffoppa ó torach a ccoccaidh gur an tan ro, 7 ní roic ríomh, áirimh, nó airnisir ina ndearnrat dulcaibh ré poile.

Sluaicceadh lá Sían, mac Semair, mic Sain a mí mar tar ríuir roir co ro léirchriorad bailte oirir na ríúire lair .i. Aird máille, 7 maimirtir atha an tuirill, 7 do choidh tar ríúir riar co lion ccreach 7 ngabala, 7 rug tóir

had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

[r] *William Odhar*, i. e. Willian the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Our*, and *Ure*.

[s] *John-an-Fhaasaigh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

[t] *Mac Donough*.—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.

[u] *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

[v] *Donnell of the county*.—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Conor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar[r], the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Conor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh[s], was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough[t], Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair[u], son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County[v], the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink[x] of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile[y] and the monastery of Athassel[z]. And he proceeded westwards across

[x] *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

[y] *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ardmayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

[z] *Athassel*, ad cuipil.—The extensive ruins of this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note [h], under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

trom, ⁊ romarcrad anfforlainn ar an áirrid, Ro gab rom aga mومéor go neimhrموماد an ccsin forcaomnacair, ⁊ ro ḟuid frru ar a haitle, ⁊ ro ba mó ma trí éid an ro marbad ⁊ in ro baidsb lair diob. Rucc Sran an ccreic lair iar ccorccar gur na forbairib fsda ma ccleacdad cumranad ar an cclaongblair ⁊ ar an ccoill mór.

Sluaiccead ele la Sran mac Semair i mi iún ar mag cárdaig mór, ⁊ baoí fri ré dá lá, no a tri ag creachad ⁊ ag cuartuccad na cride ó murccraige go huib radac, ⁊ ticc tar a air co naircedib ⁊ co nédalaib iomda go mag ccoincinne. Atberdir lucd a fraircccriona nad fracatar an oirsd rin do crod creac riam an aon maigin.

Iarla dsrmuman do bsid i ffforlongport in achad da eó, ⁊ bá irin tan rin do hordaicchsb captin raxanad (.i. captin Siuitre) on mbainríogain, ⁊ on iurtir or csnd dsrmuman ⁊ ciarraige dia riomcoimed. Ro gluair an captin rin (do ḟiubal láoi ⁊ oidce) co mbuidin marcḟluag amailte frir do tabairt amair ar forlongport iarla dsrmuman ⁊ ba hann rainic lair dol fon ffforlongport ar madain dia domnaig. Baoí an tiarla gur an líon do rala ma ḟocair an tan rin ma ttoircim ruain ⁊ ríor codalta iar fraitcsr ⁊ iar ffforcoimed na hoidce gó rin. Arrsb do róine an captin ma ffuair na ḟsram ar na rráidib do gain go grodurlam, ⁊ do marbad gan dicéall, ⁊ ní ro airir fri hiomairecc ná deabaid co rainicc cairlén na mainge. Bá don druing do ḟaorclandaib torcair lar an ccaptin in achad da eó an la rin .i. én mac tomair mic muirir duib mic an iarla .i. tomar ócc, Maolmuire mac donnchaid bacaig mic maolmuire mic donnchaid mec ruibne, ⁊ tadcc mac diarmata mic corbmaic ó maig laitim.

Sluaiccead lá hiarla dsrmuman i ndeiread mír Septembir gur na maigib i moirtimceall cairil muman, ⁊ go cairreal fsirin. Ruccrat na rlóig rin ile dá gac maitsr, eittir uma, ⁊ iarann, edac, ⁊ urad, crod, ⁊ cstra go ro indirrst na tíre rin co léir. Rucc orra im na hoirccnib rin drong buidne dearmara a trian cluana meala ⁊ ar an trian mbonad. Ruccrat orra dna

[a] *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

[b] *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note [b], under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

[c] *Achadh-da-eó*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoe, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

[d] *Captain Siuitse*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach[a]; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne[b]. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo[c]; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse[d], was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh[e].

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch.*—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent.*

[e] *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

fluicch a comhfocraibh fiúire, ⁊ ó dún iarccaigh go maigh Ailbe. Ro forcongair an tiarla Sparnaigh inchiste do fágbail for an cconaire i noirchill na nócc bátthar ina niarmhóireacht, ⁊ ro fill féin friú iar rocht don tóir tar an cceilcc. Ro gabadh iarom occa noidhedh ⁊ occá nairleach dá gach leth feampa ⁊ ina noiuidh gur bó moo olttátt cíthe céd a nírbaidh ón iomarghail sin. Tiicc iarla dearmumhan iar mbuaidh ccorccair, ⁊ ccomhmaoidhme co neachaibh, ⁊ co nédalaibh iomdaibh lair tar a air in Sparlach.

Feacht an tanghatthar dronghbuidhin dána dicomhcil do fhoighdiuirribh ata dara iar na roinn i ndó .i. dronghar fhuit ⁊ dronghar tír do chuartuccadh caonraighe ⁊ lá taobh Máighe diarraidh gona nó gabala for dreim eiccin do na foghladaibh. IAR ndol don dá dronghsin i ccind aroile i niomfocraibh baile uí cathláin, ar an do rala cuca dauidhócc, mac dauidh an loca, mic tomair, mic Sean, mic tomáir, mic pilip, mic an pidire co na fhocraide dia raighidh, ⁊ do cóidh rúthaibh co ro gabh agá ttrighdaodh ⁊ acca ttimcheallaodh, co ffarccaibh iatt ina mhódhaibh maoilughcca ⁊ ina ttamhnaibh taoibhghrrta, conach mór tearna gan airleach ar an lathair sin lá dauidh co na mhuintir. Iar rochtain na rccél sin co háth dara, cuirir cartin atha dara tionol ar fhaighdiuirribh cille moceallócc, ⁊ do deachaidh go ffrídhain mhrha míothuicricch do chor cuarta i ccaonraighe, dur an ffuighbeadh duine, nó daoíne ar a noighélaodh ar marbadh dá mhuintir. Ráinicc co baile uí cathláin, baile fhide do bailtibh an Puirrélaigh baí ag conghnamh riamh lár an ccorróin ó céd choccadh gall ⁊ ghrialtach gur an tan sin. Do marbadh lar an ccartin dhícnebar ⁊ feacht fichit do mhnáibh, do línbaibh, ⁊ da gach foirinn dá ffruair irtigh, ⁊ amuigh irin mbaile sin. An dáuidh

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

[f] *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

[g] *Dun-Iasgaigh.*—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note [p], under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra.*

[h] *Magh-Ailbhe*, i. e. the plain of Ailbhe, a woman's name, now Moyaliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh. —See note [s], under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup.*

[i] *Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballycalhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick.

[k] *Son of the Knight.*—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Purcells.—See pedigree by Duald Mac Firbis.

[l] *So that not many.*—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala[f], and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh[g] to Magh-Ailbhe[h]. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultatión, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlain[i], were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight[k], and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many[l] of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town[m] assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

[m] *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

ṗéṁṗaire lár ṗo marḃaḋ muintir an cartin, ḟír eiḋe do ḟulaing duaḋ ⁊ doċar i ccoccaḋ gearaltaċ ar gallaiḃ. Ḟeaċt diar luiḋ riḋe i mi ḋecember co ṗé ḟírṗaiḃ déc ó ċiomṗaiḃ caonṗaiġe i ccoite ċaol ċuṁang go ṗo imirṗír tre ċuan ṗionn ṗiarṫuaiḋ gach ndíreaċ. Ro gaḃ airirṡiṁ ag imir caṫaiġ, ⁊ ṗaoíḋir innte an adhaiḋ ṗin. O ṗo clor lá toirṗḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc, mic murchaiḋ, mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ, mic toirṗḋelḃaicc (Mac ṁec maṫgaṁna a cric corca baircind airṫearaiġ) dauiḋ do ḋol taiṗir, ṗo ċuir arṫraċ (in urṫoraċ oiḋce) ar an ṗionainn ṗriuḃuaine, ⁊ do ċóiḋ ann gur an líon tarla ina ṗarraḋ, ⁊ ní ṗo airir co raimcc imir caṫaiġ co ṗo gaḃ ṗort i ṗreoṗainn na ṗinninṗi Tánaic iarom gur an tíġ i mbaoí dauiḋ, ⁊ ṗo ċuirṗiot tene ir in tíġ dia lorccaḋ go lánurlaṁ. Ticc dauiḋ dirccir diairm co na ṁuintir amaċ ar ionċaiḃ meic mic maṫgaṁna, ⁊ ṗo gaḃaḋ é co na ṁuintir lair ṗó cedóir. Do ṫaod mac ṁec maṫgaṁna co na braiġdiḃ co baile ṁec colmáin tar a air an adhaiḋ ṗin. Do crochaḋ muintir dáuiḋ ṗrir na cṗannoiḃ bá coṁroicri dóiḃ ar ná ṁaraċ, ⁊ do cuireaḋ an laoċ ṁiliḋ go luimneaċ airm ina ṗṗuair a oiḋeaḋ gan ḟuireaċ.

Ceall ṗiacal do gaḃail lá ṡan mac an iarla an cṫraṁaḋ lá don nodlaig, ⁊ gaċ a ṗṗuair ina hinṁṡḋón duṁa, ⁊ diaṗann, déḋaċ, dionnmar, ⁊ darḃar do ċor eirte go hṡtarlaig ṗri ṗé dá lá, ⁊ briṗir an baile iarom.

Reṗiḃer gṡṗaltaċ .i. niclaur, mac uilliam, mic niclair do ṁarḃaḋ la raiġdiúirib aṫa dara.

An doctúir ṗanduir déc ar coilltib na claonglairi, ṗort congṁala don

[n] *North-westerly.*—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

[o] *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

[p] *The strand.*—The word ṗeoṗainn, or ṗeoirinn, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park.

[q] *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

[r] *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note [s], under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

[s] *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

[t] *Dr. Saunders.*—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerly[n] direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn[o]), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand[p] of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain[q], taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle[r] was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver[s] of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders[t] died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traytor." P. O'Sullevan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'etoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traitre et d'archi-rébelle: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impiété, mourut d'un flux

cpíoṡṁ ċaṫoilci, ⁊ cíno áṫcoṁaipc ɡeapaltaċ ipin ccoccaḋ i mbaṫap eriḋe. Níp ḃó maċtnaḋ ón ap ap lá pémup, mac muipip táinic i néipinn.

Mac uí Suilleaḃáin béippe (doṁnall, mac doṁnaill, mic diapmata, mic doṁnaill mic doṁnaill mic diapmata bailḃ) do ṫaḃaipt ḃpipte ap ċaipḃpeaċaiḃ a mí decembep do ponnpaḋ. Ḃá haṁlaiḋ do ṗónaḋ innpin, Capcin Siuitpi do ḋol o ċopcaiɡ tpé caipḃpeaċoiḃ co mainipcip ḃfinnpaiɡe. Ro ċuip clann coippḋealḃaiɡ mic maolmuipe, mic donnchaiḋ mec puiḃne, ⁊ mac uí ḋonnaḃáin ⁊ opoɡ do ċínaiḃ popal ⁊ do ḋaoíniḃ uaiple caipḃpeaċ uaḋa do denaṁ cpeaċ ap ṁac uí puilleḃáin, puaippiot na pfṅaċa po ċuip an capcin uaḋa cpeaċa aiḋble ⁊ iomad éadala. Rob aṅnap lá domnall a oipccne do léccaḋ uaḋa ⁊ é pfin ina bfṫaiḋ, ⁊ po ionnpaiɡ an ɡappaḋ ɡaoiḋelaċ ṫapla i ttimcell na ccpeaċ, ⁊ do dearbh an lá pin náċ lé líon pluaiɡ bpipteap caṫ uaip topċpatcap le doṁnall a ppoccup do tpí ċéd do caipḃpeaċaiḃ, ⁊ ap bfɡ le lift ċéttt pfṅ pfṅma baoíriṁ do ṗoċpaide acc taḃaipt an toċaip pin.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiâ Ecclesiæ.* He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation;* but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

[u] *Captain Siuitsi.*—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

[v] *The son of O'Donovan.*—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Doṁnall na ɡCpoiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellium.* P. O'Sullevan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearræ princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriæ monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi[u] set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan[v] [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive[w]; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullevan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullevan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullevan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullevan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullevan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of Ꝺaṙóꝼ Ꝺiaṙmaꝺa, or, according to Collins, Dairiheen-Diarmada, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note[k].

[w] *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Patricín ⁊ emann dá mac mec muirir ciarraige (.i. tomar mac emainn, mic tomáir, mic emainn) do éluḋ a cúirt an ríg a luimneach iar na cinnsḋ don comairle a ccor do cum báir. Acht cha ní baí an coimḋe irin ccomairle rin. Bátar trá an clann rin real ar coilltib cloinne cuilein acca ccaomna, ⁊ do arccnatar iar rin go cloinn Muirir, ⁊ bá gar uair gur bó céḋaċ clitsrinaċ an cuideaċta rin taimicc in uatḋaḋ buiḋne ar prioprún luimnig Act ro caitriot ina mbaoí rsmra don bliaḋain rin fri fogail ⁊ fri díbeirg.

Comarba rsnain déc .i. an calbaċ mac riacair, mic Siacara mec caṫain.

Sran ócc ⁊ Conn, da mac Sran, mic cuinn bacaig, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eogain uí neill do dol rluag i mbreirne uí raigilliġ. Ro lomaḋ ⁊ ro léiraircsḋ leo gaċ ionaḋ in ro ġabrat don bhreirne. Rucc mac uí raigilliġ .i. pilip mac Aoḋa conallaig, mic maolmórḋa, mic Sran ⁊ turcomrac tromrlóig an tíre i ttóraigeaċt im na hairgtib rin orra. Nír bo fírḋe eógaṅaig co crṅo ilbliaḋan amar an aenlaoí rin, uair ruccrat raġallaig a creiċ ⁊ a ccorccar. Ro gabaḋ leó conn mac Sran uí neill, ⁊ cid an tan nár dam Sran ócc a ġabáil lár na laocḃuiḋniḃ ruair a airleaċ gan airirriom, ⁊ a oiḋsḋ co heccobraiḋ. Bá doilig an diaċ rin tuccaḋ ar an deiccṙsr óir ní baoí aoín ṙsr do macaib míleaḋ ná baoí a díol doiḋre irin trsan irin.

Sluaiccead lá hua neill toirrdealbaċ luineaċ do ṫoċt do ḋiogail an ruaṫar rin ar Raġailleaċaib. Ro ponaḋ forlongport laocḋa lsṫan armaċ lá hua neill in siorimsḋon bhreirne uí raigilliġ, ⁊ ro ġab acca móirmilleaḋ etir innilib, arḃar ⁊ áitiuccaḋ. Do póine iarom o Raigilliġ rid frir, ⁊ ro léicceaḋ conn amaċ gan ruarlaccaḋ, ⁊ brisṫsmar dua neill a marḃaḋ Sran ⁊ a muintire.

Earaonta anbróill do eirġe etir ua ndomnaill (Aoḋ mac maġnura mic aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa ruaiḋ) ⁊ mac a dearbraṫar Conn mac an calbaig, mic maġnura, mic aoḋa óicc, ⁊ conn do ḋol i rand í néill toirrdealbaċ luineaċ

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunders."

[x] *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

[y] *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

[z] *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

[a] *Mac Cahan.*—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be certain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin[x] and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuilein[y], and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice[z]; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan[a], died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions[b] arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the proprietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

[b] *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiġ, mic airt, do ċoccaḋ ar a ḃraṫair, ⁊ do ṗóine ionḋlaċ ⁊ ſoarċoraoíḋ na rſiġoṁ do rala ṗſét naill etir cenel cconaill ⁊ eoccain go ro ḟorċongair ḟor ua neill tionól ſlóiġ lánṁóir do toċt ḟor ua ndoṁnaill do ċongnaṁ lair. Ḃaoí conn ré ṗiċit marcaċ co ttriḃ cóiriġtiḃ gallócclaċ do ſlioċt Ruaiḋri do cloinn truiḃne ḟánat im ṫoirrḋealḃaċ mac murchaiḋ mic eoin ruaiḋ, im niall, mac eiṁir, ⁊ im brian mac eiṁir mec ruiḃne, ⁊ co nalbanċoiḃ iomḋaiḃ; ⁊ ua neill gur an líon ar lia forcaeṁnaccair, ⁊ ní ro hairirſiḋ lár an luċt iſin go ro gabrat forlongport oc cill tuaṫail lá taoḃ raṫa boṫ .ı. baile eirṗe in ro ḃſnoaiġ colaim cille ⁊ Aḋaṁnán iarraṁ. O ro clor lá hua ndoṁnaill innſin ro ṫionóil ſiḋe i ccéttóir in ro ċaéṁnaccair do ḟocraiḋe ge ro baoi go hanfrúiriġṫe ainerlaṁ uair baí ſiḋe foṁámaiġṫe do bainriogain traxan, ⁊ robḋar cairḋi a [n-]eccraitte friſſ gó ſin co na baoí hi ḟoiṁḋin coccaḋ, no coṁfuachaḋ. Ar a aoí bá forrán lair ſluaġ eaċtair-ċeneóil do ṫoċt dia ṫír gan friṫbſiṫ friú dia maḋ dſiṁin lair a oiḋeaḋ fo ċeḋóir.

Conn ua doṁnaill tra baoí do ṁéḋ a ṁſnman, ⁊ daiṗde a aiccmiḋ ſiḋe ge no bſiṫ ua neill (toirrḋealḃaċ), ⁊ ua doṁnaill (Aoḋ) daoínlſiṫ go ttoċairſſó friú, Conaḋ a ṁſin ba forlann ſoṁ ⁊ ua neill daén aonta. Ro ṫairmceimniġ ua doṁnaill co na ſoċraiḋe do ḟaiġiḋ forlongpuirt uí neill go díoġair dáraċtaċ gan anaḋ gan oiririom fri hindell nó fri horḋuccaḋ iſir. Ro gaḃ ua neill occa miḋeṁain ria ſiú ranġatṫar ina ċſnd, ⁊ ro aṫcoṁairc don cloinn truiḃne (.ı. do ṫoirrḋelḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri do ḟonnraḋ) baoí ina ḟarraḋ, ⁊ do ċonn cia céḋraḋ baoí leó do eitirġleóḋ an laí íſin. Ḟriſcaſṫ aon diḃ ſiḋe (.ı. toirrḋelḃaċ mac ruaiḋri) co ndeḃairt dia ttealccat an luċt úd a nanala, ⁊ dia neaḃatt uiſcce, ⁊ dia ndeaċatt in innell, ⁊ in órduccaḋ ar dſiṁin go ſraoínfit foirn dia no bemir líon ba lia hiruiḋe. Maḋſó tiarat gan inneall gan oiririom, gan airḋiḃaḋ a níotaḋ biḋ ſſṁaḋra ⁊ póinne ṁuiḋfiur. Ḃá imne tanġatṫar lá borrfaḋ bríġe, ⁊ lar an mbríġ mbicc do ron-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

[c] *Cill-Tuathail*, i.e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltole, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[d] *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan.*—According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail[c], alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan[d], had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer. and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"[e].

[d] He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

[e] *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

ꝓaṫ do ċenel eóġain ar bá ġreaċ lá cenel cconaill coṁnaṁ a ccóra ꝓriú in ġaċ airm i ccoimpecṫair ġó ꝓin. Ba ꝓsḋ do ꝓala dóiḃ an tan ꝓoin iar ꝓoċtain dóiḃ i ccsnd a ꝓoile ġo ro ꝓiġsḋ ꝓġail aṁnur ainiarmartaċ ꝓtorra a dú ⁊ anall, ⁊ ro dearḃaḋ an dearḃarurcc airdearc don ċur ꝓa (.i. beoḋa ġaċ bratair ꝓri aroile). Ro ꝓraoíneaḋ ꝓor ua ndoṁnaill co na ꝓoċraide, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ dronġ ṁór dia muintir. Ro baḋ diḃꝓide Mac ꝓuiḃne baġaineaċ Maolmuire mac aoḋa co na ċloinn .i. Murchaḋ, ⁊ toirrdealḃaċ mꝗrcceach, ⁊ niall modarḋa mac neill óicc, mec ꝓuiḃne. Acht ċsna torcraṫar cúicc ꝓir ḋécc do ċloinn tꝓuiḃne tíre boġaine, ⁊ dronġ ṁór do na tuaṫaiḃ dṗánaitt, ⁊ do baoiġellcoiḃ. Dronġ ṁór beor do ṁuintir ġallcuḃair im ꝓrġal mac toirrdealḃaiġ mic tuaṫail bailḃ, ⁊ co ndruing cen mo ṫátt. Ro ġaḃaḋ dna mac ꝓuiḃne ꝓánatt irin ccaiṫġleo íꝓin. Ro baḋ tria earccaine an erꝓcoir uí ꝓirġil ro ꝓraoíneaḋ an maidm ꝓin uair ro ꝓáraiġꝓiot dronġ do ċenel cconaill cill mic nenáin an lá ꝓiar an maiḋm ⁊ ro ġuiḋ an terꝓcop dóiḃ co nar ḃó ꝓóinṁeach a ttuꝓar ittir. An 4 do mí iul do ꝓraoíneaḋ an maiḋm ꝓin.

An calḃaċ mac doṁnaill, mic taiḋcc, mic caṫail óicc, mic doṁnaill, mic eoġain, mic doṁnaill, mec muirċꝗtaiġ uí ċonċoḃair, aon mac uí ċonċoḃair ꝓliccġ ḋécc. Ro baḋ tromaide a ṫoirꝓi ar na tirib naċ raiḃe acc an lánaṁain ꝓoiċꝗneoil ór ꝓíolaiġ an raor ṫaṁan ꝓúil ná raoíleaċtain lé haoín ġꝗn ċloinne dragḃail dia éirí. Baoí ó ṁaiġ ccꝗdne co cꝗr ċorainn, ⁊ ó ṁuaiḋ co tóṁainn breirne agá ioḋnaiḋe ꝓiuṁ daon oiḋre ⁊ daen ċoṁarba dá maraḋ iar nécc a aṫar.

Caṫal ócc mac taiḋcc, mic caṫail óicc uí ċonċoḃair, ⁊ Maolmorḋa mac maolmuire, mic eoccain ⁊ ꝓrġanꝗgla a ḃraṫair go ndruing móir do maiṫib na tíre maraon ꝓú do ṫuitim i níoċtar ċonnaċt lá halbanchaiḃ do ꝓala oc imṫeċt an tíre a huċt Sir mocłar Maulbi, ⁊ ar é ro baḋ conrabal do na halbanchaiḃ, Alartrann mac doṁnaill ballaiġ, mic ṁec doṁnaill, ⁊ ní baoí

[f] *Bishop O'Freel.*—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

[g] *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

[h] *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Conor Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freel[f] that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, the only son of O'Conor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne[g] to Ceis-Corainn[h], and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarb[i], if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen[ii]; and Fearganeagla[j], his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

[i] *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word coarb is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

[ii] *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates Mec Suibne, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

[j] *Fearganeagla:* "man without fear, or fearless man."

i néirinn gan roccain hi roinnne dóib diar ro ba orrdearca ainm duine uarail ⁊ conrabail ina catal ócc ⁊ Maolmordha. Ro gabadh mac uí Conchobair duinn beór an lá rin lá halbanchaib .i. aod mac diarmata mic cairppre, ⁊ ro éimigrit a tabairt don cairtin, ⁊ do cóidhrit lair iarom i rann uí Ruairc. Do ridheadh dna ó Ruairc Aod ó na halbanachaib go mbuí ua Ruairc, ⁊ Aod daon rann ar a haitle. An talartrann reimraite dragbáil uí ruairc i fforgmar na bliadna ro, ⁊ a dol do raigid Sir niclaur, ⁊ ro gabride cuicce hé co fráilte moir co mbaoí for coinnmid fo ramain do ronnrad reachnoin ua friachrach muaide. Iar frior rcél dua cconchobair fliccig .i. domnall, mac taidhcc, mic catail oicc, ⁊ do muintir Sir niclaur co mbattar amlaid rin ro ionnraigriot iat for a leartoib luige, ⁊ for a ndergadaib cosalta co ro marbad Alartrann co nduing dírime dia muintir amaille frir ⁊ ro dlig ua concobair an marbad ífin in diogail marbta a dearbratar catail óicc.

Clann iarla cloinne riocaird do riodhuccad lé Saxancoib i ramrad na bliadna ro iar mbrirfid a mbailtfid, ⁊ iar ccrocad a mbratar, ⁊ bá hamlaid ro riodaigriott gan rrlit, gan glrrad, gan daoírri, gan dolad do cor ar a nduthaig, nó ar a rann coccaid an cclin do blidír ríodach, act cíor na bainriogna do díol rá dó ran mbliadain. Matgamain ó briain do blit ar ríó cloinne an iarla. Dá banna do raigdiuirib do blit ar órda i ttuadmumain ag cartín diring ó Shamuin go réil ráttraicc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1582.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuicc céd, octmogat, a dó.

Mairgrég ingin aoda duib, mic aoda ruaid, mic neill gairb, mic toirrdelbaig an riona uí domnaill, bin uí raigilliig (Maolmórdha mac Sfain, mic catail) décc i nírrad na bliadna ro, ⁊ ar ing má ro baoí beó i néirinn an tan

[k] *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ní léir lím bunadur an rgéil ro, ⁊ taoi an tiomrad ro rfcráná mar éiéir damra, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."

[l] *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "iar ffior rcél dua cconchobair fliccig, &c., muintir Sir Niclaur do beit amlaid rin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don[k], i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas[l], had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge[m] of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c.

[m] *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his brother, Cathal Oge."

rin do bainrliocht gaoidil glair aoin bhfin ar mó ro dhfhlaic ina an mhairgreg rin.

Iarla Cloinne Riocaird, Riocard Saxanach mac uillicc na ccfhd, mic Riocaird, mic uillicc éuuic tuagh, mic uillicc mhfhonaigh, mic uillicc an fhiona an tí do gabhadh lar an iurtir Sir hanrii Sidnei an bliadain daoír criort 1576, ⁊ baoí bliadain illáimh iar na gabail i nádh cliath, ⁊ an real ele illaimh illonndain gur an mbliadain ri. Ro gabh reirccligh riorghalair é i ramhrad na bliadna ro. Atberthrat a firigshda ⁊ a lighda gomadh doca a dhul déc ina téirnudh on tshóm rin, ⁊ dia mbfiúdh in aigneadh dó a fhláinte dragbail go madh ó fégadh a athrda, ⁊ o fégadh aeoir a tire nó ghébadh. Ro léicceadh an tiarla i nerinn fó bidin a earláinte do éfo an fhrionnra ⁊ na comhairle, ⁊ tucc pardún do fhaighidh a cloinne, ⁊ maidhfhi ar ar mhillrsi. Bá hann ro ghabh port cétur i nadh cliath, arridhe dó iarom co hathluain, ⁊ co baile na gaillmhe. Rob adhbal méd na forfháilti fuair irin mbaile ífhin. Baí ann ag cur a rcéir ⁊ a mhfhidin de, ⁊ tangadar a cairde ⁊ a comhfuilidhe, a rannta gall ⁊ gaoidheal dia fhiorfhuccadh. An tan rob áil lair dol i mfhcc a mhuintire, a cridhe, ⁊ a cloinne, ar ann do fhortromaigh a thréablaid, ⁊ a earlainte fair co ro écc fó dheóidh i mí augurt do fhonnradh. Ro fhradh a chluithe caoínteach lá cairdiubh cfhdaighibh ir in mbaile rin, ⁊ ruccadh a corp dia adhnacal co honorach i mbaile locha riach. Dála a cloinde robdar ríodhaigh re aroile gó rin. Do cóidarridhe do fhreafabra ⁊ do cor i nagaid aroile i ccfhd Sir niclar maulbi baí ina gobernóir i ccóigeadh connacht. Do cóidar diblínibh co hádh cliath hi ccionn na hardcomairle go ro ríodhaighead ftorrra don cur rin amlaidh ro .i. uillfcc ina tighearna ⁊ ina iarla in ionad a athar, ⁊ barúntacht liathdroma do thabairt do Shfan. Ro rannadh ftorrra ó fhoin amach a fhfhrainn, a mbailte, ⁊ a mbfhaighthe ecclairi go mbátthar riodhach ór airdh, ⁊ eirríodhach ó mhfhmain.

Tadhcc, mac concobair, mic toirrdhealbhaigh, mic taidhcc, mic briain chatha an aonaigh uí bhriain déc i mi augurt mar an cceudna in aoin threachtmain rir

[n] *Breathing the air.*—Literally, "and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from *seeing* the air of his territory, he would get it."

[o] *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this settlement as follows, under the year 1581:

"About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer'd to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the air[n] of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim[o] to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the Queen, the other should have all."

an iarla. Curaḋ ar ċalmaċt, míleaḋ ar ṁilſtaċt an tí tſrva annrin. Ḃaoí riḋe atḋaiḋ i ttanairteaċt tuaḋṁuṁan go ro hionnarbaḋ ar aon lá a ḋearbraṫair lá doṁnall. Do ċóiḋ iarom don rráinn, don ṗrainc, ⁊ eirtiḃ riḋe i Saxoiḃ go ꝓruair a ṗardún, ⁊ a ċuid tire, aċt tánairteaċt namá co ro écc in iomláine a aoíri, ⁊ ro haḋnaicſḋ i mainirtir innri.

Donnchaḋ, mac murchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ uí ḃriain do ḃárucċaḋ doiḋſḋ anuarail .i. a ċrochaḋ i ttuaḋṁuṁain lá cartin mortant baí ina ṁararccal irin tír, ⁊ lar an Siriam Sir Seoirri ṁac tomair ciuṁrocc, iar ndol dó an bliaḋain roiṁe rin i ccaradraḋ cloinne iarla cloinne riocaird, ⁊ ro ṗill tar a air maille le haitreaċar ar ṗrotexion, ꝓuartar riḋe elang ⁊ uirearbaiḋ ar an bprotexion co ro gaḃaḋ donnchaḋ leó, ⁊ co ro crochaḋ aṁail réṁepertmar an 29 September i ndorur luſmniġ dia haoíne do ṗonnraḋ. Ruccaḋ a ċorr có a doṁġnar duċċara go ro haḋnaicſḋ é i nimir.

Donnchaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic muirċeartaiġ mac mſic uí ḃriain ara (iar mbſiṫ daiṁrſir a aṫar le hatḋaiḋ ꝓada, ⁊ riarać lé hiarla dſrmuṁan) do ṫeaċt ar ꝓrotexion, ⁊ a ḋearbraṫair ꝓſin .i. toirrḋealḃać carrać dia ionnraiccíḋ go hſrccairdeaṁail go ro marbaḋ donnchaḋ lair.

O cſrbaill Sſan an ḃealaiġ mac uilliam uiḋir, mic ꝓirġanainm, mic maolruanaiḋ mic Sſain do ṁarbaḋ i ꝓrioll aḋuaṫmair éttarbaiḋ lá Maolruanaiḋ, mac taiḋcc ċaoiċ, mic ꝓirġanainm, ⁊ nír ḃó cianṡaoġlać do ċuaiḋ an marbaḋ rin do Maolruanaiḋ uair torċair ꝓſin ꝓó cſnn ráiṫe iar rin doiḋſḋ ꝓionġaile lár an ccalḃać mac uilliam uiḋir, ⁊ an calḃać ꝓſirin dóirdneaḋ in ionaiḋ a ḋearbraṫar.

Cſṫrar mac an Róirtiġ .i. clann dauid, mic muirir, mic dauid, mic muirir do ṁarbaḋ lá tréatuirib i mí april, ⁊ ciḋ aoín drſm ro ċuir a ccorccar, ní in aon ló ro hſrbaiġit, uair torċair Remann, ⁊ tſroitt, ⁊ drṁġ ṁór do ṁaiṫib a muintire, ⁊ dá ccſndaiḃ conrapal i ttoraiġeaċt creiċe (an ċinn don tír ina ttárlatar ar ṫréatuirib) lé ꝓenercal hua maccaille, ⁊ lé giollapat-

[p] *Turlough*—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muircheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

[q] *Calvagh.*—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough[p], son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganainm; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh[q], the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons are allowed by the Government to succeed him, according to the English law, as if they were legitimate.

traicc connúin. Ar í bá bín do ṫíṡoiṫ an tan ṡin .ı. ṡráinne inġín toirrdealbaiġ, mic muirċeartaiġ, inġín mic í briain ara ⁊ an tan ad ċonnairc a ṡúr ina ċoṫċoiḃ cnaṁroinnte, ⁊ ina aiġṡḃaiḃ ancomṫa dia raiġiḋ, ro iaċt co hainṡṡicc aiċear ġo ro ecc in adhaiḋ ṡin hi ṗroċair a ṗir ċele comḋ i naoinṗeċt ro hadnaicit.

Briṡeaḋ tṡoda do ṫabairt lár an mbarraċ .ı. dauid ar an mac bá ṡine aġ an Róirṡteaċ .ı. Muirir, ⁊ Muirir do tearnuḋ on tṡoid ṡin iar mbuain eaċ ⁊ daoine iomḋa dé.

An Sínesccal ṗemraite, ⁊ ratṡiccin condún do ṫeċt im ṡaṁain ar ccind ir in ccínd ṫiar do cṡíċ Róirtiġ. Dá mac ócca an roirtiġ .ı. Sían, ⁊ uilleacc, ⁊ an tír uile déirġe ṗó na heiġṁiḃ, ⁊ an céd ċumarcc do cloḋ ar na tṡetuiriḃ. Ro ġabaḋ ṗor a ṡírlínṁain tar tórainn na tíre amaċ a ṗroccur dia ndainġniġtiḃ ṡída, ⁊ coillíḋ, ro ṗill na ṗoġlaiḋe ar dá ṁac an Róirtiġ co ro marbaḋ iad ṡín, ⁊ a ttárla ina ttimċeall, ⁊ ġé náċ ġnáṫ ár gan éléidṫeaċ ní mór tearna dá ttáinicc ir in toraiġeaċt, uair ro marbaḋ aireaċt, ⁊ aitṡeabaiġ, cinn ṗopal, ⁊ aer ṗoġnaṁa ⁊ ṡíḋma an tíre. Ro marbaḋ ann beór conṗarail ċloinne ruibne co naċ mó ina cíṫṡi ṡir déec do ṁair lé hiomċar airm do luċt an tire iarr an taċar ṡin gur bó haittṡeabaiġ eaċtair ċeneóil baoí an Róirteaċ ⁊ muirir do ṫarraing dáitiuccaḋ na tire dia éir.

[r] *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage *a traitor!* Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

[s] *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

[t] *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

[u] *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullevan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly[r] and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses[s] and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country[t]. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors[u]. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping[v], a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain: in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

[v] *Escaping.*—The proverb "ní gnáṫ áṙ gan eloiṡeaḋ," is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

"The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory," &c.

Mac uí maoilmuaiḋ .ı. domnall mac tepóiḋ do marbaḋ, ⁊ ro ba luġaiḋe ro heccaoineaḋ a oiḋeaḋ go ro ṫionnrccain ré ḋol ar bélaiḃ a aṫar, ⁊ a ionnarbaḋ, ⁊ é ḟsin do ḟuiḋe ina ionaḋ.

Mac iarla dsrmuman .ı. Sean, mac Sgmair, mic Sean, mic tómair iarla do ṫuitim maircciḋ lá a earccairḋiḃ, ⁊ areaḋ ro a ḟír amail do rala ḋó, Sean do ḋol cṫrar marcaċ do coillṫibh ṡṫarlaċ daccallaim an ḃarraiġ mór baí i ccombáiḋ ḟoġla ḟrir. Dol dó tar abainn mór bá ḋsr i mudmṡḋón laoí ḋoḃarḋa ḋuibċiaċ. Do rala rom ⁊ cartin riuitri co na ċóirigṫibh tul i ttul ⁊ aghaiḋ in aghaiḋ, ⁊ gan aén aca acc iarraiḋ aroile. Ro gonaḋ ⁊ ro gabaḋ Sean ar an laṫair rin, ⁊ ní ḋeachaiḋ eaḋ aén míle dreaṙann an tan ró écc ró cedóir, ⁊ ro baḋ raoínḃél roṫarrna ro hiomcraḋ ar a eoċ é ar riḋe co corcaiġ, ⁊ ar roċtain dó don ḃaile do rónaḋ cṫrammna comroinnte de. Ro cuireaḋ a ċínd a ccomarḋa corccair go háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ muna bṡiṫ gurab i nagh-aiḋ coróna Saxan baoí ro baḋ doiliġ díṫ an deigḟir rin ar a ḃucca fri toir-bert Deóḋ, ⁊ iolmaoimiḃ, ⁊ ar a angbaiġeaċt in ionaḋ fsḋma. Semur mac Sean, mic gsróit mic tomáir iarla do gabail in aoínḟsċt lé Sean mac an iarla, ⁊ a ċrochaḋ real bsg tar a éiri, ⁊ a ḋá mac do ċrochaḋ ar aon rir.

Caitilin, ingsn-taiḋg, mic domnaill, mic corbmaic laḋraiġ még ¦cartaiġ, bean mec muirir ciarraiġe déce, ⁊ ar ann tangatar a tiuglaiṫe ar loċ léin lín ḟiaclaiġ, ⁊ agá hiomloċtaḋ on oilén co roile ar uamán na froġlaḋ, ⁊ a haḋnacaḋ i mainirtir airḃealaiġ.

Gaoṫ mór rirfleochaiḋ, Sraiḃtine ríon, ⁊ dearran dearmair irin dá ḃliaḋain ri diaḋ in diaḋh.

[w] *Siuitsi*, i. e. Zouch.

[x] *In search of the other.*—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

[y] *Wounded.*—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullevan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

[z] *The Crown of England.*—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

[a] *Along with.*—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi[w], with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other[x]. John was [mortally] wounded[y] on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England[z], the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with[a] John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice[b] of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiaclaigh[c], moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach[d].

Great wind, constant rain, lightning[e], and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, *as some had asserted*, put to death.

[b] *Mac Maurice, anglice* Fitzmaurice.

[c] *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclaigh*, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (*Lib. Lec.*, fol. 239, *a. a.*), from Lean of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

[d] *Airbheallach*, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes [r], [s], [t], [u], under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

[e] *Lightning*, ꝓaıbꞇıne ꝓıon.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-

Cnóiṁſṙ móṙ ıṙın mbliaḋain ṙı beóṙ.

Ḃanda ṙaiġḋiúiṙ, ⁊ lſṫ banna maṙcṙluaiġ do ṁuintiṙ ċaṙtın ṙıuıtṙı do bſiṫ ı naṙd ṙſṙta ó ṫúṙ ṙoġṁaıṙ na bliaḋna ṙeaċmata go mí mſḋoın ṙoġmaıṙ na bliaḋna ṙṙeacnaıṙce, ⁊ gé ṙo ḃaoí ıomatt bíḋ ⁊ ṙtóṙuıṙ aca on bṙṙonnṙa níṙ anṙat aċt acc cnaṁ, ⁊ ag caıṫeſṁ na tıṙe ına ttımċeall, ⁊ ṙob eıccſn mac gaċ cınn ṙopaıl dá ṙaıḃe ıṙın tír do ċoṙ ıllaıṁ ċuca.

Ṙatṙıcın, emann, ⁊ Robſṙd, clann Mheıc muıṙıṙ dſınlſiṫ lé geapaltachaıḃ ı ccoccaḋ ó do ṗáġḃattaṙ bṙaıġdſnuṙ luımnıġ go ṙın. Aon doıḋċıbh dıa ndeaċṙat go haṙd ṙſṙta, ⁊ ro ġlacṙat cṙeaċa an baıle aṙa ḃaṙaċ aṙ maḋaın. Ro éırıġh caṙtın an maṙcṙluaıġ go hobann dıa ṙaıġıḋ .ı. caṙtın haıtṙım, ⁊ ní ro ṗuıṙıġ lá a ṙaıġdıuıṙıḃ, ⁊ ṙuaıṙ a ṗṙeaccṙa go ro ullaṁ, ⁊ ċuṙ dıa ċoıṙ don ċéd ċumaṙcc, ⁊ a ċloıḋmeaḋ gan ċoıccıll. Ro ṗıllṙſt clann Mec muıṙıṙ co na ccṙeıċ go ro gaḃṙat ṙoṙlongṙoṙt ımon mbaıle ṙoṙ na ṙaıġdıúıṙıḃ. Ḋuıne uaṙal do ċloınn tṙíṫıġ baoí ı ṙṙoċaıṙ ċloınne Meıc muıṙıṙ an tan ro .ı. Muıṙċſṙtaċ mac emaınn, mıc maġnuṙa, mıc emaın, mec ṙíṫıġ do ṁaṙḃaḋ ı ndoṙaṙ maınıṙtṙe ó ttóṙna lá cloınn an eaṙṙuıcc cıaṙṙaıġı baí ag congnaṁ lá muıntıṙ na baınṙíoġna don ċuṙ ṙoın. Mac muıṙıṙ ṙſn, ⁊ uṙṁóṙ a ḋuıṫċe do ḃſiṫ ṙó ḋlıccéaḋ gó ṙın. An tan atċonnaıṙc ṙıḋe a ṫír agá tṙomlot, ⁊ ód ċualaıḋ an caṙtín do ṁaṙḃaḋ lá a ċloınn ro bṙıṙ ṙo ċéḋóıṙ lſc ṙnáṁa, lıoṙ tuaṫail, ḃaılle, ⁊ baıle an ḃuınḋénaıġ. Do ċóıḋ ı ccſnd a ċloınne ıaṙoṁ. Ní ḋeaċaıḋ laıṙ ıṙın mímıṙt ṙın łuċt ḃaıle ṁec an ċaım, na ḃaıle uí ċaolaıġı ná clann ṗıaṙaıṙ. Do ṫóccaıḃ Mac muıṙıṙ a ċlann on mbaıle, ⁊ do ċóıḋṙıot dſḃlínıḃ ṙoṙ culaıḃ a ccoılltıḃ, ⁊ ní mó ná ımṫeaċt do ṙuaċt leó an

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word ṙṙaıḃtıne signifies "a thunder-storm." Thus, in explaining ṙṙaıḃtıne, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Monarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called "do na ṙṙaṙa teneḋ tıcṫír ı na ṙé, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign." The word deaṙtan is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by anṙaḋ, a storm.

[f] *Into their hands*, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

[g] *Patrickin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

[h] *The monastery of Odorney*, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.—See note [d], under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

[i] *Bishop of Kerry*, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

[k] *Leacsnamha*, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

[l] *Lis-Tuathail*, i. e. Tuathal's fort, now Listowel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands[f].

Patrickin[g], Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney[h], by the sons of the Bishop of Kerry[i], who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha[k], Lis-Tuathail[l], Biaille[m], and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh[n]. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim[o], or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe[p], or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

[m] *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

[n] *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

[o] *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note [c], under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup.*

[p] *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

tan taimicc cartin fiuirfi don tír fó tarcc marbtha cartim hatrim, ⁊ orurtaact a muintire, ⁊ o na fucc forfarom i ttimceall an baile fo crochaid lair braigde baoit lsnb baoi ar laim a muintire on tir. Tucc cuairt ar na coillib diarfraid meic muirir ⁊ a cloinne, fuair aircene, éadala, ⁊ marbtha iomda fé a ndénam. Ro cuireaid lair a dutcarraig féin (baí i fproicair an cairtin ar an earaonta fin) illsic bebionn iar na fáccbáil folam do mac Muirir ⁊ dá muintir. Tairrngir mac muirir iarla dearmuman don tír i ccionn aimsire iar sin, ⁊ tuccsatt tsoitt do muintir arda fsita, ⁊ do marbad leo a ccartin, a leutenant a fsf bratraige, ⁊ drong mór ele a maille friú. Ro bsn a cuid don coccad sin lé mac Muirir seac các, óir do díolaisiccead a daoine do millead a iot, a foirgnim, ⁊ a aittreaba. Nir dion dia taisceadaib, cuara crann, na carrace, ná tuimgte talman, ná freima fid act amail ba iatt a nsccairde nó fuicfead ir na hionatraib erdalta sin iat.

Cartin fiuirfi do dol hi Saxoib i mi august na bliadna so ⁊ cartin ele dracchail dó ina gobernóir ór cind muimneac, ⁊ an cartin sin do brisit na misde so mair do raigdiuirib árda fearta lé a coir go corcaig. Ní baoi ón uair sin banda, nó lst bannda do raigdiúirib acc siubal a ttíre, nó ag cumgucad ar gearaltacaib go criocnuccad na bliadna so.

Cartin fiuirfi do marbad i ccomrac hi Saxaib fuil rainic lair teact tar a air i nerinn.

Iarla dsrmuman do bsit o mí msdoin fogmair na bliadna msmainn go deread na bliadna so etir druim fingin, eatarlac, ⁊ coill an cuiccid ⁊ gan do buain, nó do branar ar a uid nó ar aire act a bsit ag buain builtérac do ló, ⁊ doidce i ndiogail ina ndearna iarla urmuman gó sin ar gearaltacaib.

[a] *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevune, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Conor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

[b] *His treasures*, a éairceada, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

[c] *Before he could return.*—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

[d] *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn[q], it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures[r] were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return[s] to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin[t], Eatharlach[u], and Coill-an-Choigidh[w], heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

[u] *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

[w] *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob urande buitilerraig do baogluucéad iarla urmuman do bíd i racceroib an bliadain ri go ro bín a droc iarmairt don dúthaig óir ní mór nat ráccbad na hén tuinn riataile ⁊ ráraig o rort laircce co lothra,[x] ⁊ o cnámchoill[y] co conntaé cille cainnig. Nír bo macthad gér bó ráraé na ruinn rin ar a mínce do airecc an tiarla an dá urmuman, dutchaig ara, uí cairin, éle dírcert, co na rortuataib, an trian mídónaé, ⁊ trian cluana meala, ⁊ ar gaé taoíb do ríúir go dorar puirtlaircce. Ní híoir a innirin, nó a airnír lít no trian ar iomcairriot gearaltaig do deabtaib doilgib do coingílcaib cruaide, ⁊ dionnraigtib éttuailngeacaib an tan rin, ⁊ bá irin aimrir rin adbírtaoi nac mór co mbaoí gím bó no gut oirímán o dúncaoín co cairiol muman.

IARla dírmuman do dol i ramrad na bliadna ro ra oirtear muman ⁊ ra iartar buitilerac. Tarla in tan rin i rrioddard ar a cionett dá mac occa iarla urmuman .i. emann an calad, ⁊ eduard, clann tremair mic riarair ruaid, mic Simair, mic emainn, da dearbratair iadride don iarla urmuman baoi an tan rin .i. tómar, ⁊ bá hiad ro raccaib an tiarla ór cind na cride dá coimed acc dol dó rín hi Saxoib. Tarla ina ttimceall rom ir in mbaile an tan rin mír garrad marcac ⁊ coirigte glan togta gallócclac, ⁊ gíomanac. Ro eirgíttar ride ró nd hímgib go hurmairneac co ndeacattar ar aon gort rir an iarla. Bataran acc coimét ror a cele gan cíttar aca dionnraicciú aroile ó rioddard go cnoc grafann, Ar annrin ro ríll an tiarla ar na hairrídaib, ⁊ do brir ror buitilereacaib. Ro ráccbattar drong mór dia marcrluag, ⁊ a ccoirigte uile ró iocht a nírccarattt, ⁊ ro brírt a mbiodbad gur bó bneac ó corraib daoíne an tulac ror ar tacratttar ó gearaltacaib ir in ngliaid rin. Do rónad éct mór ir in maigin rin .i. arducorrapal buitilérac do marbad .i. Colla mac maolmuire mic domnaill óicc mec ruibne. Nír

[x] *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. —See note [w], under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

[y] *Cnamhchoill*, now Cneamhchoill, near the town of Tipperary.—See note [z], under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

[z] *Irresistible.*—"Éttualaing .i. diorbulaing no dorbulaing."—*O'Clery.*

[a] *Dun-Caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western part of Kerry.—See note [i], under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

[b] *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now Fethard, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra[x], and from Cnamhchoill[y] to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible[z] irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoin[a] to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard[b] by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts[c], and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

[c] *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

marbad don taoíb tiar act mad gearalt mac Sláin óicc, mic Sláin, mic tomair iarla ⁊ rob adbar éccaoíne eridhe ina tír badéin.

Cuairt dá ndeachaid iarla dhrimuman i ccíarraigé i ffogmar na bliadna so, ⁊ baoí i ffoccur do ṡeacṫmain i ffoirlongport i mbairr ċloinne muirir. Tiagait troigṫig an iarla ón maigin sin do glacad creiċe i ropal uí ċaoiṁ. Rucc orra ó caoiṁ, ⁊ na comṡocraib batṫar comṡoiccri dóib. Bátṫar sé hsó an laoí sin tré leaṡccaib luaċra deadhaid acc línmain na ṡróna co rangatṫar i ccomṡoccur dforlongport an iarla. Do ċualaid an tiarla cairmírta na ccíṫirn, ⁊ fogartorann a nordanáir, Ro eirig co hobann co ro sraoínead irin sligid ccéona for ua ccaoiṁ, ⁊ ní mór tánaicc san toraigeaṫ ná torċratṫar uile. Ro gabad ann ó caoiṁ sín .i. Art mac domnaill mic airt. Ro gabad beór a ṁac .i. Art ócc ⁊ do marbad mac ele dia cloinn .i. Aod. Ro gabad ann mac an biocara uí ccolaigé, ⁊ do crochad é ar a aiṫle.

Dauid an ċomraic mac sláin óicc, mic Sláin tigearna na coille móire décc.

Sémur ⁊ gsalt, clann an earpuicc ciarraigé .i. clann tremuir mic Rirdhird do marbad lé cloinn emainn mec rithig i ndiogail a ndsrbraṫar .i. Muirċíṫaċ ro marbrat clann ann earpuicc ṡíṫ riaṁ.

Tomar, gearalt, ⁊ Slan ócc clann trsain mic emainn, mic tomair ón claongslair dimṫeaṫ do rinn ⁊ déccaib nadúrṫa an bliadain si.

[d] *Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh*, now Pobble-O'Keeffe, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

[e] *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note [a], under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

[f] *Almost all*, literally, "not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain."

[g] *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh[d]. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh[e], until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all[f] the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic[g], the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword[h] or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

[h] *By the sword*, do ꝑinn, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Eoġan mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec ruiḃne conrapal dsrmuṁan, fsr ciúin csnoraiġṫi i noiltiġ ⁊ i noireaċtar, dur danarḋa docoirce i ndeaḃaiḋ ⁊ i mionaḋ ḟsḋma do ecc.

Toirrḋealḃaċ ócc mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec ruiḃne déce. Níṙ ċin a ċoṁaora dia ċinsḋ in aon aimṙir ḟriṙ aṙ aṙ lucċa éṙa aon ndruine iṁáṙ.

Siṙ niclaṙ maulbi do ḋol i raxoiḃ in bliaḋain ṙi, ⁊ a ṫilleaḋ taṙ a aiṙ i ngsiṁṙeaḋ na bliaḋna aṙ ceind, ⁊ caṙtin bṙaburtun i ngoiḃsṙnóṙaċt ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt an aiṙsṫ ṙin, ⁊ an caṙtín ṙin do ḋol i ttír aṁalgaiḋ i nsṙṙaċ na bliaḋna ṙo. An tír uile do lot ⁊ do léiṙṙceṙiṙ dó on ċúil go a ċele, uaiṙ baoí acc ṙiuḃal on ḟoṙlongṙoṙt gó aṙoile stoṙṙo. Niṙ ḋíon aṙ an ccaṙtin ṙin, ná ḟoṙ a muintiṙ, nsiṁsḋ naoiṁ na ṙilsḋ, ṙíoḋ, na ḟoiṫiṙġlsnd, na baile, na baḃḋún no gur toġlaḋ an tír uile laiṙ.

Mac ruiḃne baġaineċ, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aoḋa, mic neill, mec ruiḃne, ⁊ doṁnall mac murchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋṙi ṁóiṙ, mic doṁnaill na maḋmann, mec ruiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ an 4 la do ṁí iun aṙ bṙú loċa ḟeaḃail, ⁊ iad acc iomluaḋ aiṫiṙcc ⁊ coinne etiṙ ó nell ⁊ ó doṁnaill báttaṙ i ndíḃ ḟoṙlongṙoṙtaiḃ lsṫnaiḃ líonṁaṙaiḃ imon loċ. Ḃá haṁlaiḋ do ṙónaḋ na móiṙéċta ṙin .i. dṙong dalbanċoiḃ anaiṫsnta do ṫoċt a ḟoṙlongṙoṙt uí neill i naṙṫṙaċ baoí le hacchaiḋ iomloċtaḋ aṙ caol loċa ḟeḃail, ⁊ do raoíleaḋ gur ab lá toirce eiccin ele do ḋeaċataṙ go ro ġaḃṙatt traċt im urṫoraċ in aṙṫṙaiġ i mbattaṙ na conraṙáil ḟoicenelċa i nuathaḋ buiḋne co hanḟuiriġṫe acc iomḟuiṙeaċ le criocnucchaḋ a ccoinne co ro claiḋmiḋṙiot iatt gan ċoiccill, ⁊ co ndsċṙatt ḟsin aṙ gan ḟuiliuġaḋ gan ḟoiṙḋeaṙccaḋ ḟoṙṙa.

O doċaṙtaiġ Sían mac ḟeilim, mic concoḃaiṙ ċaṙṙaiġ tiġearna innṙi heoġain déce, 26 mail ⁊ ro baḋ bṙaiġe gill aṙ a ḟḟuiġbiṫe eiċ ⁊ aiṙġsḋa (dia maḋ

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

[i] *The meeting.*—The Oireaċtar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

[k] *Less refused*, aṙ lucċa eṙa.—This refers to his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase ḟeaṙ náṙ eṙa neaċ um ní, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

[l] *Sanctuary*, nsiṁsḋ.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

[m] *Noble*, ḟoiċenelċa, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting[j], but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused[k] any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary[l] of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble[m] constables were, attended only by a small party, and unprepared[n] [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

[n] *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the Mac Sweenys.

fuarcclaḋ nó bſiṫ fair) an tí tſrda ann fin, ⁊ a ṁac Sſan ócc doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ ar bélaiḃ Chaṫaoir uí ḋoċartaiġ. Taimic deirḋe an tir do ṫromlot, etir ioṫ, arbar, áitiucchaḋ, ⁊ indilib.

Maire inġſn ċuinn í neill, bſn troṁairle buiḋe mec doṁnaill decc.

Neaċtain mac cuinn, mic an ċalbaiġ do ṁarbaḋ an. 5. September.

Maġ flannchaiḋ dartraiġe (.i. caṫal ócc) do ṁarbaḋ lá a ḃraṫair fſin taḋcc ócc.

Clann uaṫéir ḟada, mic dauiḋ, mic emainn, micc uilliccc a búirc .i. tſróitt, ⁊ Maoilir do ḋol diarraiḋ gaḃala i ttír aṁalgaiḋ a huṫt ṁſic uilliam dſrḃraṫair a naṫar .i. Riroſrd an iarainn go ro gaḃrat bú. Ricard a búirc mac emainn, mic uillicc ó cairlén an ḃarraiġ déirġe ró na ḣſġṁiḃ co rucc for na buiḋniḃ, ⁊ ro ḟſrrat gliaiḋ géar aṁnair ré aroile co ro marbaḋ Riocard ⁊ forccla a ttarla ina timċeall ra troid rin. Ruccrat clann uáṫeir ḟada a ccreich, ⁊ a ccorccar.

Mac ṁec uilliam búirc .i. Riocard ruaḋ mac Sſain mic oiluerair mic Sſain do ṁarbaḋ i nġlinṁreaḋ na bliaḋna ro lá tomar uuideor duine uaral do ṁuintir na bainriogna, ⁊ atbſrſḋ cáċ nár bó maiṫ frít an marbaḋ rin.

An dſccanaċ ó grádha décc .i. donnchaḋ ócc mac donnchaiḋ mic donnchaiḋ mic micoil, fſr cuṁaċta móir i ccill ⁊ ttuaiṫ eirḋe.

Mac bruaidſḋa ollaṁ uí briain lé ſſncar .i. Maoilin mac conċoḃair mic diarmatta, mic Sſain décc, ⁊ a braṫair giolla brigde doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Diarmaitt ulltaċ mac Sſain décc.

Ma Conmiḋe brian doṙċa décc, 13 Iunii.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

[o] *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

[p] *Dartry*, now the barony of Rossclogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note [a], under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

[q] *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

[r] *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

[s] *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

[t] *Mic Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

[u] Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry[p] (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada[q], son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain[r].

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach[s], son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe[t] (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June[u].

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoak'd together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

AOIS CRIOST, 1583.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cúicc cétt, octmogatt, a trí.

Conn mac an calbaicch, mic Magnura, mic aoba duib, mic aoba ruaidh uí ḋomnaill do écc, 13. do marta. Saoí ḋsrgccaigte, deigeimig, fsr roitim roagallma, porc congmala do cliaraib, ⁊ do cstéarnaib, fsr csnoaigte duan, ⁊ dréct aḋmolta ar a iolmaoimib fsirin, fsr ar lucca rob olc clú ⁊ cétraiḋ do clandaib neill nasíghallaig gur bó ramail do ḋruit gan csir, do luing gan luamaire, ⁊ do gort taob le tollairbe amail ro battar cenel [gconaill] don ḋur rin iar nécc cuind.

Iarla urmuman .i. tomar mac Semair, mic riarair ruaiḋ do bsich na gobernoir ar dá ḋóicceaḋ muman an bliaḋain ri, ⁊ iarla dsrmuman ag daingniuccaḋ ina ṫrétúireacct, ⁊ ina ḋibeircc, co ro gab for aiḋmilleaḋ na tíre ina ḋomrocraib i ngeimreaḋ ⁊ i nearrac na bliaḋna ro rsmainn, ar a aoí baoí daḋuat, ⁊ duireaccla accá daoínibh riar an dliccheaḋ, ⁊ ria brrionnra Saxan go ro gabrat ag deiliuccaḋ frir etir mnaoí porta, cloinn, ⁊ ḋairdib, co ná baoí act aon csṫrar nama [dia réir, C. O'C.] ón ccuar cairrcce, nó crorinn gó aroile reacnón dá ḋóicceaḋ muman i ramraḋ ⁊ i frogmar na bliaḋna ro. Iar mbrsit do ḋéd torac an geimriḋ ⁊ don oiḋce fada fair ro triallratt earrurraḋa, ⁊ msirlig muman iaḋaḋ ina uirtimceall, ⁊ aduḋ do ḋor i ccoiccill an ḋoccaiḋ gur bó mithiḋ lá dia rogur críoc ⁊ roirchsnd do ḋur for ḋoccaḋ gsraltac, ⁊ bá hamlaiḋ ro forcaomnaccair .i. drong duib muirḋsrtaig buird Mhainge do ṙliocṫ aoḋa bsnḋáin do fagbáil sdarbaogail ar iarla dsrmuman

[v] *Kinell Connell.*—The word gConaill, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

[w] *The harp without ceis.*—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Ambra Choluim Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis;* but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is glossed: "ainm don trom téd, no ir i in céir ir in ḋruit in ní ḋongbar in leiṫrind co na téraib inti; "a name for the heavy string, or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leithrinn* and the strings."

[x] *Without shelter.*—The word tollairbe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his Irish Dictionary, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

[y] *Treason.*—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel[v] might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*[w], to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter[x].

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason[y] and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan[z], took an advantage[a] of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

[z] *Aedh Beannan.*—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

[a] *Advantage.*—This is not fair of the Four Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ıar mbſiṫ ḋó ı ꝼꝼıanboıṫ ꝼolaċtae ı ccuar caıꝼꝼgı ı nglınn an gınntıg. Ḃatttar an ꝼronꝺ íóın ag taıꝼccélaḋ, ⁊ ag tımċeallaḋ na tégḋaıꝼı ı mbaoí an tıarla ó urṫoꝼaċ oıḋċe co haḋhmaḋaın, co ro lıngꝼıot an ꝼuarḃoṫ ꝼaıꝼ ı ccꝼepurcal na maıḋne muıċe ḋıa maırt ar aoı laıṫe ꝼeċtmuıne, lá ꝼele marṫaın ḋo ꝼonꝺraḋ. Ro gonaḋ ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ an tıarla leó, uaır nı ḃaoí luċt trotta nó taċaır ıma ꝼarraḋ aċt aon ḃſn, ⁊ ḋıar ḃuaċall, nır ḃó cıan ón coıll ḋo ḋeaċattar an tan ro ḋıċſnꝺratt an tıarla gan ꝼuıꝼeaċ, ⁊ muna bſiṫ rıḋe ꝼor ꝼoġaıl, ⁊ ꝼor ḋıbſıncc (aṁaıl ro baí) ꝼobaḋ ḋo móırrgélaıḃ eꝼeann ḋon ıarla ḋſrmuṁan rın .ı. gearóıḋ mac Semaır, mıc Sſaın, mıc tomaır ḋroıċıt aṫa, mıc

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an droıċḃéarla, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullevan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam, locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi eum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position: he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh[b]. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond[c] would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos sæpe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Iberniâ a Mac Morise Lacsnæ Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

[b] *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

[c] *The Earl of Desmond.*—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a wofully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums:

"Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's 'light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Semair, mic Gearóid an Dana, mic Muirir (.i. an Cliú iarla Dhermuman) mic Tomair na Naraḋ, mic Seon Ċaille, mic Tómair (agá ccoṁraicit Gearaltaiġ Ċille Dara, ⁊ Dhermuman ré aroile) mic Muirir (.i. an Bhraṫair Minúr) mic Gearailt, mic Muirir, mic Gearailt.

Nir bionghnaḋ Dioġalthar Dé do Dílġinn Gearaltaċ ró ḋáiġ ċora i naghaiḋ a bhrionnra dia tsartathar dia rinnfearaiḃ mar ṡír Duṫċura ó Ḋún Caoin i Ccíarraiġe go comar tri nuirsce, ⁊ ó Oileen Móir arda neimiḋ i nuíḃ Liaṫain, co luimneaċ.

[d] *Thomas of Drogheda.*—See note [w], under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra.*

[e] *John Caille.*—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note [u], under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra.*

[f] *The Friar Minor.*—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note [o], under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra.*

[g] *The vengeance of God.*—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

[h] *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

[i] *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated i Gcríċ Liaṫain, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oileen Móir an Ḋharraiġ, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick, &c.* There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda[d], son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille[e], son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor[f]), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God[g] should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin[h] in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidh[i] in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilioll Olum], and drive the Dal-Caïs across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecyes of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saincts, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebells). All which prophecies the Rebells did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecyes are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cach Downaskia, curfear Ballacliach er goole, murfie Ierla Thraly fear inid Ric an Acrue;* which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,
And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;
The King his Viceroy at Acrue [áġ cpú]
By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebells speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Muireadh bacach, mac emainn, mic maghnusa, mec fithigh déce i nard feartaigh iar mbár iarla dhfmumhan, 7 adberat aroile gur ab dia cumhaidh atbach.

Gofraidh carrach, mac donnchaidh bachaigh, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaidh, mic toirrdhealbhaigh mec ruibhne do marbhadh la clithfhnaibh innri caoin do thánaigtheacht ó ccairrghe fhéthmhain ria mbár iarla dhfmumhan, 7 atbhirthi gur bó rodhadh ria mbár don iarla marbhadh gorradha.

Sfan óce mac fhfann, mic tomair iarla déce iar ccian aoir, 7 é illaimh illuimneach a ccionaidh a chloinne do bhith i ffarradh iarla dhfmumhan.

An Róirtheach .i. dauidh mac muirir, mic dauidh, mic muirir, 7 a bhfn oilén ingfn tremair, mic emainn meg Riarair déce in aoín mhí i nfrrach na bliadhna so, 7 ní bhái dhrionnghallaibh erreann ar thriochat ceo do dhúthaigh lánamain rob oirdearca inátrighe.

O maoilmuaidh .i. teroitt déce.

Corbmac mac taidhce, mic corbmaic óice még carthaigh tighearna múrchraighe fhf dhighdealbhdha dreachfolair agar lia roirccnfmha fionnaolta, 7 cairlfn chumhachtghlana, 7 cathaoire comhorbair do chlannaibh eoghain mhóir déce. An tír do bhith imrfsrnach ré aroile iar nég corbmaic. Dronghbh aghaidh cur lé ceallachan mac taidhce ro fhobair dol i feilbh na tire fó dáigh a fhinrireacta. Dronghbh

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloudy Rebell, and his companie, murthered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

"[Signed] R. Bourke.
"[Signed] John Watson.
Will. Aldrich."

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

[k] *Godfrey.* — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh[k], the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin[l], in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige[m], son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seats[n] of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

[l] *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

[m] *Cormac, the son of Teige.*—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that "for his loyalty and civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry."

[n] *Hereditary seats*, caṫaoiṗe coṁoṗbaiṗ.—The word coṁoṗbaṗ often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word coṁoṗba is explained as follows:

"Coṁoṗba .i. coimḋiġḟṁa no coṁoiġṁe *ut in libro Connaciae* coṁoṗba Cuinn Céd ċaṫaiġ *uocatur* Toiṁḋealbaċ moṗ ó Conċubaiṗ. *Vide* Uḋaċt Mhoṗainn, i. e. Comhorbha, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Conor is called the Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. *Vide Udhacht Mhoraiun.*"

ele ag cur lá corbmac mac diarmatta mic taidhcc baí ag iarraidh cfhnair an tíre a hucht ratent a athar, ⁊ an trír dronghg ag cur lé cloinn óicc an chorbmaic rin, mic taidhcc, mic corbmaic óicc, miccorbmaic, mic taidhcc meg carthaigh, ⁊ lá na mathair .i. Siubhan ingin riaraigh na buile mic remair, mic emainn még riaraigh. Tar a chfhó rin uile ar le corbmac mac taidhcc, mic diarmatta do buadhaigh.

An tepreop ciarraighead déc .i. Semur mac rirdhirdh, mic Sfain roidheach lán deccna an tepreop rin. Do chloinn riaraigh a bhunadhur .i. Sliocht Rémainn, mic uilliam mic gearailt, ⁊ dearbhrathair don mhuirir taimicc ar an ccéd gabhaltar ó rrionnra raxan i nerinn do chongnamh lá diarmaid mac murchadha (la ríg laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidhriom, ⁊ ar dia ghliocht urmór gearaltach cloinne muirir.

O caoimh .i. Art mac domhnaill, mic airt, mic eogain, raoí duine eirighe do mharbhadh, ⁊ a mac .i. Artócc doirdneadh ina ionadh.

Mac mhic amhlaoibh .i. donnchadh bán, mac maoileachlainn, mic diarmata, mic maoileachlainn, ⁊ mac a dearbhrathar tadhcc, mac conchobair, do comhtuitim ré aroile.

Sfan carrach mac uilliam, mic tfroitt a búrc oidhre coiri riúire baí i ttrétuireacht gur an tan ra do theacht irteach ar rrotexion. Dol dó iar mbár iarla dfrmhuman diarraidh ruadháin i ngearaltacaibh. Ní ro airir co hath dara,

[o] *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

[p] *Raymond.*—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

"Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flauis, et subcrispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator, mirabili solicitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberrauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub brevitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis."

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile[o], the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond[p], the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice[q], who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire[r], who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

[q] *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note [o], under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullevan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullevan's words are as follows:

"Iberniæ Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Iberniæ non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniæ principe accitum ex Angliâ in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Garaldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Hiberniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmoniæ, vel Desiæ in Momoniis; alterum Kildariæ in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

[r] *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—Cor

7 ro tionóileaḋ buar an baile lair. Eirgitt barda an baile ro na hUiġmiḃ. Fillir Sean co na bfcc buiḋin marcaċ ar in mbárda, 7 ro haimrfḋ eirriḋe go reóilbireaċ durcor do ḟeilér tré na ċloccaitt ina ċíntt go ro leaccaḋ é dia eoċ, 7 ruccratt a ṁuintir an ceireiċ, 7 ro ḟáccaiḃriot Sean. Ruccaḋ iarom eiriḋe co luimneaċ co ro crochaḋ annriḋe hé le comfrrieoraiḃ luimniġ.

Mag ṫaiḋcc urmuṁan .i. conċoḃar an ċuain mac taiḋcc mic mic maṫġamna duinn uí cinnittiġ déec, fir reólta frrccar, 7 tiġfḋarać gan taṫaoir ó a ṫuirmfḋ gur an tan rin, 7 Mag taiḋcc do ġairm do pilip mac diarmata na ropalaiġ uí cinnéittiġ.

Mac még coċláin, gearoitt mac Sain, mic airt, mic corbmaic Macaeṁ céḋraḋaċ ar ccéttgaḃáil ġairccid do ṁarḃaḋ lá mac uí cinneittiġ ḟinn .i. lá Murchaḋ mac briain, mic doṁnaill.

An ċonntaoir do ṗóirti .i. aibilin inġean Muirir, mic dauit do rorte bfn iarla tuaḋmuṁan (donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair uí ḃriain) déec i raṁraḋ na bliaḋna ro i ccluain raṁṗoda, 7 a haḋnacal i maimirtir innri.

Onora ingfn doṁnaill, mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃriain an bfn baí ag ua cconċoḃair ciarraiġe .i. conċoḃar déec, 7 a haḋnacal i minir caṫaiġ.

Sluaiccéaḋ lánṁor lá muintir Sir mclar maulbi, 7 lá cloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird .i. uilleacc, 7 Sean i mioċtar tíre, 7 i nuṁall uí ṁáille, 7 bá díriṁ an ro cruinniġrioṫ do ċroḋ creaċ ar an fluaiccéaḋ rin. Ro loirccéaḋ 7 ro léirrccriorad leó caṫair na mart don cur rin.

Mac iarla ċloinne riocaird Sean a búrc mac Riocairt ṗaxanaiġ mic uillicc na ccíno, mic riocaird, mic uillicc cnuic tuaġ do ṁarḃaḋ go mioġaolṁar lá a dearḃraṫair (uilleacc a búrc) ar ionnraiġiḋ oiḋċe. Monuar tra

Máiġe, Coir Ḃríġde, Coir Aḃa moire,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

[s] *Mac Teige.*—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

[t] *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

[u] *The Countess Roche.*—This should be: "the Countess of Thomond." The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

[w] *Inis-Cathy*, now Scattery Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush.—See note [a], under the year 1188.

[x] *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note [k].

[y] *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige[s] of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach[t], was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche[u], namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy[w].

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire[x] and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille[y], and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart[z].

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murresk, in the county of Mayo.

[z] *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of Westport. The town of Westport is still always called Caṫair na mart in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient Caṫair were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

ro ba maircc daeribraṫair do ḋuṫraccair duineṁarḃaḋ a ḋ'ṡrḃraṫar naile im coṁroinn criċe ar ir biṫ caiċ ar uair an biṫ ro. Ba doiliġ mór ná ro ṙccrutt uillsc ina inntinn gur bó maol gnala gan braṫair, ⁊ náċ ṙluaccċ neaċ ina aonar. Ní hsḋ ṙṁ do bsṗṫ dia uiḋh aċt a corp do ċnsṙtollaḋ, ⁊ a ṫaoḃ do ṫrsġḋaḋ go bfarccaibriot marḃ gan anmain é, ⁊ ar ar éiccin ṙuair luċt a iomċair go baile aṫa an ríoġ airm in ro haḋnaiceaḋ an táirṙiġ. Ba cráḋ criḋe lá a ṫír baḋéin oiḋeaḋ an ṗir hírin, ar ṗsṗar a ċeille, a ċroṫa, ⁊ a ċeneóil, a einiġ, a uairle ⁊ oirḃsṙtae.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. Riroṡrd an iarainn, mac dauiḋ, mic emainn, mic uillicc ṗsṙ creaċaċ conġalaċ, airdrṡċ ṡrráḋal, nó briṙṡḋ bṡirn mbaoġail ar a bioḋḃaḋaiḃ, ⁊ ṗor a mbriṙtí co minic do écc, ⁊ ṙirdearḋ mac oiluerair, mic Sṡain doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

O Raġaillig aoḋ conallaċ mac maoilṁórḋa, mic Sṡain, mic caṫail neaċ do ċaiṫ a Ré gan ṗrṡraḃra, ⁊ a trṡimṙi gan tuirḃróḋ, ⁊ ro ċongaiḃ an brṡirne gan baoġluccaḋ tar laṁaiḃ a ċoṁarran gall, ⁊ gaoiḋel an ccéin do ṁair do écc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainirtir an caḃáin, ⁊ a bṡn iribél bṡrnauál déc in aon

[a] *Wished*, ḋuṫraccair.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam;* thus: "Ḋuṫracurra, a ḋé, comṫír dirge mo ṙéta, *utinam adirigantur viæ meæ, &c.*" fol. 18, *b. a.*

[b] *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus.*—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called "Sir Shane O'Realie." According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note [b], under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

"It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley" [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—Ed.] "of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished[a] to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe[b], then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greate hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which sometymes was twise or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely,

aimpip pip pein. Mac an uí Raigallaig pin .i. Sean puaid do bíd ag dol i ccindur an tíre a húghdarpar gall ar bélaib Emainn mic maoilmordha baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi[d] Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearely.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orely to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one foteman uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Oreley.

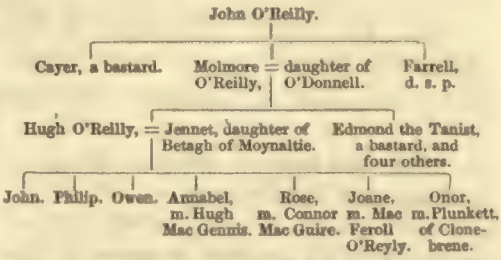
"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

[c] *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmoru[c], who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy:

"Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

"Primò, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur [sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin forisfractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postulandum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine trangressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Dominæ Reginæ,

"Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

"Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

"Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscumque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicunque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commisserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

ina ꝑinnrꝑ do ꝑiꝑ gnaṫuiġṫe gaoiḋeal, ⁊ táimicc de ꝑiḋe an tíꝑ, ⁊ an tiġearnaꝑ do ꝑoinn etiꝑ ꝑliocṫ ṁaoilmóꝑḋa.

Mac uí conḋoḃaiꝑ ꝑliccig Caṫaoiꝑ mac taiḋcc óicc, mic taiḋcc, mic aeḋa do ṁaꝑḃaḋ i ꝼꝼiull lá oꝑuing do ṁuintiꝑ aiꝑt.

propinquioris transmittet, et rei sublatæ, quod melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

"Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum observetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Anglicanam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare permittet.

"Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia onera et servitia reginæ magestati debita, tam in promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito nummo Scoticorum quemadmodum debet, aut temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

"Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat, sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique currit.

"Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observatione suscepit corporale juramentum, ac si deliquerit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominæ Reginæ mille martas [mile maꝑt]: ac etiam concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriæ suæ his scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad perpetuam rei memoriam."

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

"Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem virum Dominum Henericum Sydney ordinis garterii militêm, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capitaneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum, tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

"Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam articulorum sebsequentium, primum, promittitur quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginæ magestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati rebelles et inobedientes.

"Item promititur quod quicquid Commissarii dicti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de" [the] "Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia perimplebit et observabit.

"Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter honorabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædictum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adjudicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati, secundum mores et observationes patriarum suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

"Item similiter observabit et perimplebit omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii prædicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habitantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

"Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora[d].

The son of O'Conor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

"Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

"Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Reginæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

"Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellione fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

"Datum in campo apud Loghshelen, 25° Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

"O'Reilly.

Edmond O'Reilly."

[d] *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

"The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countrye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Toirrdealbaċ mac diarmada, mic cairbre, mic eoccain ċaoiċ mic ḟeilim ġlúnġaiġ do écc.

Taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc uí ruairc do écc i mbraiġdhúnar ag ua ruairc .i. brian mac briain mic eoccain.

Oilén na tuaṫ (.i. Port an oiléin) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na tuaṫ .i. Eocchan ócc mac eoccain óicc, mic eoccain, mic domnaill ar cloinn domnaill mic donnchaiḋ, ⁊ clantt domnaill do marbaḋ and.

Baile uí neill (.i. toirrdealbaċ luineċ) .i. an fraṫ bán do lorccaḋ la hua ndomnaill (Aodh mac magnara) ⁊ dioġbála mór do dénam dua neill, la taoḃ oirccne an baile oir ba don ċur rin do marbaḋ la hUa ndomnaill Ua coinne, ⁊ Mac mec aoḋa go ndruing mór ele ceṅ mo ṫát.

Donnchaḋ mac an ċalbaiġ uí domnaill do marbaḋ lá cabláċ albanaċ.

Brian mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċonnaċt, mic conċonnaċt meguidir fear go ndúġainm uairle ⁊ eimġ do écc.

CReaċa mór do denam ar Shomairle mbuide mac mec domnaill lá haoḋ mac feilim bacaiġ uí neill, lá Mac uidilín, ⁊ lá Saxancoiḃ. Somairle buide co na braiṫriḃ do ḋol i ttóraiġeaċt na cfreaċ, ⁊ briṡḋh dóiḃ for a mbaoí fearmpa, ⁊ na creaċa do bín díoḃ, ⁊ aéḋ mac feilim bacaiġ do marbaḋ don ċur rin, ⁊ banna nó ḋó do na Saxanċoiḃ, ⁊ an ċuid ele ḋiḃ dimṫeaċt gan ċreiċ gan corccar.

Toirrdealbaċ, mac domnaill uí briain, ⁊ Sían ruaḋ, mac aoḋa conallaiġ, mic maoilmórda uí raiġilliġ do ḋol i Saxoiḃ, ⁊ i noirdneaḋ i ngráḋaiḃ ríoire i naon ló i ramrad na bliaḋna ro do laṫair an Rrionnra Elizabeth.

Donnchaḋ mac ui baoiġill (.i. toirrdealbaċ) do marbaḋ lá muintir maille i mmir caoil.

"To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollaghgarvy, Tolloghconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome," [now Clanmahon].

[e] *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island belonging to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

[f] *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

[g] *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

[h] *Turlough.*—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen[c]) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban[f], was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned[g] for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough[h], son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roe[i], the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil[k], by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

[i] *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note [e], *supra.* It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

[k] *Inis-Caoil,* now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebara bay, belonging to the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.

Ꝑſıꝓſꝏa, mac coıꝓꝓdealbaıġ ṁſıꝓgıġ, mec ꝓuıbne décc ı mbaıle ṁec ꝓuıbne bóġaınıġ.

Ua Néill coıꝓꝓdealbaċ luıneaċ do bſıt ꝓor an ꝓꝓaṫh mbán co ndꝓuınġ móır do Shaxanaċaıb ına ꝑarꝓaḋ, ⁊ báṫar occ báıġ, ⁊ acc baccar dul do ındꝓaḋ tíre conaıll ı ndíoġaıl loıꝓcṫe an tSraṫa báın ꝓıar an tan ꝓın. Or cuala Ua doṁnaıll Aoḋ mac maġnuꝓa an ní ꝓın, Ro tıonoıleaḋ co tınnerꝓnaċ a ꝓoċꝓaıtte dıa ꝓaıġıḋ, ⁊ do ċóıḋ gan ꝑuıꝓeaċ go drum lıġſn go ro ġaḃ longꝓort hırude ı mí Iún do ꝓonnꝓaḋ. No ṫıcceaḋ dıorma do ṁarcꝓluaġ uí neıll do ꝓaıġıḋ uġꝓa ⁊ ıomꝓuaccṫa ꝓor marcꝓluaġ uí doṁnaıll. Nır bo ꝑeıch orṫa lá mùıntır Uí ḋoṁnaıll ındꝓın go mbáṫar daoíne occá ndıṫıuġaḋ ſcorꝓa gach laoí. Ꝑeaċt ann tangaṫar an ꝓo baḋ deach do ṁarcꝓluaġ uí néill go mbꝓıġ, ⁊ go mborꝓꝓaḋ go ttár, ⁊ go ttarcaral ꝓor ċenel cconaıll, ⁊ ní ꝓó anꝓat dıa ꝓſmım go ꝓangaṫar tar ꝓınd, ⁊ trıa ꝓort na ttrí naṁat, ⁊ co hıonꝓocꝓaıḃ longꝓuırt uí ḋoṁnaıll. Rorṫar aınſꝓlaṁa muıntear uí doṁnaıll an tan ꝓın, ar a aoí ro ġaḃꝓat a ndíorma ꝓo céḋóır ⁊ ro lıngꝓſt ꝓorꝓa. Ꝑſċaır ıomaırecc, ⁊ ıomꝓuaccaḋ aınġıḋ éttꝓocar ſtorꝓa ꝓrí ꝓé ꝓoda. Ro ꝓꝓaoíneaḋ ꝓo ḋſóıḋ ꝓor ṁarcꝓluaġ uí néill gur ın ꝑꝓınd tarr a ttuḋcaṫar, ⁊ ro bár occa ꝑꝓoırḋınge ına ndıúıḋ gan ḋíċell, occá ttacmanġ, ⁊ occa ttımċellaḋ co ná caoṁnaccatṫar ꝓaıġıḋ áṫa ıoır gur bo hſıccſn ḋóıḃ an aḃann ꝓor a mıonċaıḃ dıonnꝓaıġıḋ aırm ın ro ḋóırtꝓſt dıa ꝓaıġıḋ. Ro báıḋıt, ⁊ ro marḃaıt ꝓoċaıde do ṁuıntır uí néill ım Ua ngoırmḟlſġaıġ Corbmac, ⁊ ım mac Aoda, ⁊ ım Maolmuıre mac dıarmata mıc maṫġaṁna, mıc tuaṫaıl uí cleırıġ, aon bꝓáıġe gıll Uí neıll ⁊ cenél eóġaın don chur ꝓın, uaır ꝓob ıonann maṫaır dıa aṫaırꝓıuṁ, ⁊ dua néill ꝑſꝓın, ⁊ bá ꝓor a ċumar buí ıolṁaoıne uí neıll ar aba a ꝑıalura ꝑrır, ⁊ nır bó ꝓó laır a ṫſóra cudꝓoma da gaċ ſꝓnaıl ıonnmuꝓa

[l] *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[m] *Druim-lighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note [b], under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

[n] *Precisely*.—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

[o] *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This should be: "Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn." Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note [r], under the year 1522, p. 135; and note [b], under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

[p] *Rushed upon it*.—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

[q] *The same mother*.—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh[l].

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean[m], where he encamped, precisely[n] in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad[o], and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it[p]. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother[q]; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

do ṫabairt air, dia mad fuarcclad dó. Ro gairsiḋ ⁊ ro báidsiḋ eiride lá muintir Uí Doṁnaill, ⁊ ro bad flán a mínma, ⁊ forṫar buidig dia ṫuitim leó.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1584.

Aoir Críosd, míle, cúicc cedd, oċtmoċċadd, a ceiṫir.

Mac oidreaċta iarla ċille dara .i. Gearoidd déc i Sacroib.

Sir mclar maulbi gobernóir ċóicciḋ connaċt déc in áṫ luain fá imidd, fír foglamṫa i mbérlaib ⁊ i ttínġṫoib oilén iarṫair eorpa eride, fear croda caṫbuaḋaċ feaċnon erean, alban, ⁊ na fraingce aġ fogṫaṁ dia ṗrionnra, ⁊ ro bad fírbír co roṁaoín dóroṁ indrin, uair fuair a ḋiongṁala do ḋíġṫuarardal on mbainriogain .i. Conṫablaċt baile aṫa luain, gobernoraċt ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt fri ré feaċt mbliaḋan ria na bár, ríoruideaċt Rorra comáin ⁊ beóil aṫa na fluaiccíḋ dó fín ⁊ dá oidrisḋhaib, ina ḋíoġaġ aċt aṁáin gur ab ó cloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird ro ċéd ṗolaṫair ré bél aṫa na fluaiccead.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

[r] Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Conor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

"In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Conor appealed Teige mac Gillapatrick O'Conor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Conor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them[r].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration[s] from the Queen, namely, the constableship of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe[t], for himself and his heirs; but he himself had previously acquired[u] Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445; Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154; and Hardiman's *Statute of Kilkenny*, pp. 95, 96.

[s] *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

[t] *Ballinasloe*, bel aṫa na ṡluaiġeaḋ, the mouth of the ford of the hosts; but the true name is Bel aṫa Naḋṡluaiġ, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note [b]. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note [f], under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

[u] *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement; but we are not told which.

Ionaḋ Sir mioclár aǵ caṗtin bṗaḃuṗún go teaċt Sir ṗiṗḋeṗḋ binǵam i neṗinn ino áṗḋ ċomeṗṗoiṗeċt ċóiccid connaċt i mí iun an tṗaṁṗaiḋ aṗ ccind.

Toirṗḋealḃaċ mac uaiṫne mic maoileaċlainn uí loċlainn do ǵaḃail i ttoṗach míṗ maṗta na bliaḋna ṗo i muicimiṗ, le toirṗḋealḃaċ mac doṁnaill uí ḃṗiain, ⁊ a ḃaṗuccaḋ iaṗ ṗin lá caṗtin bṗaḃuṗún aṗ Seṗṗion an tṗaṁṗaiḋ aṗ ccintt i nimiṗ.

Mac ṁic conmaṗa an taoíḃe ṫiaṗ do ċloinn cuiléin déc .i. donnċaḋ mac taiḋcc mic conmḋa mic conmaṗa mic Sḋain, ṗḋṗ ṗéṗ mó eaccla a eaṗccaṗatt i mionaḋ ṗḋṁa da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile eṗiḋe.

Ruaiḋṗi caṗṗaċ mac maolmuiṗe mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirṗḋealḃaiǵ mic ṗuiḃne do ḃáṗuccaḋ i ccoṗcaicch.

Siṫċáin coṁcoitcḋnn do ṗoccṗa ṗó eṗinn uile, ⁊ ṗó dá ċoicceaḋ muṁan do ṗonnṗaḋ iaṗ nóicḋnoaḋ iaṗla uḋṗṁuṁan aṁail a duḃṗamaṗ. Tánaicc do biṫin na ṗoccṗa ṗin, co ṗo linǵṗiot aittṗeaḃaiǵ na ccḋnntaṗ ccoṁṗoccuṗ dáitiuccaḋ ċonallaċ, ċiaṗṗaiǵe ⁊ conntae luiṁniǵ. Ní ḃaoí ṗḋṗ iomċaiṗ aiṗm do ṗliocht Muiṗiṗ meic ǵeaṗailt in eṗinn do neoċ baoí ṗoṗ ṗoǵail no ṗoṗ uíḃḋiṗcc náċ ttáimicc ṗó ḋliccaḋ, aċt maḋ muiṗiṗ mac Sḋain óicc, mic Sḋain, mic tomaiṗ iaṗla nama, ⁊ ǵiḋ eṗṗiḋe tánaicc ṗó ṗiṫ aṗ ṗocal iaṗla uṗmuṁan, ⁊ ṗo ṗccaṗ ṗiḋe ṗṗi a ḋaoíniḃ iaṗ ṗin uaiṗ ṗo éla aṗ ċuiṗe ċúiccid taṗ ṗionainn ṗṗioḃǵlaiṗ ba ṫuaiḋ tṗe tuaḋmuṁain, ⁊ o ǵaċ cṗiċ ǵó aṗoile go ṗáimicc Rúta ṁic uiḋilín i ccḋnn Soṁaiṗle buiḋe ṁic mec doṁnaill, aṗṗaiḋe go halbain, ⁊ don Sṗáin iaṗoṁ go bṗuaiṗ báṗ innte iaṗ ttṗioll.

Iuṗtiṗ nua do ṫeaċt in Eṗinn .i. Sir Iohn Paṗṗot an 21 iun ⁊ taimicc

[r] *Muic-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreery, who was locally called "Riǵ Ḋóiṗne, i. e. *King of Burren*."

[s] *Western part of Clann-Cuilein.*—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis[v], by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein[w], died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha[x], son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient[y] to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott[z], arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty, belonged to this territory.

[x] *Cumeadha*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

[y] *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

[z] *Sir John Perrott.*—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille fir Sir Iohn Norris ina ṗreesident or cind dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan, ⁊ Sir Risdeard Bingham ina ġoberṅóir ór cind ċóicciḋ connaċt. Ní ro ċait an Iustís mí co hiomlán i naṫ cliaṫ na ċoṁnaiḋe an tan tainic co haṫluain, ⁊ arriḋe go gaillim. Tangattar maiṫe ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt ina ċomḋail gur an mbaile sin dia ṗáilticcaḋ, ⁊ dia adṁáil mar ṗollaṁnaiġṫeóir ⁊ mar ċoḋnaċ ór a ccionn ón bprionnsa. Iar mbliṫ seal don iustis i ngaillim ro triall do ḋol co luimneach, baoi an ċéd adhaiḋ iar ṗráccḃáil na gaillmhe i ccill ṁec duaċ. Tanic an dara hoiḋċe go cuinnċe i ccloinn cuileáin. Batter maiṫe ċonntaé an cláir ar a ċionn annsin doneoch díḃ ná deachaiḋ ina cind go gaillim. Baí beór Sirriam na conntae .i. an crúireaċ, tarla illáiṁ ag an tsirriam an tan sin, Donnchaḋ beacc, mac taiḋcc, mic donnchaiḋ uí briain ardṫrétuir, ⁊ uaċtarán loċta aiḋmillte ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt ria sin. Ro ḃín a droċ ḋiaċ ḋó oir ṗuair a riġlḋ ar carr, ⁊ cnaiṁréḋeaḋ coimmbirte do ḋénamh dia ċnaṁaiḃ la cúl tuaiġe truime tiugṗorṁnaiḋe, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ a ċorr láinbirte lisṁarḃ cingailte fri caḋladaiḃ cruaiḋ ríġniḃ cnáibe i mbairr cloccair cuinnċe fo ċoraiḃ én, ⁊ ṡtaide an aieoir ar ḋáiġ gomaḋ ionnconṁarṫa ⁊ eirriomláir do luċt denṁa droiċġniom a ṗaicsin aṁlaiḋ sin.

Do ṫaod an Iustis ar na ṁaraċ co luimneaċ, ⁊ ro ċinn aicce dronġ ṁór do ḋaoíniḃ uaisle ar gaċ liṫ do luimneaċ do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do ṁiocóruccaḋ co ruccratt ṡcéla fair Mur coblaċ albanaċ do toċt don liṫ ba tuaiṫ derinn fó ṫoġairm Somairle buiḋe mic mec doṁnaill, ⁊ co mbátter ag iondraḋ ⁊ acc orccain na tire ina ttimċeall, ⁊ bá sís ṗoċand ina ttangattar Somairle buiḋe (agá mbaoí an rúta ré ré deiċ mbliaḋan ṗiċit roiṁe sin) do cloirtin gur ċuir comairle Saxan deaċt ⁊ drorconġra ar an iustís nua sin an rúta do ṫaḃairt dá ṗondúirib dirle badein, ⁊ Somairle dionnarbaḋ go a aṫarḋa bunaiḋ go halbain, ⁊ ní hís aṁáin aċt gan gaḃaltar eaċtarcenelaiġ ar biṫ

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the Parliament with her Majesty's privity; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month[a] in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh; on the second night he reached Cuinche[b], in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche[c], under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air[d], to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland; and not only this,

[a] *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.*

[b] *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note [n], under the year 1278, p. 429, and note [l], under 1402, p. 775, *supra.*

[c] *The Cloccas of Cuinnche*, i. e. the Belfry of Quin. The word clogáṙ is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

[d] *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundance of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

do léccaḋ i neirinn an ceſin nó ḃiaḋ uṁal don ṗrionnra. Ḋála an iurtir ro ṗáccaiḃ luimneaċ ina luaiṫṗéim, ⁊ ro ṗóccair dá raiḃe dṗearaiḃ inṗſoṁa ó ḃóinn co béirre a mbſiṫ ina ċoinne i ceſnn cſiṫre lá ṗicſt ón lá rin i ndroiċeat áṫa. Ro ṗrſcṗaḋ na ṗóccarṫa rin lá ṗearaiḃ muṁan, miḋe, ⁊ laiġean, uair tonġatṫar co líonmar, léṗṫionóilte ġur an maiġin rin. Tucṗat iarom uile aġhaiḋ ar ullṫoiḃ. Oo ċualaiḋ Soṁairle dáil ṗſr nerean dia ṗaiġiḋ ro ṗaġaiḃ an rúta, ⁊ rucc a ċaoraiġeaċt, a ṁna, ⁊ a ṁuinṫearra go gleann ċoncaḋan co nár ṗáccaiḃ aeġairreaċt nó iomċoiṁéḋ ar an tír, ná bárḋaċt ar ḃaile ir in rúta, aċt ar ḋúnlir aṁáin, ⁊ giḋ é ṗá diginn daingin don ċúicceaḋ ro gaḃaḋ é lar an iurtir ṗó ċſnd da lá co na noiḋċiḃ iar ruiḋe ina ṫimċeal, ⁊ ro ċuir barda na bainríoġna ind. Iar mbſiṫ dſiċ lá don iurtir irin rúta, Ro ṗáġaiḃ tri banna déc ar órda i nulltoiḃ lé haġaiḋ Soṁairle do cſnnrucċaḋ, ⁊ ticc ṗéin tar a air co haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro ṗccaoílriot rir erean dia ttiġibh.

Earraonta dſirġe i niarṫar ċonnaċt etir rliaċt eoġain uí ṗlaiṫḃſrtaiġ, ⁊ rliaċt murchaiḋ mic briain na noinreaċ uí ṗlaiṫḃearṫaiġ. Rob é a áḋḃar rin Sliaċt eoġain .i. ó ṗlaiṫḃſrtaiġ taḋg mac taiḋg na buile mic murchaiḋ, mic eoġain, ⁊ clann doṁnaill an ċoccaiḋ mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic murchaiḋ mic eoġain do gaḃáil oiléin ḃaile na hinnri ar ṫaḋcc, mac murchaiḋ na ttuaġ mic taiḋcc, mic murchaiḋ uí ṗlaiṫḃſrtaiġ, uair bátṫar rliaċt eoġain aġá raḋa gur bó leó ṗſn ó ċſrt an toilén rin, ⁊ gur ab tar a ṗárucċaḋ baí taḋcc aġá ṫóġḃáil, ⁊ aġá cuṁdaċ, ⁊ ceeib cruṫ a mbaí a ṗír do ċóiḋ taḋcc ṗorra

[e] *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

[f] *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

[g] *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.—See note [d], under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*. But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

[h] *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it[e] remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare[f] should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerously and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain[g], and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis[h]; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseach[i] O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse[k] from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

[i] *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum.* For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent.*

[k] *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

ꝓoṁ a ndiaiḋ na gabala co náp ꝑáccaiḃ míl minnile gup a ꝓainicc ap a ccuid do ċíp gan a maꝓḃaḋ nó gan a ttaḃaipt laiꝓ. Do ꝓónaḋ diogḃala móꝓa leóꝓoṁ do taḋcc gion gup ḃionann cuṁang baoí aca.

Ꝑeaċt dá ndeachaiḋ an taḋcc ꝓin mac muꝓchaiḋ luċt aꝓṫꝓaiġ ap ionnꝓaiġid oiḋċe i mi iún i ndeadhaiḋ ꝑleaċta eoġain uí ꝑlaiṫbhꝓtaiġ go háꝓainn, Rucc taḋcc ꝑoꝓꝓa iꝓin aḋmadain co hanullaṁ, etip ċodlaḋ ⁊ dúꝓccaḋ ap gaċ taoḃ do ċuiꝓꝓ ṫoꝓꝓaiġ na luingse, ⁊ bá hꝓccáiꝓdꝓṁail an taiꝓbénaḋ tucc ꝓé dóiḃ ap an tꝓaċt ꝓin, ⁊ níꝓ ꝑꝓiú an toilén a ndeaꝓnaḋ an lá ꝓin aṁáin ina timċeall, uaiꝓ ꝓo maꝓḃaḋ annꝓin Muꝓchaḋ mac emainn óicc mic emainn meg aeḋa ꝑꝓ lisꝓeaċ mealláin do ċóiḋ i ccommbáiḋ ꝑleaċta eoccain uí ꝑlaiṫbhꝓtaiġ. Ro maꝓḃaḋ ann dna mac ꝓenepcáil ċloinne muiꝓiꝓ baí ina ꝑꝓoċaiꝓ ap in ꝑꝓoġail céḋna, ⁊ mac uí ꝑlaiṫbhꝓtaiġ (.i. taḋg) ꝓin ꝑꝓin .i. Muꝓchaḋ ꝓalaċ. Ro maꝓḃaḋ ḃeóꝓ dꝓong ṁóꝓ do ṁuintiꝓ ꝑleaċt eoġain uí ꝑlaiṫbhꝓtaiġ cen mo táꝓt na huaiꝓle ꝓin. Ḃátꝓaꝓ aṁlaiḋ ꝓin acc coccaḋ ꝑꝓi aꝓoile co ꝓo ꝑꝓioḋaiġꝓiot goill ꝓtoꝓꝓa íꝓin ꝑꝓoġṁaꝓ ap ccind, ⁊ do ꝓaḋaḋ an toilén do ꝑliocṫ eoġain uí ꝑlaiṫbhꝓtaiġ.

Muiꝓċeaꝓtaċ gaꝓḃ mac bꝓiain mic taiḋcc uí bꝓiain déccꝓin ċéḋṁí dꝓoġṁaꝓ i ccꝓaicc coꝓcꝓáin. Macaeṁ ceilliḋe comḟoꝓꝓaiḋ naċ ꝑꝓuaiꝓ taṫaoíꝓ na toiḃsim, ail, no aṫaiꝓ ó a ḃꝓíṫ, gó a ḃáꝓ, ⁊ a aḋnacal i maiṁiꝓtiꝓ innꝓi.

An coꝓnaṁaċ mac concoiccꝓiċe, mic diaꝓmada, mic taiḋcc caim uí clisꝓiġ ꝑꝓ ꝓuim ꝓoċonáiġ co ꝑꝓeḃuꝓ tiġe naoiḋeaḋ ꝓeal i ttuaḋmuṁain, ⁊ ꝓeal oile hi ttíꝓ ċonaill go ꝓo écc ap an ꝑꝓuaꝓċoꝓaiġ i ttíꝓ ċonaill i ccoꝓġaꝓ na bliaḋna ꝓo, ⁊ a aḋnacal ꝓó ḋíṫsꝓ dé, ⁊ San bꝓnaꝓtt occ na manċoiḃ i maiṁiꝓtiꝓ eaꝓa ꝓuaiḋ.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

[l] *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

[m] *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

[n] *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

[o] *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

[p] *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty[l], he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the forecastle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island[m] was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallain[n], who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice[o], who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain[p] in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach[q], in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe[r].

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriertagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[q] *Fuar-Chosach.*—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

[r] *Assaroe.*—The ruins of this monastery, to

AOIS CRIOST, 1585.

Aoir Criorc, mile, cuicc céd, oct[mogat] a cúicc.

Iarla cilli dara déc i raxaib .i. Gsróid mac Gearóid, mic Gsróid mic Tomair, mic Sean ċaim. Dai an tiarla sin cúicc bliadna i mod perta aga congmáil ó na ṫír dúthaigi co ffuair bás an tan sin. Henri a ṁac doindead ina ionad lá comáirle Saxan, ⁊ a léccad anoir do ṡaigid a ataṙda.

Mac uilliam burc, Risdeard mac oiliuerair mic Sean déc, ⁊ ní ro hóindead ina ionad act an tab caoc (darlair fein) do beit ina ionad daimdeóin gall.

Gormlaid ingin uí Ruairc .i. ingin brian mic eogain bín do ċait a haimsir aga díol dreaṙaib dorda, bín ṡénamail ṡocraid nár ṫuill grióraḋ ná gnúis imdhscaḋ do taoib sclaire na ealadan, na taṫaoir ele beór do ṫaoíb a hoinig na a hanma do écc.

Brian mac taidcc, mic brian mic eogain uí ruairc do dol ar siubal sluaig in dartraige meg flannchaid i ffiorṫorac mís ianuarii, ⁊ ro sccaoilsiot a sceeimelta ró daingnib dartraige do ċruinniuccad creaċ, ⁊ fuairsiot edala aidble. Rug mag flannċaid tóir ṫrom dalbanċoib ⁊ deisenchaib air, ⁊ ro gab brian accá niomċar ⁊ bátar ag caiṫsin ⁊ ag comṙuabairt a ċéle go rangatar aird a náird fri roile acc bindaib ḃó san mbreisne. Do ċualatar sin breisne, ⁊ muintir uí ruairc brian do dol i ndartraige ro ċruinnigsiot for a ċionn i nínaċ iomċumang erdalta in ro bad dóig leó a ṡaġbail dia raigid. Fuaratar eissiuṁ ċuca go maillċíṁneach mórualaċ, acc iomċar ettualaing a earccaratt, ⁊ gér bó hé a ċobair ro ba dleaċt dá

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note [t], under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

[s] *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

[t] *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

[u] *Name*, i.e. her fame for goodness. A hanma is here the genitive singular of a h-ainm, her name.

[w] *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, "Is raidhbe Beanna bó ná Eire faoi dó, i. e. Tota Hiber-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards[s], to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen[t], a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name[u], died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo[w], in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought[x] he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers[y] should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

[x] *They thought.*—This should be, "they knew."

[y] *His own true followers*, i.e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

ḟíor luċt lisnaṁna, ní haṁlaiḋ sin do ṗónṗatt aċt a lá báġa do ṫabairt lá a bioḋbaḋaiḃ go ro lingeaḋ an laoċṁilid dia díḃ lisiḃ. Ro gáirsiḋ roiṁe ⁊ ina diaiḋ don dsiġḟsi. Ro hiaḋaḋ dá gaċ aen taéḃ ina uirṫimċeall co ná ro ċuṁaing cíim for a ċulaiḃ iná for a aghaiḋ. Ro marḃaḋ daoíne iomda ina ṫimċeall isin iomairecc sin. Ro diotaiġeaḋ ann corucċaḋ gallócclaċ do ċloinn tríṫiġ diarṗma ⁊ drúiġell áir gallócclaċ ngearaltaċ batttar i ṗṗarraḋ briain an lá sin, ⁊ ag ṗsic a naṁraine ó ṫír do ṫír iar ndiotlaiṫiuccaḋ na ndaġdaoíneaḋ agá mbátttar ṗeaċt riaṁ, ⁊ níor bó láṁ ṗor airide a mionnraiġiḋ muna luiġeaḋ líon laṁ ⁊ iomarcraiḋ anṗṗorlainn ṗorra. Do bertrat ṗir breirne ⁊ muintir uí Ruairc anacal do briain ir in mbsirn baoġail sin ⁊ Ruccrat leo he ṗor a mionchaiḃ dia iomċoiṁéd, ⁊ ar í coṁairle ar ar cinnsiot a ccionn an trear laoí a ṁarḃaḋ go mirccneaċ miorúnaċ raṁ mbsiṫ ḋó ṗor a mioċt ⁊ ṗor a neineaċ. Tuccaḋ droċ cuit dua Ruairc don ṁíġniom sin.

Emann dorċa mac doṁnaill, mic murchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri ṁóir, ⁊ Toirrḋealḃaċ, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec ṡiṫiġ do ḃarucchaḋ ina ndir in áṫ cliaṫ.

Iomatt ṗleachaḋ ir in mbliaḋain si co ro milleaḋ urṁór arḃa Eireann.

Diarmaitt, mac doṁnaill meg congail déce an 14 iunii.

Ṗoccra ṗarliment do ṫaḃairt dṗsiaiḃ Eireann dia ṗorcongra ṗor a maiṫiḃ a bsiṫ i mbeltaine do ronnraḋ i naṫ cliaṫ uair batttar urṁór ṗear nersinn uṁal dia brrionnra co ttangatttar uile gnúir do gnuir lar an ṗṗorcongra ísin go haṫ cliaṫ.

Tangatttar ann maiṫe cenel cconaill ⁊ eoġain .i. Ua neill Toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ mac neill conallaiġ, mic airt, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoġain, ⁊

[a] *Their day's support*, a la báġa do ṫaḃairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

[b] *Was accused*, literally, "a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke."

[c] *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

[d] *Parliament.*—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

[e] *Precisely on May-day.*—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

[f] *Kinel-Connell.*—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the "Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support[z] in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused[a] of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail[b] (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament[c] was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day[d], for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell[e] and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach[f], the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knyght, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi° die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

[f] *Turlough Luineach.*—He came to Dublin to attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Aoḋ mac an ṗirḋoṙca, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ, mic cuinn, mic enri mic eoġain .i. an baṙún ócc o neill ḋia ro ġairṡiḋ iarla tire heoġain ar an bparliment ṙin, ⁊ Ua ḋomnaill aeḋ mac maġnura, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aeḋa ruaiḋ mic neill ġairḃ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ an ṗiona. Maġġuiḋir, cúconnaċt mac conconnaċt, mic conċonnaċt mic briain, mic pilip, mic tomair, O ḋoċartaiġ Sean ócc, mac Sean mic ṗeilim mic conċoḃair ċarraiġ, O ḃaoiġill toirrḋealḃaċ mac neill mic toirrḋealḃaiġ óicc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ṁóir, ⁊ O gallċuḃair Eoin mac tuaṫail, mic Sean, mic Ruaiḋri mic aoḋa.

Do ċóiḋ iṙin ċoiṁeirġe ṙin, Mag maṫġamna .i. Rorra mac airt, mic briain na moiċeirġe, mic Remainn mic glairne, O caṫáin .i. Ruaiḋri mac Maġnura, mic donnchaiḋ an einiġ, mic Sean, mic aiḃne, Conn mac néill óicc,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

[g] *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

[h] *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note [t], under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra.*

[i] *O'Doherty*, Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus[g], son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire[h] (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Doherty[i] (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle[k] (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher[l] (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon[m] (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kane[n] (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

[k] *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

[l] *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

[m] *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are unknown. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

[n] *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Cane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannaib neill cloinne aeda buide. Mag aengusa, aeb, mac domnaill óicc, mic domnaill ćsir.

Do ćóidriot ann gairbtriann connaćt .i. O Ruairc brian, mac briain, mic eoććain uí Ruairc, O Raigilliġ .i. Sían ruaid mac aoda conallaiġ, mic maoilmorda mic Sían, mic caćail, ⁊ dearbraćair a aćar .i. Emann mac maoilmórda ⁊ iatt aradon ag caićsm i nagaid aroile im ćigearnar na tíre, ⁊ bsor síol ffsrgail do uib lsićib .i. ó fsrgail bán uilliam mac domnaill, mic Conmaic, O fsrgail buide facćna mac briain mic Rudraiġe, mic caćail.

Do ćeaćattar ann síol muirsdhaiġ co na fforćuathaib .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diarmatta, mic cairppre, mic eogain ćaoić mic feilim gingcaiġ, O concobair ruaid, Taidcc ócc mac taidg buide mic caćail ruaid, O concobair sliccig domnall, mac taidcc, mic caćail óicc mic domnaill, mic eogain, mic domnaill mic muirćsrtaiġ, ⁊ fsr ionait mec diarmatta maiġe

[o] *O'Neills of Clannaboy.*—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member; but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

[p] *Magennis.*—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

[q] *O'Rourke.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dromahaire.

[r] *John Roe.*—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reyly as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

[s] *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He was Tanist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

[t] *O'Farrell Bane.*—William O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

[u] *O'Farrell Boy.*—Ffaghny O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

[w] *O'Conor Don.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy[o]; and Magennis[p] (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke[q] (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe[r], the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora[s], both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane[t] (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy[u] (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don[w] (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanncach); O'Conor Roe[x] (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo[y] (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

[x] *O'Conor Roe.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngham and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

[y] *O'Conor Sligo.*—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule, where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIMÆ APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGIÆ DUCE,
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SUO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCLVI
ÆTATIS XCII.
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luirce .i. briain mac Ruaidhri, mic taidhcc mic Ruaidhri óicc, óir baí mac diarmatta fsin .i. Taidhcc mac eoccain ina ṡsnóir ciannaorda. O beirn cairbre mac taidhcc mic cairppre mic maoíleachlainn.

Do ċóiḋ ann tadhcc mac uilliam mic taidhcc duiḃ uí ceallaiġ, O Madagain .i. domhnall mac Sfain, mic brsfail.

Do ċóiḋ and tra iarla cloinne Riocaird uillecc mac Riocaird mic uillicc na ccsnett, ⁊ diar mac an ġiolla duiḃ uí ṡeachnasaiġ Sfan, ⁊ diarmaid.

Ní ḋeachaiḋ ann aon baḋ ionairṁe ó triain iartaraċ ċóicciḋ ċonnacht acht murchaḋ na ttuaġ mac taidhcc mic murchaiḋ mic Ruaidhri uí flaitbeartaiġ.

Do ċóiḋ ann tra iarla tuaḋmuṁan .i. Donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair mic donnchaiḋ mic conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taidhcc uí briain, ⁊ Sir toirrḋealḃaċ mac domhnaill mic conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taidhcc uí briain iar na toġa mar ridire parliamenti a cconntae an cláir.

[a] *Mac Dermot of Moylurg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself "Prince of Coolavin," a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

[a] *O'Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O'Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

[b] *Teige, son of William, &c. O'Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O'Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagh are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Frauncis Shane [who was a disguised O'Fferall].

[c] *O'Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

[d] *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the "Temporal Lordes" of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, "the Earle of Clanricard" is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

[e] *O'Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O'Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg[z], namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn[a] (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly[b]; and O'Madden[c] (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard[d] (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy[e], i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty[f].

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond[g] (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough[h], the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

[f] *O'Flaherty.*—Sir Murrough na doe O'Fflahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Fflahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Fflahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed "chief of all the O'Fflaherties" by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

[g] *The Earl of Thomond.*—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the "Earle of Tomond" is given as fifth in order among the "Temporal Lordes." The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

[h] *Sir Turlough.*—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Do ċuaiḋ ann toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc mic concoḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ tiġearna an taoiḃe ṫiar do cloinn ċuilein .i. Mac conmara Sean mac taiḋcc, ⁊ baoṫġalach mac aoḋa mic baoṫġalaiġ meg flannchaḋa an dara Rioire Parliamenti ar an cconntae ceḋna.

Do ṫaoṫ ann mac uí lochlainn boirne .i. Rorra mac uaiṫne, mic maoileaċlainn mic Ruḋraiġe mic ana. Mac uí ḃriain ara .i. Muirċeartaċ (.i. erpocc cille dalua), mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic muirceartaiġ mic domnaill mic taiḋcc. O cirḃaill .i. an calḃaċ mac uilliam uiḋir mic firgananm mic maolruanaiḋ mic Sean. Mag coċláin .i. Sean mac airt mic corbmaic, O duiḃiḋir coille na manaċ .i. Pilip mac uaiṫne.

Do ċóiḋ ann mac briain ó ccuanaċ .i. Muirċeartaċ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called Domnall Spáineać, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spainneach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

[i] *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

[k] *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

[l] *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

[m] *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

[n] *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note [1], under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra.* On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien[i]; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara[k] (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy[l], the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren[m] (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Ara[n], Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll[o] (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan[p] (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer[q] of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh[r], namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

[o] *O'Carroll.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note [e], under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra.* The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

[p] *Mac Coghlan.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

[q] *O'Dwyer.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

[r] *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh.*—He was not a

mic muirḋeartaiġ, tiġearna cairrḃcce ó ccoinnell, ⁊ ṗáraiġh luimniġ .ı. briain duḃ, mac donnchaiḋ ,mic maṫġamna, mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain duiḃ uí ḃriain. Conḋoḃar na moinge, mac uilliam ċaoíċ, mic diarmata uí ṁaoilriain tiġṡrna uaitne uí ṁaoilriain tiġṡrna uaitne uí ṁáoilriáin.

Do ċóiḋ don Parliment rin dronġ do ṁaiṫiḃ rleaċta eoġain ṁóir co na ḟḟortuaṫaiḃ. Maġ cartaiġ mór domnall mac domnaill, mic corbmaic laḋraiġ, Maġ cartaiġ cairbreaċ eoġan mac domnaill mic rinġin, mic domnaill mic diarmada an dúnaiḋ, ⁊ clann a ḋeire dearḃraṫar Domnall mac corbmaic na haine, ⁊ ṗínġin mac donnċaiḋ.

Do ċuaiḋ ann ḃeór an diar bai i ccṡnoairrci re roile im tiġearnar duiṫċe ealla .ı. Diarmait mac eoccain mic donnchaiḋ an ḃóṫair mic eóġain ṁeġ donnchaiḋ, ⁊ donnċadh mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic ṁéġ donnchaiḋ.

Do ċuaiḋ ann ṡna ó ruilleḃáin berre, Eoccan mac diarmatta, mic domnaill, mic donnchaiḋ meic diarmatta bailḃ, O Suilleḃan mór .ı. eoccan mac domnaill, mic domnaill na rcorṡaiġe. O maṫġamna an ḟuinn iartaraiġ

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

[s] *The Lord of Carrigogunnell.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

[t] *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

[u] *O'Mulryan.*—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this family. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

[w] *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

[x] *Mac Carthy More.*—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Clancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Cartaiġ, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

[y] *Mac Carthy Cairbreach.*—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell[s] and of Fasach-Luimnighe[t], namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan[u], Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More[w], with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More[x] (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach[y] (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow[z], namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare[a] (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More[b] (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony[c] the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

[z] *Duhallow.*—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

[a] *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

[b] *O'Sullivan More.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

[c] *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Conċobaṙ mac conċobaiṙ ḟinn óicc, mic concobaiṙ ḟinn mic conċobaiṙ uí ṁaṫhgaṁna, ⁊ ó hUiḋiṙṙceóil móṙ ḟíngin mac conċobaiṙ mic ḟíngin mic concobaiṙ.

Do ċuaiḋ ḋin Mac giolla paṫṫraicc oṙṙaigḋe ḟíngin mac briain mic ḟíngin, Mág eoċagán Connla, mac Concobaiṙ, mic laigne. O maolmuaiḋ .ı. Conall ṁac caṫaoiṙ.

Ní háiṙiṁṫeaṙ aon do ḋol gur an bṙaṙliment ṙin baḋ ionaiṙṁe do ṙliocṫ laoíġriġ Uíṅoṁóiṙ mic conaill ċíṙnaiġ, do ṙliocṫ Roṙṙa ṙailgiġ, mic caṫaoíṙ ṁóiṙ ó uíḃ ṙailge, ná ḃeóṙ do ṙíol daiṙe ḃaṙṙaiġ mic caṫaoíṙ móiṙ do ċaoṁanċoíḃ, ḃṙanaiġ, Tuaṫalaiġ, uí ḋuinn, uí ḋíomaṙaiġ aṙ an ccoṙ ccéḋna

in the county of Cork. [d] He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

[d] *O'Driscoll More.*—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

[e] *Mac Gillapatrick.*—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

[f] *Mageoghegan.*—He was chief of Kineleaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

[g] *O'Molloy.*—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his Irish Prosody, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180:

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilius creditu quod superius allatum naoi cceo, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse occulares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viuentis, vastato Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More[d] (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillapatrick[e] of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan[f] (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy[g] (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor[h], son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failghe[i], the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach[j], the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs[k], Byrnes, Tooles[l],

talitijs per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloys of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

[h] *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

[i] *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

[j] *Daire Barach.*—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call themselves O'Gorman.

[k] *Kavanaghs.*—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-*na-Stroice*, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Acht cſna taimicc ſuf an bparliment ſin ſinnſeaf ſaible paſnaill Fiachaiḃ mac Aeḋa, mic Sſain mic doṁnaill ſlaiſ ó ſlionn ṁaoiluſſra.

Iaf ttionól na nuaſal ſin uile co haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ iaf mbſiṫ ſé hathaiḃ ann ní ro cuireaḃ criocc ſof an bparliment an bliaḋain ſi, ⁊ ro ſccaoilſiot iaſoṁ dia ttiſſiḃ.

Tanaicc ſoberneoiſ ċóicciḋ connaċt co ndſuinſ do ḋaoiṁiḃ onoſċa, ⁊ do ċoṁaiſle baile aṫa cliaṫ i ccóicciḋ connaċt, tanſatttaf cétuſ do conſṁail Seiſſion i maiṁiſtiſ innſi i cconntae an ċláiſ. Do ſónaḋ ofdaiſſe ionſſnaṫa aċa ann ſin .i. deiċ ſſillinſi doſdusccaḋ don ḃainſioſain in ſaċ aén ċſtſaṁain ċille ⁊ tuaiṫe dá mbaoí iſin tíſ cénmo ṫa liberti do aontaiſſiot ſſin do

the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

[l] *Tooles.*—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

[m] *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys.*—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra.* The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebeians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra.*

[n] *Fiagh, the son of Hugh.*—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh "took his seat" as representative for Glenmalure. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of* 1798, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlin Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

[o] *The Parliament was not finished.*—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following:

1. An Act to attaint James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyning's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, "That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys[m]. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiagh[n], the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time; but the business of the Parliament was not finished this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties[p] which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eighter, Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynysterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortifaction for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

[p] *Liberties.*—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

ṫaḃaiṗt do ḋaoíniḃ maiṫe an tíre, ⁊ cúicc ꝑeillingi acc tiġearna tuaḋmuṁan i luṗcc ċiora na bainṗioġna in gaċ aén ċṡṫraṁain tuaiṫe ḋreaṗann traéṗ ⁊ ḋaoṗ dia mbaoí iṗin tír uile, aċt aṁain liberti ⁊ ꝑeaṗainn ṡġlaiṗi. Ro deiliġṗiot dna triocha ċéd ceneoil ꝑṡṗṁaic ꝑé tiġearna tuaḋmuman, ro ḃaoí ina ꝑṡṗann cíora agá ṗinnṗeaṗaiḃ ꝑiaṁ go ṗin, ⁊ tucṗat tiġearnaṗ an triocaiṫ céd ṗin do ḃaṗún innṗi í ċuinn do ṁuṗcaḋ mac muṗchaḋa mic diarmada uí ḃṗiain. Ro hoṗdaiccheaḋ, ⁊ ro haonṫaiġeaḋ maṗ an ccéadna cíoṗ ⁊ cúiṗt coṗcumṗuaḋ do ṫoiṗṗdealḃaċ mac domnaill mic conċoḃaiṗ uí ḃṗiain aṗ luṗcc a aṫaṗ dia ttuccaḋ an tír ṗin ó ṫúṗ (a tiġearnaṗ tuaḋmuṁan) lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan .i. concoḃaṗ mac donnchaiḋ uí ḃṗiain. Ro ḋeiliġṗiot a ċíoṗ ⁊ a uaiṗle ꝑé gaċ cṡnd ꝑopail, ⁊ ꝑe gaċ tiġearna triocaiṫ céṫṫ baoí iṗin tír ó ṗin amaċ cenmotá Sṡan mac conmara tiġearna an taoiḃe ṫiaṗ do cloinn cuilein na ro ċuiṗ a láṁ aṗ an comporiṗion ṗin do ṗónṗatt. Do ṗónṗatt an comporiṗion ceadna i cconntaé na gaillṁe, i cconntae ꝑoṗṗa comain, i ccontae maiġe eo, ⁊ i cconntae ṗliccig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1586.

Aoiṗ Criṗt, milè, cuicc céd, oċtmoġat, a Sé.

Seiṗṗion do ċongmáil lá Siṗ Riṗdeṗd bionggam, ⁊ la comaiṗle ċúicciḋ ċonnaċt i ngaillim i mí ianuaṗii Seaċtmoġatt do ṁnaibh, ⁊ ḋreaṗaiḃ do

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

[q] *Free and unfree.*—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by ꝑṡṗann ꝑaeṗ ⁊ ḋaoṗ, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. Ꝑeaṗann ꝑaéṗ, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and ꝑeaṗann ḋaeṗ was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken ꝑeaṗann ꝑaéṗ to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and ꝑeaṗann ḋaeṗ, land held in pure villenage.

[r] *Kinel-Fearmaic.*—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Killinaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree[q] in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic[r], which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin[s], Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocha-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo[t].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishcronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Fermaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishcronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Fermaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis.*

[s] *The Baron of Inchiquin.*—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The probability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

[t] Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

"O'Concabair Donn, diarmuid, Mac cairbre, Mic Eogain caoich, do éag i mbaile tobair brighiete iar gcian aois, i 16 September, ⁊ a adnacal i noearligh a hiniresar i Ros Comáin. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon."

bárucchaḋ ar an feiriun fin. Ro baḋ diḃriḋe Domnall mac Muirceartaiġ ġairḃ mic briain mic taiḋcc uí briain, ⁊ mac uí Ḟġra Buiḋe .i. brian mac céin mic oilealla ó ġailfnġaiḃ connacht co nḋruing ḋuairliḃ cenmotat.

An gobernoir céḋna Sir Riṙḋerd do ṙuiḋe fe haġhaiḋ cluana duḃain an céd lá do ṁarta. Bá hé baoí irin mbaile ír in Maṫġaṁain, mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic maṫġaṁna, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic Maṫġaṁna uí briain o nabartar Sliocht maṫġaṁna. Ro ráccbaḋ nuiṁir éccinnte do ṁuintir an gobernora fri fé trí ṙcétmuine bátṫar acc iomṙuiḋe an baile. Ir an dara lá ríġṫ

[u] *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriertagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra.*

[w] *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[x] *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note [r], under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra.* Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Byngham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note [r], under the year 1195, p. 102, and note [e], under 1233, p. 268, *supra:*

"Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrye, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynaunce.

"After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assureing them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv[v], son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll of the Gallenga of Connaught[w]; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain[x], then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submitt themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearffull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffrivelous and impertynent cawses, moveing them to stande vppon their guarde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a stronge rounde ffortresse errected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scanted by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coulde not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourne a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyied, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was fforced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplye from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate sceleritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplishes alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghe M[c] Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire conffederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye apparaunte prooffes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don ṁí céadna ro gabrat co díocra doirrsrtail ag cur do ċum an baile do ġabail. Baí Maṫgamain for taiblib an ċairléin acc diubraccad cloċ ⁊ carrac for an luċt bátṫar imó bun ag cur ráp, ⁊ railġsiḋ friṡ, ⁊ do rala ḋó go ro haimṡiḋ go hinnelḋireaċ durċor do ḟeilér é gur bó marb gan anmain. Tuccratt an barda an baile iarom iar marbad maṫgamna, ⁊ ge maḋ lainn leó anacal dragbail noċa nḟuairṡiot ioṡ. Ro lisgaḋ an lis ṡiar don baile ó ṁullaċ go talmain. Rob oirḋṡiucċaḋ anma ⁊ onora do Sir Risdeard bionggam an toirrc rin, uair ní baoí for tír tirim i nerinn baile baḋ daingne ⁊ ba díṫoġlaiġi ma cluain dubáin.

Do chuaiḋ an gobernoir iaram re haccaiḋ cairléin na cailliġi for loċ mṡrcca, ⁊ rob é an baile rin dizṡin daingin ċóicciḋ connacht. Bátṫar iatt baoí accá barḋaċt an tan rin Risdeard a búrc (dia ngoirṫi dṡman an ċorrain) mac Riocaird, mic Risdeard, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Riocairtt uí ċuairṡcci, ⁊ uátér, mac emainn, mic uillicc, mic emainn mic Riocairtt uí cuairṡcci. Do ċuatṫar do ṡeaċna Serrion, ⁊ do ċaoṁna a ccorr ir in ccairléin rin. Ro gaḃ an gobernoir acc iomruiḋe an baile, ⁊ do ċuir luċt a cṡtair, nó a cúicc darṫraiġiḃ do roiġniḃ a raiḃe ar in ccampa i mṡḋon laí do ionnraiġiḋ an baile, ⁊ níp bo torba dóiḃ uair ro marbaḋ dronġ da ndaoíniḃ, ⁊ ro ṡáġaiḃriot arṫraċ dá narṫraiġiḃ, ⁊ do ċóiḋriot an luċt ele ṡó iombáṫaḋ gur an ccampa. Iar nimṫeċt doiḃriḋe arrṡó ro ċinnriod na búrcaiġ rin gan bṡiṫ le bardaċt baile ar biṫ i nagharaiḋ ṡrionnra Saxan. Do ċóiḋriot luċt da arṫraċ co na mnaiḃ, ⁊ co na leanḃaiḃ don lṡiṫ ele don loċ ór coṁair an ċampa. Do ḃrir an gobernoir an baile dia nṡir iaram, ⁊ bá irin ccampa rin do crochaḋ leir mac ṁic uilliam búrc .i. Riocard ócc (ar a ttaḃartai ṡál ṡá erinn) mac Ricaird mic Sṡain an tearmainn iar marbaḋ a dearḃraṫar ele remṁe rin .i. tomar ruaḋ agáraiġe cairléin na nenuiġe ar ṡionnloċ cṡra i

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes undoubtedly entended."

[y] *Was razed to the ground*, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

[z] *Impregnable*, díṫoġlaiġi.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

[a] *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

[b] *To avoid, &c.*—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

[c] *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

[d] *In danger of being drowned*, ro iombáṫaḋ, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground[y]. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable[z] fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain[a], the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid[b] the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless[c], for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned[d], for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn[e], the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon[f], after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe[g] on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

[e] *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Docwra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

[f] *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note [k].

[g] *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaċtaiḃ. Rob éiccſn an baile ſin do ṫaḃairt don ġobernóir iar mbáſucchaḋ Riocaiſd ⁊ tómair, go ro briſeaḋ lar é aṁail ro briſeaḋ na bailte ſin ele. Ḃá iſin tan céḋna ro ſroċaḋ lár an ngobearnoir diar mac uaṫéir ꞟada mic dauiḋ mic emainn mic uillicc a búrc, Teboit ⁊ Maoilir a nanmanna. Dronġ ṁór do ċóicceaḋ ċonnaċt do ġaḃail lár na búrcaċaiḃ ſin, ⁊ a ndol ma ccoṁmbáiḋ tréṫuireaċta iar ꞟréil eóin na bliaḋna ro. Ro baḋ diḃriḋe clann ndoṁnaill gallocclaċ, ⁊ Seóaiġ iarṫair connaċt. Do ċuirriot a nimirġſḋa, a mná, ⁊ a muinteara i ndaingniḃ, ⁊ i ndiṫreaḃaiḃ an tíre. Tánaicc an ġobernoir re a naġaiḋ go baile an rodba, ⁊ ro leicç a ꞟeaċt nó a hoċt do bandaḋaiḃ ꞟó iarṫar connaċt i ndiaiḋ na ndíbſrccaċ, ⁊ ó na ꞟuairriott ġreim ꞟor na ꞟoġlaḋaiḃ ro airccriot muintir murchaiḋ na ttuaġ, ⁊ muintir ꞟleċta eoccain uí ꞟlaiṫbeartaiġ ro ḃuí (an dar leó ꞟein) ꞟo dliccheaḋ an tan ſin. Ro marbaḋ dna leó riḋe mná, ⁊ mionḋaoine, aittreḃaiġ ⁊ aer anꞟrann. Ro ſroċrat tebóitt ó tuaṫail ꞟſr toġbala tróġ ⁊ congmala tiġe naoiḋſo. Do ġaḃaḋ leó ḃeór eoġan, mac doṁnaill an ċoccaiḋ, mic an ġiolla duiḃ, mic murchaiḋ mic eoġain uí ꞟlaiṫbſrtaiġ, ⁊ ro baraiġriot é iar na ġaḃail. Ꞟillitt tar anair iaraṁ i ccſnn an ġobernora go ccreaċaiḃ ⁊ co nedalaiḃ iomdaiḃ.

Coblaċ albanaċ do ṫeaċt i ttír i nimir eoccain i ndúthaiġ uí ḋoċarṫaiġ ir in eing toir tuaiḋ do tir ċonaill. Robtar iat bá huairle ⁊ bá cinn ċonrapal ar in ccoḃlaċ ſin da mac Shemair mic alartrainn, mic eóin ċaṫanaiġ ṁec mec doṁnaill .i. doṁnall gorm, ⁊ alartrann, ⁊ giolla erpuicc mac duḃġaill mic donchaiḋ ċaim mic giolla erpuicc ṁécailín co ndruing ele duairliḃ cenmo ṫát. Ḃá moa a nainm ⁊ a noirdearcur inar aṁail tangatar. Do ꞟónaḋ

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note [c].

[h] *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Donnells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglasses.

[i] *The Joyces of West Connaught.*—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

[k] *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach[h] and the Joyces of West Connaught[i]. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty[k], who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole[l], the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh[m], son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet: Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell]; with many other gentlemen besides. Their name[n] and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

[l] *Theobald O'Toole.*—He lived in the island of Omey in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omey or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duald Mac Firbis: Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

[m] *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

[n] *Their name, &c.*, i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

forlongfort feóil iomda leó irin tír i ttuidecattar, ⁊ bátttar aér fríg forpuallać, ⁊ lucht furáilme feilgniom, ⁊ miċuidiġte maiṫṡra na ceṗioċ ccomḟoccur acc toċt dia raighiḋ an dú rin ʼco nár ḟágaibṗiot aṫmaoín dia nír i nmir eóccain darḃar nó dairneir do ċur rin. Lotttar iarom láim lé finn ⁊ lé Moḃairn do tṡrmann méġcraiṫ, do tuaiṫ luirec, ⁊ do mioḃḃulec go ranġattar go huir imlibh éirne. Ot ċualattar na búrcaiġ báttar for ran fforġail, ⁊ forr an díbḃirec réṁráite .i. Riroṡrd a búrc mac dṁain an ċorráin, ⁊ clann emainn abúrc, ⁊ clantt ndomnaill gallocclać rcela na nalbanać ro ċuirriott teaċta co tinnearnać dia ttoġairm ċuca, ⁊ ro raiḃriot co ffuiġbittír éadala iomda, ⁊ a ndiongmala do ḋutharġ i ccóigeaḋ connaċt dia ttíoraḋ ḋiob ḟín a cornam fri muintir an ṗrionnra. Lotar na halbanaiġ tar éirne lár na haiṫṡrccaib rin, ⁊ ranġattar an céadna huide etir ḋaib, ⁊ ḋroḃaoír co ro gaḃrat ag milleaḋ dartraiġe, ⁊ cairrpre, tánaicc Riroṡrd ⁊ clann emainn ina ccṡrd annrin. Do ṫaeb an gobṡrnoir ré a nacchaiḋ go rlicceaċ. Fáccbaid na halbanaiġ an toirṡr rin, ⁊ ro ġaḃrat báḋṡr do ḋartraiġe, ⁊ lá taob bṡnna bó irin mbreirne Ḃátttar teóra hoiḋce i ndruim da eṫiar. Ro arccnáttar ar rin do ḃraidrliaḃ, ⁊ ní ro airirṡtar co cillrónain,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

[o] *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word féiġ, which is explained gér, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer, atrox;* forpuallać means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

[p] *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds,* lucht furáilme feilgniom.—In this phrase furáilme is the genitive singular of furáileam, to offer, incite, provoke; feilgniom .i. gníom feille, a deed of treachery.

[q] *The opponents of goodness,* cuidiugaḋ maiṫṡra means, to help to do good; and míoċuidiugaḋ maiṫṡra, as in the text, means the very opposite.

[r] *Miodhbholg,* a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note [r], under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra.*

[s] *To their assistance,* literally, "to invite them to them."

[t] *The first march,* céadna huide .i. an ceḋ air rir, i.e. the first day's march.

[u] *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, "*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,*" states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers[o], the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds[p], and the opponents of goodness[q], of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg[r], until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance[s], and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march[t], until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor[u] proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district[v], and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo[x] in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh[y]; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan[z],

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

[v] *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where ꝺaꞃccaiꞃ na n-oipeap is used in the sense of "to plunder the districts."

[x] *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

[y] *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish ꝺꞃáiꝺ-ꞃlıaꝺ, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breeslieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

[z] *Kilronan*.—See note [o], under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i ccoiccriċ na breirne, maiġe luirc, ⁊ ua noilella. Tánaicc an gobernoir don taob tiar co bél an áta rada i ttir oilella. Bátthar diblínib co cind coicthiḋiri ir na hionadaib rin gan neaċtar diob dionnraiġiḋ aroile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiġ lám for imṫeċt torać oiḋċe fliċṫe fiorḋoirċe, ⁊ ro gabrat riar tuaiḋ do ṫír oilella do ḋol tar droiċṫ ċula maoile. Bátthar trí banna do ṁuintir an gobernora ag coimḋéd an droiċit in oiḋċe rin. Do rala na halbanaiġ ina ccind go ro frraḋ gliaiḋ ngairb ṡtorra, ⁊ rob eiccin do na halbanchaib iomġabail an droiċit, ⁊ gabáil tar an aṫ alla tiar ḋe. Do ċóiḋriot an oiḋċe rin go rliaḃ gaṁ, ⁊ ar ná ṁarać go hard na riaġ. Do ḋeachaiḋ an gobernor uaḋaib a bél an aṫa rada ar na-ṁarać aṁail na biaḋ a aire fri a niarṁóireaċt itir, ⁊ baí for fud connaċt co cind ċóig lá nḋécc acc tionol roċraiḋe aṁail forcaeṁnacair, ⁊ baí beór braṫ ⁊ taircélaḋ uaḋa ar na halbanċoib in airṡtt rin. O rob erlaṁ lair an líon ráinicc alir, luiḋ o ṁaimirtir bindṫoda i luiġnib connaċt torać oiḋċe ríor ḋoirċe foġmair, ⁊ ní ro airir do ló no doiḋċe co ráinicc i mṡóón laoi ar na ṁarać go hard na riaġ gan raḃaḋ, gan raṫucchaḋ do na halbanċoib. Ar amne batthar riḋe for a ċionn ina ccodailtiġib gan ṗaitcir gan ṗuirṡċrur, aċt aṁail biḋ leó fin gan fritḃeart an tír eaċtairċeneoil ina ttangatthar. Bá ré céid ní lér bindgatthar ar a mbuan toirrċim gair a ngiollanraiḋe agá ngain ag muintir an ġobernora reċnón an baile. Ro éirġeadar na halbanaiġ ar a haiṫle co haṫlaṁ, ⁊ do ċóiḋriot i minnell ⁊ i nodtucċaḋ aṁail ar deach

[a] *Ballinafad*, bél an áta rada, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curlieu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

[b] *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[c] *To abandon the bridge*, iomġabail an droiċit, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

[d] *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note [d], under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

[e] *The requisite number.*—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermod O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note [k]; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

[f] *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad[a] in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile[b]; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge[c], and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh[d], and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number[e] ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada[f] in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way[g] the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants[h], whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

[g] *The way*, ap amne .i. ip amlaiḋ.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

[h] *Military attendants.*—The ꝓoللanpaiḋe of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

po ḟéḋrat do ṫoćaṙ ḟṙi muintiṙ an ġobeṙnoṙa. Níṙ ḃó toṙḃa ḋóiḃ innṙin uaiṙ ní mó ná an céḋna ṙaiṫe ḋia ṙaiġḋiḃ po diuḃṙaicṙiot an tan po ṙṙaoíneaḋ ṙoṙṙa go dian ḋáṙaćtaċ do ḟaiġiḋ na haḃann taṙla ṙoṙ a ccionn .ı. an muaiġ maiġṙeaċ ṁíṙġlóṙaċ. Ro ḟáccbaiḋ ṙiṙ i ṙṙaenliġe uaḋaiḃ cíṙn báttaṙ aġ ionnṙaiġiḋ na haḃann, ⁊ iaṙ ṙoćtain ḋóiḃ ḋia ṙaiġiḋ ní haiṙiṙiom ṙṙi a hućt do ṙonṙat, aćt ḋol ina hiomḋoṁain gan anaḋh uaiṙ po baḋ ṙíṙṙ leó a mbáṫaḋ ináṙ a naṙḃaḋ do ṁuintiṙ an ġobeṙnóṙa. Aćt ćíṙna aṙṙeaḋ a cumaiṙ po maṙḃaḋ a ngaṙ do dá ṁile diḃ an tan ṙin. Ní ṙaḃattaṙ clann emainn a búṙc iṙin mbṙíṙim ṙin óiṙ do ćóiḋṙet co ttṙíḃ céḋaiḃ ṙíṙ an lá ṙiaṙ an maiḋm ṙin, ḋiaṙṙaiḋ cṙeaċ ġuṙ na halbanchaiḃ, ⁊ iaṙ ccloiṙteaćt na ṙcél ṙin ḋóiḃ po ṙcaoílṙiot ó ṙoile, ⁊ po anṙat clann emainn a búṙc i ndainġniġṫiḃ a ndúiṫṫe ṙéin. Ro ṫṙiallṙat ina mbaoí ḋultaćaiḃ ⁊ ḋalbanchaiḃ ina ṙṙoćaiṙ aġhaiḋ do ṫaḃaiṙt aṙ ḋol a nullṫoiḃ, ⁊ giḋ iaḋṙiḋe ṙuaṙatttaṙ a ccṙochaḋ ⁊ a maṙḃaḋ ḋuṙṁóṙ in ġaċ tíṙ tṙéṙ a ttuḋćattaṙ ṙia ṙiú tanġaḋaṙ taṙ Éiṙne. Aṫaiṙ na cloinne ṙéṁṙáiṫi .ı. Émann mac uilliccc mic emainn, mic Riocaiṙḋ ui ćuaiṙṙcce do ćṙochaḋ láṙ an ngobeṙnoiṙ iaṙṙ an maiḋm ṙin. Ba haṁlaiḋ boí ṙiḋe, ⁊ ṙé aṙṙaiḋ aṙaċ liaṫh gan lúṫ gan lántaraḋ ġuṙ bó héiccíṙ a iomćaṙ i náṙaċ aġá bṙeiṫ ġuṙ an ccṙoicch.

Aoḋ mac eoććainn, mic ḋoṁnaill, mic eoććain, mic ḋoṁnaill na maḋmantt aṙḋćonṙapal cloinne ṙiocaiṙḋ do écc, míliḋ aṙ ṁéḋ, ⁊ cuṙaḋ aṙ calmataṙ an tí tíṙḋa annṙin ṙin.

Alaṙḋṙann mac ṙoṁaiṙle buiḋe, mic Alaṙtṙainn, mic eóin ćaṫánaiġ mac mec ḋoṁnaill na halban do maṙḃaḋ le caiṙtin meṙṙman, ⁊ le hAoḋ mac an ḋeccánaiġ ui ġallćubhaiṙ a mi maṙ do ṙonnṙaḋh.

Seṙṙion do ćongṁáil i ngaillíṁ i mí ḋecember na bliaḋna ṙo in po báṙaiccheaḋ iomatt ḃán ⁊ ṙíṙ, ⁊ po báṙaiġeaḋ ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maġnuṙa mec ṙiṫiġ, ⁊ ochtaṙ ḋiolṁaineaċ do ġeaṙaltachaiḃ ina ṙoćaiṙ iaṙ ṙṙaġail a ḟeaṙa ṙoṙṙa go mbatttaṙ aṙ aon laṙ na halbanćoiḃ ṙin po maṙḃaḋ i naṙḋ na ṙiaġ.

Conn mac aiṙt óicc, mic neill, mic aiṙt, mic cuinn, mic enṙi, mic eoġain

[j] *Salmon-full*, maiġṙeaċ.—See the reference to maiġ maiġṙeaċ, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note [z], p. 1730, *supra*.

[k] *Was hanged.*—Sir Henry Docíora (MS. Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full[i] Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged[k] by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier!

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander[l], the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry.

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

[l] *Alexander.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

do ḋol ar ṗiuḃal cṗeiċe i ndutḣaiġ meġuiḋir o loċ (.i. loċ eirne) ṗoir. Mac meġuiḋir .i. aoḋ mac conċonnaċt mic conconnaċt do bṗiṡiṫ ġo mbuiḋin mbicc marcṗluaġ ṗor ċonn co ro ṗiġṡiḋ ṗccainneap ċṗóḋa ṡtorra i mbeól áṫa ṗainṡḋaiġ, ⁊ conn do ṁarḃaḋ lá mac ṁéġuiḋir ġo nurṁór a muintire am aille ṗir, ⁊ an ċṗiċ do ṗoḋaḋ tar air ġur na muintṡṗaiḃ ó ṗuccaitt.

Ḟeilim duḃ mac airt mic cuinn uí neill duine deaṗṗccaiġṫe do ḋúṫaiġ ṗleaċta airt, ⁊ a ṁac do ṁarḃaḋ lá haoḋ mac ṁéġuiḋir.

Mac ṗuiḃne báġaineaċ ḃṗian ócc mac maolmuire do marḃaḋ 18 mail la mall mṡirġeaċ mac maolmuire mic aodha.

Aimṡir ḟliuċ, arḃar ettoirṫeaċ, ⁊ iomat cnói ṁṡra an bliaḋain ṗi.

Parliment aṫa cliaṫ do cṗioċnucchaḋ an bliaḋain ṗi, ⁊ tar ġaċ ní dá ndearnaḋ and do cṡġlaḋ oiḋṗeaċt iarla cille dara lé coroin tSaxan.

Eoġan ullṫaċ (mac donnchaiḋ .i. an doctúir) ⁊ ro ba doctúir ar aoí ḟṗoġlama an teoġan íṡin, uair ro deaṗṗccnaiġ ṗiḋe do doctuiriḃ leiġir na hereann iṡin aimṡir ṗin i mbaoí do écc.

An tocṗicel maġ conġail .i. eoġan ballaċ déc lá ḟéle briġde do ṗonnraḋ.

Corbmac mac doṁnaill meġ conġail déc 17 do ṁarta.

Cúicc céd eirṡnaḋ do dol a herinn do ċonġnaṁ lá bainṗioġain Shaxan i ccoccaḋ ḟlondṗair, ⁊ ġé ro dioċaiġiṫ a nurṁór iṡin tír ṗin do ḋeachaiḋ a nainm ⁊ a noirdearcur ḟón eóṗair ar aoí ngeirraitteaċta ⁊ ngairccid.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

[m] *At the entrance of a certain ford*, áṫa ṗainṗeḋaiġ, i. e. *ad os vadi cujusdam*. The adjectives ṗainṗeḋaċ and eṗḋalta, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

[n] *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

[o] *The Earl of Kildare.*—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford[m], in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished[n] this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare[o] [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach[p] (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred[q] Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

[p] *Owen Ultach.*—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

"Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit."

[q] *Five hundred.*—Cox states that Sir William

AOIS CRIOST, 1587.

Aoir Criorc, mile, ċuicc céd, oċtmoġatt, a Seaċt.

Mac uí ḋoṁnaill aoḋ ruaḋ mac aoḋa mic maġnura do ġabail lá ġallaibh. Ba haṁlaiḋ ro cetur ro tionnrccnaḋ an erġabáil hirin. Ro ġabrat ġoill imon iurtir Sir Iohn Parrot, ⁊ imon ccoṁairle ar ċṡna miotoiṁdin ṁóir don iarla ua neill aoḋ mac an ṗirḋorċa (ger bó riarać friu é) tria ionnlać ⁊ ṡtarċoraoíḋ uí néill toirrḋealbać luineać mac neill ċonallaiġ baí hi fritḃeart do ġrer frir, ⁊ ar dáiġ Siobaine inġine uí ḋoṁnaill .i. aoḋ mac maġnura ro baḋ commaim do iarla tire heoġain. Araill ele beór ro lṡt

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

[r] *Moreover*, araill ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the Donn diaḋa, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tirconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus: the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover[r], the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd: 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said: 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him: 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said: 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said: 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd: 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal: 'You lye;' and, correcting himself: 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said: 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said: 'Get you hence, for tis no reason to talk with you; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replyed the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

ainm ⁊ erdearcur an ṁacaoiṁ ṗéṁraire aoḋ ruaḋ mac aoḋa ṗó ċóicc cóicc-ṡoaiḃ ereann ciḋ ria ṗiú rainicc co haoiṙ ḟṡṗḋata ar aoí ngaoiṙi, ⁊ ngliocair, inḟair ⁊ oirbearṫair. Atberdíṙ dna cáċ i ccoiṫcinne gur ḃó tairṗngṡṗtaċ idir é, ⁊ maḋ dia léccṫí co haoiṙ inṡṗöma cco ttiocṗaḋ buaiḋṗeaḋ innṙi ereann uile treṁic, ⁊ tria iarla ṫíre heóġain diamaḋ daoínleiṫ nó imer-daoiṙ, ⁊ nó ḃérdaoiṙ a mbáire o robtar carardraḋ ṗri aroile aṁail reṁe-bertmar. Comiḋ ar na ṗoṫaiḃ rin ro cṗúiḋeaḋ a ccoṁairle lar an iurtir ⁊ lá gallaiḃ duiblinne cirı hairmimbirt do ġéndair imon ní rin ro oṁnaiġṗiot, comiḋ ṗair deiriḋ leó long co na ṗoirinn co bṗión ⁊ co ccorṁaim do erluṁaḋ oca in aṫ cliaṫ duiblinne, ⁊ a ṗaoiḋeaḋ laiṁ ċle ṗri herinn roirtuaiḋ, aṁail biḋ ṗri cṡndaiġeċt do ḋeachaḋ go ro ġabaḋ calaḋ i ccuan éiccin do oireaṙ-aiḃ tire conaill. Raimicc iarom an luing lá tinṡṗo na gaoiṫe amar gan anaḋ gan oirirṡṁ go ro ġabh ṗorṙ hi ṡṗnċuan ṗúiliġi ro erċoṁair Raṫa maoláin, baile rin conrodaċt ṗor ur an ṁara lá mac ruiḃne ṗanat ṗeċt riaṁ, aon eiriḋe do ċuaircniḃ caṫa tiġearna ó cconaill ó ċṡin ṁair. Iar mbṡiṫ don ḃairc rin ṗor a hangcuirriḃ iomṗordaiġ in dú rin tangatṫar dronġ don ṗoirinn in ṡṫarḃáṫt ḃiucc i ttír inéccorcc cṡndaiġeaḋ ṗó gné ríoḋa ⁊ ċaon-coṁraic, ⁊ gaḃaitt ṗor brat ⁊ tairccélaḋ ṗor creic, ⁊ connraḋ ṗrir an ccáċ do ċuirṡṫar ṗor a ccionn, ⁊ ro airṡiḋṗiot co mbuí ṗion ⁊ corṁaim leó ina luing. Oo ċuala mac ruiḃne co na ṁuintir an ní rin ro ġaḃrat ag cṡndaċ ⁊ coṁól an ṗiona combtar mṡṗcca. Iar ṗṗior ṗcel na luinge hírin do luċt na criċe ina coṁṗoccur báṫtar acc tionol ar gaċ airo dia raiġiḋ. Ḃá hand do rala don aoḋ ruaḋ ṗéṁraire a bṡiṫ (ṗor a baoṫṗéim baoírı, ⁊ ṗor a ċuairt macdaċta ⁊ ṗeaḃraiḋ) ina naṫṗoccur in ionḃaiḋ rin, ⁊ ro ḟuṗailṗiot an

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

[5] *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English subject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied[s] to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew[t], laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals[u] of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

[t] *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men. —See P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, &c., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland, ad ann.* 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irelande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

[u] *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallowglasses. This family, though an offset of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

taor féigh forruallaḋ baoí ina ḟarraḋ fair toċt id dú fin. Ḃá foḋaing ón a ṫóġaoṫaḋ foṁ in ionḃaiḋ fin uair níp ḃó comlán a ċóicc bliaḋna déec dó in tan fin, ⁊ ní ḃaoí aon dia dſġeoṁairliġiḃ dia oidſḋaiḃ, na dia ollaṁnaiḃ ina ċaoiṁṫeaċt dia feiṁiomtur ná do ġéduccaḋ coṁairle ḋó. An tan ro clos la luċt an taircélaiḋ eiriom do ṫoċt don ḃaile imroat for cula ar fo ċéḋóip do ċum a luinge. Ro fiaḋaiġſiḋ foṁ la mac fuiḃne, ⁊ lar na maiṫiḃ ar cſna, ⁊ faiḋit dailſṁain ⁊ deoġṁairſḋa uaṫa gur an luing do cuingiḋ fióna don aoiḋiḋ ḋ[illegible] fainicc. Atberſtrat na cſnoaiġṫe na baoí leó dia ffíon ní ba mó aṁ oldár diol na fairne, ⁊ na leiccfittir uaḋaiḃ for tír do roiġiḋ naċ aoín, aċt namá dia ttioraḋ uaṫaḋ daġḋaoíne ina ndóċum dia luing fo ġéḃtaoír ina mbaoí do ḟíon ⁊ corṁaim ina ccuṁang. Oro hairſiḋeaḋ an taiṫſrcc do Mac fuiḃne bá haḋnáir lair indfin, comḋ í coṁairle arfiċt lair aoḋ do ṫóċuireaḋ lair ifin luing, ⁊ iar ccindeaḋ for an ccoṁairle fin dóiḃ do ċóiḋfiot in ſtar ḃſcc baoi for ur na traġa, ⁊ imrairſt é co ndeaċataf inunn ifin luing. Ro fáiltiġeaḋ friú, ⁊ do brſṫa hi cuḃaċail imoċtaraiġ in imſḋón na luinge iad gan ḟuireaċ gan ſfrnaḋaḋ, ⁊ fo boṫ occa ffrſfṫal ⁊ occa ffriocṫaileaṁ combtar fuḃaiġ foiṁſnmnaaġ. An tan bá haínem dóiḃ ifuiḋe fo hiaḋaḋ coṁla an haifte tar anéir, ⁊ fo gata a naifm forra, ⁊ fo gaḃaḋ an tócc mac aoḋ fuaḋ don ċur fin. Do ḋeaċaiḋ fcéla an gaḃala fin fon cfriċ i ccoitcinne, ⁊ fo tionoilſſt ar gaċ aifm do ḟaiġiḋ an ċalaḋ fuirt, dur an ccaoṁratṫaoír ſtarḃaoġal éiccin for aor na ceilcce. Ní ḃaoí bá do foḋain, ar fo bátṫar i mombóṁain an ċuain iar ffſngṫarraing an angcaire cuca, ⁊ ní faḃatṫar longa náit laoiḋſnga aca dia ttoġraim naċ dia ttarraċtain. Tánaicc Mac fuiḃne na ttuaṫ a ccuma ċáiġ gur an ccalaḋ, ⁊ ba hoide fiḋe don Aoḋ hífin, ⁊ baoí fiḋe occ ſrail giall ⁊ aittire oile dara a éire. Níp ḃó torḃa dorom ón ar ní baoí i ccóicceaḋ ulaḋ giall nó ġeḃtair arr. Dala na luinge ⁊ na foirne baí innte ó do ḃſrtrat in fo baḋ toirgide leó do aiciribh an tíre, lotar lá trſṫan an trroṫa go rangatar an ṁuir, ⁊ friocṫrorc na conaire remedeoċatar go fo gaḃrat cuan an aṫ

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura*, *Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

[w] *To go to the place*, i. e. to have a drink of wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

[x] *At the circumstance*, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

[y] *Until they were jolly and cheerful*, combtar fuḃaiġ foiṁſnmnaiġ. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place[w]. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance[x], and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful[y]. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, which is contrary to the idiom of the modern Irish language, in which we would say, go ṗaḃaḋap ṗaḃaċ ṗoiṁeanṁnaċ.

cliaṫ. Ac clos so ċeudóis isin ccaṫraiġ uile a ṫoiḋeċt fos faṁlaiḋ, ⁊ bá faoiliḋ las an iustis, ⁊ las an ccos̃aisle aroċtain ċuca gen gur bó fos a ṡlisne ittis ⁊ so ḟosconġaisṡiot a ṫaḃairt dia raiġiḋ. Do ratṫaḋ eiccin combátṫas acca accallaṁ ⁊ acc áṫcos̃as fcél nó occá míḋeṁain, ⁊ occa inspeachaḋ do ṫaisccélaḋ fos a aisḋiḋ fri ré foda. Ró ḋeóiḋ tra so ḟosconġaisṡiot a ċos i ccaistiall cos̃ḋainġsin cloċḋa baoí isin ccaṫraiġ aisem i mbátṫas dronga deasmara do ṡaosċlandaiḃ mac míleaḋ i ccuimseaċ ⁊ hi ccimiḋeċt, ⁊ asail drionnġallaiḃ. Ba sí sob ainsi ⁊ sob aiseec tuile dóiḃ do lo ⁊ daḋaiġ ag eccaoine a neṫṫualainġ ⁊ a nimniġ fri aroile, ⁊ ag coitsecht fris na hainbsiṫaiḃ nó himbsiṫa fos ṡaosclandaiḃ focenélcha eireann ar ċsna.

Mac ṁeic Conmara an taoíḃe ṫiar do cloinn ċuiléin .i. cuṁsḋa mac Sain, mic taiḋg, mic conmsḋa, mic conmara, mic Sain déc. Bsin an conmsḋa sin inġean emainn mic Semais mec Piarais déc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1588.

Aois Criosṫ, mile, cuicc céd, oċtṁoġaṫṫ, a hoċt.

Mac suiḃne baġaineaċ Niall mísceaċ mac maolmuire, mic aoḋa mic neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá donnchaḋ mac maolmuire misceiġ, mic maolmuire, mic neill i ndoirinis im ḟel briġde do ṡonraḋ. Bá haṁlaiḋ do ṡónaḋ indsin iar marḃaḋ briain óicc aṁail ṡéṁebeṫmar lá niall misġeaċ, Ro hionnarḃaḋ donnchaḋ co na luċt lisnaṁna i cconnaċtaiḃ lá niall beóṡ, ⁊ so baoí ṡeal i ṡṡarraḋ gall, ⁊ aṫhaiḋ oile ar aon lá hua neill, ⁊ do ṡóine ionḋraiġiḋ foda imċian ṡos niall misceaċ aṁail ná so ṡaoíl niall, uair bá dóiġ lais ná tiocraḋ donnchaḋ don tír an cclin nó ṁaraḋ ṡos innte. Ias mbsiṫ do ḋonn-

[a] *Endowments.*—The word aisḋe signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

[b] *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Conor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments[a]. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle[a] which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis[b], on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 190.

[b] *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chaḃ teora hoiḃḋe i ndiaṁraiḃ ⁊ i ndroiḃḋélaiḃ an tíre, ruair a ṙior co mbaoí mac ruiḃne i ttrian ioḋtair baoiġellaċ, ⁊ ro ċuir luċt brata do ṫairċéalaḃ fair, ⁊ ruccrat rccéla do ġaiccíḃ donnchaiḃ go ttiocfaḃ rom tar traiġ aníor ar a ḃarać. Ḃaoí riom co líon a ċumaing erlam do tiġṁail frir comḋ ann conrangatthar acc an ttoirinir [recte ndoirinir] réṁráite go ro ṙiġṡo rccainnṡi croḋa ṡtorra go ro marḃaḋ Mac ruiḃne annrin co ndruing ṁóir dia luċt lṡnaṁna, ⁊ do cloinn truiḃne na muṁan. Ro diċṡnoaḋ mac ruiḃne dna, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ a ċṡnd go háṫ cliaṫ. Mac ruiḃne do ġairm do donnchaḋ iarom.

Eoin modarḋa mac aoḋa, mic neill ḋicc ṁec ruiḃne do marḃaḋ la druing do luċt lṡnaṁna mec ruiḃne donochaḋ.

Aoḋ mac néill mic toirrḋealḃaiġ bṡrnaiġ uí ḃaoiġill (tanairte baoiġeallaċ) déc.

Doṁnall mac néill ruaiḋ mic neill uí ḃaoiġill co na ṁac do marḃaḋ lá taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí baoiġill ar traiġ rainṙṡḋaiġ ran trian ioḋtair irin ṙroġṁar do ġonraḋ.

An calḃaċ ócc mac cuinn mic an ċalḃaiġ uí doṁnaill do marḃaḋ lá druing do ṁuintir doṁnaill (.i. lá Maġnur óg ó ṙraiṫén), mic aeḋa mic maġnura í doṁnaill i ccoir finne.

Maolmuire mac emainn, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ mec ruiḃne do marḃaḋ lá niall garḃ mac cuinn mic an calḃaiġ uí doṁnaill.

Iarla tire heoġain, aoḋ mac firdorċa, mic cuinn bacaiġ mic cuinn do ṫionol ṙlóiġ lánṁóir do ṫoċt for ua néill toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ. Ní ro hanaḋ lar an iarla go riaċt co na ġlóġ tar moḋairn tar deirec go ro ġaḃ airirṡṁ ag an ccarraicc léṫ. Ro ḋáil ua doṁnaill aoḋ mac maġnura i ccoṁḋáil an iarla a ċlṡṁna go líon a ṙoċraide aċt ċṡna ní ṫainicc ineallṁa. O neill toirrḋealḃaċ baoí riḋe co roċraide ṁóir daon rantt ⁊ daon aonta in aghaiḋ an iarla ⁊ uí domnaill. Robtar iad baoí i ṙṙarraḋ uí neill .i. Art ócc a ṁac co mbuandaḋaiḃ iomḋa (.i. cartin) Uilliam murrṡṁ mac roibṡrd go mbanna raiġdiuirideḋ, ⁊ drong do ċloinn truiḃne na muṁan im Murchaḋ na

[c] *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

[d] *Certain strand*, traiġ rainṙṡḋaiġ.—See note[m] on aṫ rainṙeḋaiġ, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

[e] *Lower Third*.—See note [c], *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh[c]; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand[d] in the Lower Third[c], in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein[f], one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath[g]. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

[f] *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohane.

[g] *Carraic-liath*, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note [o], under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

mart mac maolmuire mic donnchaid co rocaide ele cenmotat. Niall garb, ⁊ Aod mac an dsganaig ui gallcubair (dia ngairti an tan rin Aodh mac an calbaig ui domnaill) do bsit go rliocht an calbaig uile, ⁊ co na lucht lsnamna daon rann, ⁊ daon aonta lá hua néill, ⁊ bá hann batttar ride i ccairlén na finne. Bátttar drong dia muintir ag arlach aoda im ionnraigid oidce do tabairt ar an iarla uair baoí an tiarla ag creachad ⁊ acc orccain na tire etir na haibnib rin .i. Fionn, ⁊ Modarn. Nír bó miad lairgiom indrin lá huaill ⁊ ionnoccbáil, ⁊ atbert ná hionnraigfead larla i ndorca oidce itir, act ro bad i roillri laoí lánrolair nó fearfad iomairsg nugra frir. Ro comaillriom indrin uair ro ionnraig an tiarla ar a barac, ⁊ ro meabaid riam, ⁊ ro fágaib an tiarla daoine iomda immaille ré heachaib, ⁊ ré hédalaib iolarda ar csna, an ced lá May innrin.

Mág eocagáin tigearna cenél fiachach .i. Connla mac concobair mic laigne mic connla mic aoda décc, ⁊ ní baoí ó csin máir inall do cenél fiacach mic néill fsr ro bad mó dadbar eccaoine inar, ⁊ a mac brian, ⁊ niall mac rora do bsit ino sraonta fri aroile im tigearnar an tíre.

Eogan manntach mac emainn, mic floinn, mic concobair ui edin tigearna ua friachrach aidne décc, ⁊ a mac aod buide do oirdnead ina ionad. Tanairde an tíre cédna do écc .i. toirrdealbach mac ruaidri an doire ui eidin.

Coblach mór .i. oct fricit long do tocht ó rig na fráinne for fairrge irin mbliadain ro, ⁊ atberad a roile gur bó hsd ro ba msnmarc leo cuan ⁊ calad

[h] *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

[i] *Magnanimity.*—"Ionnóccbáil .i. méid mhnman."—*O'Clery.*

[k] *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

[l] *A great fleet.*—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "Classis invincibilis," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William:

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart[h] [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity[i], he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh[k], the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet[l], consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose; whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

do gabail hi ccriochaib Saxan dia ccaomhrataoir ctarbaogal drogbail fuirre. Nir bó hamlaid do rala dóib, uair do eccaim coblac na bainriogna frid for an frairrge, ⁊ ro gabrat cliri longa dib, ⁊ ro rgaoil ⁊ ro firrlid an cuid ele don coblac fo airrlaib na ccrioc ccomhroccur .i. don taob toir do raxaib, ⁊ don taob toirtuaid do Albain, ⁊ don taoib tiartuaid déirinn. Ro báidsi dronga mórа do na fraiinneacaib ir na hoirrlaib rin iar láinbrirsi a long, ⁊ terna an cuid ro ba lugha dib tar anair don fráinn, ⁊ atberat a roile go ro fáccbad naoi míle díb don cur rin.

Ard lurtir na hereann .i. Sir Iohn Parrot do dol i Sacroib, ⁊ Sir uilliam fitzuuilliam do tect i nerinn ina iurtir ina ionad.

O deadad Maccamain mac Loclainn, mic Ruaidri, mic muireadhaig mic maccamna buide tigearna ceneóil fflrimaic décc.

Uilliam mac domnaill (.i. an doctuir) mic amlaoib mic donnchaid ui mallain do marbad i ndorur maimirtre innri lá cloinn ui grríobta .i. clann trlain mic Slain, mic taidcc, mic Loclainn.

Sloiccead mór lá iurtir na héreann Sir uilliam fitzuuilliam, ⁊ la gobernóir cóicciú connacht Sir Rirdeard biongham, ⁊ le Prerident dá cóicced muman .i. Sir tomar norir, ⁊ lá rongla fir nereann cenmotá cóicceaó ulad do dol for ua Ruairc, ⁊ for Mac ruibne na ttuat do róine codac ⁊ comaonta lá cuid don coblac fráinneac rin ro rémráidriom. Ro millriot na rlóig rin

[m] *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ.*"

[n] *Nine thousand.*—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Shipps and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shipps, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynglasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Fflaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in the Shannon, two shipps, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Irris, two shipps, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordenance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shipps; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shipps 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEFF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England[m], if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousand[n] of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam[o] came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon[p], the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i.e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neillan, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa[q], namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet[r] which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Gallaway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

[o] *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

[p] *Mahon.*—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

[q] *O'Greefa.*—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffee, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffee, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Ꝿrioḃeꞇ in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

[r] *Some of the Spanish fleet.*—Philip O'Sullevan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

gaċ ní gur a ranganṫar dá mbaoí ríṁra ó ṁuintir na bainṫioġna otá ruca go dropḃaoír, ⁊ ó dropḃaoír co ḟinn, ar a aoí ní ro ġabrat grísim nó gaḃáil dua Ruairc ná do mac ruiḃne don ċur rin. Ḃá don ċuairt rin trá do gaḃad ó doċartaiġ Sían ócc mac Síain, mic ḟeilim, mic conċoḃair carraiġ, ⁊ ó gallċuḃair Sir eóin mac tuaṫail ḃailb, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ an iurtir go haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro ṡcaoilṡiot ḟir eireann dia ttiġiḃ.

Aod mac an dísccánaiġ uí ġallċuḃair (dia ngoirṫi aod mac an ċalḃaiġ uí domnaill) do ṁarḃaḋ lar an inġin duiḃ ingín tremair ṁic domnaill bín uí domnaill aod mac magnusa. Ba haṁlaiḋ ro arrict lé an marḃaḋ rin do ġníoṁ. Aod do bíṫ do ġrér i rann ṡleaċta dílir an ċalḃaiġ uí domnaill, ⁊ a mbíṫ uile daoín líṫ ir rann uí neill ṫoirrḋealḃaiġ luimiġ baoí ag coccaḋ do ġrér ré hua ndomnaill ⁊ ré a cliaṁain an tiarla ó neill .i. aod mac an ṗirḋorċa. Arraill ele ḃeór ro marḃaḋ a bráṫair dil dearḃṫairir alartrann lá haod mac an dísccanaiġ aṁail remeḃertmar. Ro ḃatar ḃeór ṡoṫa ile ecsraittir aice ṡrir ṡen motat riḋe. Ḃá galar criḋe ⁊ bá tocraḋ mínman lé gan dioġail a uaḃair ⁊ a diumara ṡair. Ro eccaoín a himneaḋ, ⁊ a hettualanġ ṡrir an aṁraiḋ albanaiġ baoí ṡor a ttuillṁe ⁊ ṡor a ttuarurtal do ġrér, ⁊ ina comaiteċt in gaċ maiġin go ro tinġeallrat riḋe ṡria gomdir ellma ṡor a ṡor congraiṡri daiṫe a necsraittir ṡor a mbíoḋbaiḃ cecib tan do toċraḋ ċuca. Do rala dín don aod hírin toċt (lá borrṡaḋ bríġe ⁊ lá hionnoccbáil mínman cín ṡoraiṫmíc a ṡalaḋ nó a ecsraittir) go hairm i mbaoí rí i maġ gaiḃlín. Iar ttoċt dóroṁ don ḃaile ro aiccill ri a rainmuintir .i. na halbanaiġh, ⁊ ro ráiḋ ṡriú ⁊ ro arlaiġ iad im ċoṁallaḋ in ro ġeallrat. Do ṡónaḋ ṡuirṡeri rin, uair ro ionnraiġriot an tairneccal i mbaoí aod, ⁊ ro gaḃrat agá diúḃracaḋ do ṡaiġdiḃ ⁊ do ṡeiléraiḃ go ṡṡarccaiḃriot marḃ gan anmain, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ ḃeór amaille ṡrir an ro baḋ tairiri lair dia ṡainṁuintir.

Mac mec conmara an taoiḃe toir do cloinn cuilein .i. taḋcc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

[s] *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's Annals of Ireland he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

[t] *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal[s] Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance[t]. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin[u]. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested[v] of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

[u] *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

[v] *Begged and requested:* literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

Domhnaill Riabhaigh mic Conmhaighe, mic Donnchaidh, mic Ruaidhri do chrochadh i nGaillimh.

Mac uí Conchobhair Ruaidh .i. mac Taidhcc óicc mic Taidhcc Buidhe, mic Cathail Ruaidh do chrochadh i nGaillimh beór.

O Cinnéidigh Fionn .i. Brian mac Domhnaill mic Donnchaidh Déicc, Uaithne mac Donnchaidh óicc mic Aodha, mic Amhlaoibh, ⁊ an Giolla Dubh mac Diarmada mic Aodha mic Ruaidhri uí Ceinneidigh i Nearaonthadh ⁊ i Nimhrshrain fé Foile Imon Tigearnas gur ab amhlaidh do Fhíodhaighrioc an Tigearnas do Roinn Chorrna ar dó, an Tainm ar Uaithne.

[z] *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, gur ab amhlaidh, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English: "O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which[x] they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."

annala rioghachta eireann.

annala rioghachta eireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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annala rioghachta eireann.

annala rioghachta eireann.

aois criosd, 1589.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cúicc céd, octmogad, anaoí.

Maguidhir cúconnacht mac conconnacht (.i. an comarba), mic conconnacht, mic briain, mic pilip mic tomair do écc 17 iun tigherna ar tiodnacal deaccairbh, ⁊ dollamhnaibh damhradhbh, ⁊ danradhaibh raoí foglamta fhriochnamhach illaidhin ⁊ i ngaoidheilcc eirighe. Iar nécc meguidhir cuconnacht ro badh dóigh lá conchobhar ruadh mac conchobhair meguidhir gomadh lair tigearnar tíre ar aoí rinnfhreacta. Bá fhóidh do ruimenrat an lucht naile gomadh é mac méguidhir (aodh) ro badh tigearna dhíbh a athar, co mbátar i ffrithbhearn fri a roile amhlaidh rin. Ro fhaoídh aodh tsétta dionnfaighidh a bhráthar domhnall mac aodha mic Magnusa uí domhnaill (gé da rala sthorra ria rin) dia chuingidh fair teacht dia fhurtacht ⁊ dia fhóirithin amhail bá gréfach lá a rinorshaibh congnamh lá fhiocht pilip mic tomair meguidhir. Ní baí do chenel cconaill an tan rin nech ar ar mó a fhaoilechtain dia cabhair imár an domhnall hí rin uair bá hanglonn ⁊ ba tuairccnigh catha eirium, ⁊ ní clos a dhruim fri a eccraitthibh ittir. Nír bó hirlsóach ro fhreccrad fuigle na ttreachtadh rin lá domhnall uair ro chionóil

[7] *Servants.*—The Irish anradha is the same as the Latin *calones.* They were the attendants on the gallowglasses. Sir Anthony Sentleger writes in 1543:

"Ther ys no horseman of this lande, but he hathe his horse and his two boyes and two hackeneys, or one hackeney and two chieffe horse at the leste."—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 350.

[8] *General in battle.*—This means nothing more

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1589.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-nine.

MAGUIRE (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, namely, the Coarb, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas), died on the 17th of June. He was [truly] a lord in his munificence towards churches, ollaves, soldiers, and servants[y]; and a learned and studious adept in Latin and Irish. After the death of Maguire (Cuconnaught), Conor Roe, the son of Conor Maguire, thought that the lordship of the country should be his, by reason of his seniority; while the other party thought that Hugh, son of [the deceased] Maguire, should be lord after his father; so that they were thus in opposition to each other. Hugh sent messengers to his relative, Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell (although they had previously quarrelled), to request of him to come to his aid and assistance, as it had been usual with his ancestors to aid the descendants of Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire. There was not at this time any one of the Kinel-Connell from whom he [Hugh] expected more assistance than from this Donnell, for he was a mighty champion, and a general in battle[z]; and it was never heard that he had at any time[a] turned his back on his enemies. The words of the messengers were treated with indifference by Donnell, for he immediately mustered all the forces under his command, and

than that he was wont to lead his father's forces.

[a] *At any time.*—The word ידיף sometimes signifies "indeed," and sometimes "at all," as in this instance.

ṗiḋe ına mbaoí ına cuṁanġ ṗó ċéḋóıṗ, ⁊ ro ṗaoíḃ a ṫeaċta do ṗiḋıṗ go haoḃ ḋıa raḃ ṗrıṗ bſıṫ ṗoṗ a ccıonn aġ ṡcéıṫ ġaḃra an ṫraınṗıḋ aṁaıl aṗ ḋéıne conıcṗaḋ. Luıḋṗıum gan earṗnaḋaḋ gan erṗuıṗeaċ ṫrıa ṫuaıṫ luıṗcc lá hoṗ loċa heṗne go raınıc gur an maıġın ṗeṁṗáıṫe. Taınıc concoḃaṗ ruaḋ co maıṫıbh uaċṫaıṗ ṗſṗmanaċ an lá ṗıaṁ gur an ıonaḋ ccéḋna, ⁊ ro ṗáccaıḃ a ıonncoṁaṗḋa .ı. lſṫaṗṗ ın ḋú ṗın ṗo ḋáıġ anma tıġeaṗna do gaıṗm de aṗ a ḃaṗach. Do ṗıaċt aoḃ gur an ıonaḋ erḋalta hıṗın, ⁊ ruaıṗ doṁnall ó doṁnaıll aṗ a ċıonn. Iaṗ ṗṗıoṗ ṡccel do doṁnall gur ḃó hé Conċoḃaṗ ro ṗáccaıḃ an coṁaṗḋa ṗeṁeberṫmaṗ atberṫ ná bıaḋ bá deṗıḋe, ⁊ go maḋ é aoḃ nó ḃıaḋ ı mıonaḋ a aṫaṗ conaḋ ann ṗın ro gaıṗeaḋ a ġaıṗm ṗlaṫa ṗó ċéḋoıṗ daoḃ maġuıḋıṗ lá doṁnall ua ndoṁnaıll, ⁊ lá maıṫıḃ a ṫíṗe.

Máġ maṫġaṁna Roṗṗa mac aıṗṫ, mıc bṗıaın na moıċeıṗġe, mıc Rémaınn mıc ġlaıṗne déce. Bṗıan mac aoḋa óıcc, mıc aoḋa, mıc Sſaın buıḋe tıġeaṗna ḋaṗtraıġe oıṗġıall, ⁊ eıṁſṗ mac conulaḋ tıġeaṗna ṗſṗnmaıġe, ⁊ deaṗbraṫaıṗ

[b] *Precisely*, an ṫraınṗıḋ. This phrase occurs very frequently in the sense of precisely, exactly, punctually.—See note [m], under the year 1586, p. 1856, and note [d], under 1588, p. 1866, *supra*.

[c] *Sciath-Ghabhra*.—This place is shewn on an old map in the State Papers' Office, London, under the name of Skea Castle, situated near the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, to the south-east of Enniskillen. The site of this castle is still pointed out at the little town of Lisnaskea, in the barony of Magherastephena, in Fermanagh, and about nine miles to the south-east of Enniskillen.

[d] *One slipper*, leaċ-aṗṗ, i. e. one of a pair of slippers: "Aṗa .ı. bṗóġa."—*O'Clery*. When leaċ, which literally means *half*, is thus prefixed, it signifies "one of two," such as one ear, one eye, one leg, one hand, one foot, one cheek, one horn, one shoe.

[e] *Profit*.—"Ḃá .ı. maıṫ."—*O'Clery*.

[f] *Dartry-Oriel*, i. e. the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. It is more usually called Dartry-Coininnsi, from the townland of Coninish, now divided into several subdenominations. It looks very strange that the Four Masters should have told us nothing about the fate of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, who was the brother and heir of the Rossa mentioned in the text, and of whom local tradition remembers so much. Camden, *ad ann.* 1590, Fynes Moryson, and Cox, have given very impartial accounts of the abominable treatment which this Hugh received from the Lord Deputy, Sir William Fitz-William. The Editor is tempted to lay before the reader the following account of this horrid transaction,—which was the main cause of the frightful war which ensued,—as written by Fynes Moryson, who fairly translates Camden, adding a little of his own feelings, which are admirable, considering the murderous age in which he lived, and the virulent anti-Irish feelings of the class to which he belonged:

"About this time Mac Mahown, chieftain of Monaghan, died, who in his life-time had surrendered this his country, held by tanistry the Irish law, into her Majesty's hands, and received a re-grant thereof under the broad seal of England, to him and his heirs males, and for default of such, to his brother, Hugh Roe Mac Mahown, with other remainders. And this man dying

sent back his messengers to Hugh, to desire him to meet him precisely[b] at Sciath-Ghabhra[c] with all possible expedition. He then proceeded, without dallying or delaying, through the territory of Lurg, and along the margin of Lough Erne, until he arrived at the aforesaid place. Conor Roe and the chiefs of the upper part of Fermanagh had gone on the day before to the same place, and there left a token (namely, one slipper[d]) that the name of lord should be conferred on him on the day following. Hugh arrived at that particular place [appointed], and found Donnell O'Donnell there before him. When Donnell received intelligence that it was Conor that had left the token which we have before mentioned, he said that it should not profit[e] him, for that Hugh should be [installed] in the place of his father; upon which Hugh was immediately nominated chief by Donnell O'Donnell and the chieftains of his country.

Mac Mahon (Rossa, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) died; upon which Brian, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of John Boy, Lord of Dartry-Oriel[f], and Ever, son of Cu-Uladh,

without heirs males, his said brother came up to the state that he might be settled in his inheritance, hoping to be countenanced and cherished as Her Majesty's Patentee; but he found (as the Irish say) that he could not be admitted till he had promised to give about six hundred cows (for such and no other are the Irish bribes). After[wards] he was imprisoned (the Irish say for failing in part of this payment) and within a few days again inlarged; with promise that the Lord Deputy himself would go settle him in his country of Monaghan, whither his Lordship took his jorney shortly after, with him in his company. At their first arrival, the gentleman was clapt in bolts, and within two days after, indicted, arraigned, and executed at his own house; all done (as the Irish said) by such officers as the Lord Deputy carried with him for that purpose. The Irish said he was found guilty by a jury of soldiers" ['gregariorum militum viliumque hominum judicio subjecit.'—*Camden*], "but no gentlemen or freeholders; and that of them four English soldiers were suffered to go and come at pleasure, but the others, being Irish kerne, were kept straight, and starved till they found him guilty. The treason for which he was condemned was because, some two years before, he, pretending a rent due unto him out of the Ferney, upon that pretence levied forces, and so marching into the Ferney in a warlike manner, made a distress for the same (which by the English law may perhaps be treason, but in that country, never before subject to law, it was thought no rare thing nor great offence). The greater part of the country was divided between four gentlemen of that name, under a yearly rent to the Queen, and (as they said) not without payment of a good fine underhand. The Marshal, Sir Henry Bagnol, had part of the country; Captain Henslowe was made seneschal of the country, and had the gentleman's chief house, with a portion of land; and to divers others smaller portions of land were assigned; and the Irish spared not to say, that these men were all the contrivers of his" [Mac Mahon's] "death, and that every one paid something" [to

an tí ſin tſrda .ı. aoḋ ruaḋ do bſiṫ acc imriſrain ré roile rá tiġearnar na tíre.

Elinora ingſn iarla dſrmuṁan .ı. Semur mac Sſain, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic gſróitt bſn uí ruairc, ⁊ bſn mſic iarla urmuṁan .ı. eduard mac Semuir mic Piarair ruaiḋ mic Semair, mic emainn do écc.

Contaoír ċonntae an cláir una ingſn toirrḋealḃaiġ mic mnirċearṫaiġ mic doṁnaill mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic murchaiḋ na raiṫniġe, bſn iarla tuaḋmuṁan .ı. Conċoḃar mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain do écc ran cclár ṁór.

Doṁnall maġ congail eppcop ráṫa boṫ déc 29 September.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc, mic conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain ó ḃél aṫa an coṁraic déc. Ro baḋ daṁna ecclaoíne an tí tſrda annrin.

Taḋcc an dúnaiḋ mac donnchaiḋ mic muirċearṫaiġ, mic doṁnchaiḋ, mic muirċearṫaiġ, mic an ḃallaiġ rinnrear tuaiṫe na rearna (.ı. corca baircind), ⁊ rleaċta an ḃallaiġ déc, níṙ ċin i ccorp ina coiṁre a ċoṁċalma ina coṁroċraiḃ.

the Lord Deputy] "for his share. Hereupon the Irish of that name, besides the former allegations, exclaimed that their kinsman was treacherously executed to entitle the Queen to his land, and to extinguish the name of Mac Mahown, and that his substance was divided between the Lord Deputy and the Marshal; yea, that a pardon was offered to one of the jury for his son, being in danger of the law, upon condition that he would consent to find this his kinsman guilty.

"Great part of these exclamations were contained in a complaint exhibited against the Lord Deputy, after his return into England, to the Lords of her Majesty's Council, about the end of the year 1595, in the name of Mac Guire and Ever Mac Cooly (one of the Mac Mahowns, and chief over the Irish in the Ferney)".—Edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 24, 25.

The guilt of Fitz-William is rendered still darker by the fact lately published from the State Papers by Mr. Shirley (*Account of Farney*, p. 88, 91, 92, 98), that in his correspondence with Burghley he expresses his anxiety for a speedy resolution of Mac Mahon's case, "That either the olde Mac Mahon *maie be pardoned* and sett at libertie, or a new one made, or that title extinguished and the territory devided." The reader will at once perceive the wickedness of Fitz-William's proposal to make a new Mac Mahon, when he considers that Hugh Roe was his brother's heir, according to the law of England, and that large bribes had been offered to the corrupt Chief-Governor to raise "one Brien Mac Hugh Oge" to the chieftainship. On the 2nd of March, 1589, Fitz-William wrote to Burghley and the Lords of the Council a long letter in which he mentions this fact as follows: "Some indede *attempted me* for him" [Brien Mac Hugh Oge] "with large offers; but as I *never* benefitted myself by the admission of him that is now in durance, so did I meane to convert his fall wholie to the proffit

Lord of Farney, and the brother of the deceased, i. e. Hugh Roe, were contending with each other about the lordship of the territory.

Elenora, the daughter of the Earl of Desmond (i. e. of James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett), who had been the wife of O'Rourke, and [afterwards] of the son of the Earl of Desmond (i. e. of Edward, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond), died.

The Countess of the county of Clare, Una, the daughter of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough na-Raithnighe, and wife of the Earl of Thomond, i. e. of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died at Clare-more[g].

Donnell Mag Congail[h], Bishop of Raphoe, died on the 29th of September.

Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien of Bel-atha-an-chomraic[i], died; and his death was the cause of great lamentation.

Teige-an-Duna, the son of Donough, son of Murtough, son of Donough, son of Murtough, son of Ballagh, the senior [of the Mac Mahons] of Tuath-na-Fearna[k] (i. e. of Corca-Bhaiscinn[l]), and of Sliocht-an-Bhallaigh, died. There lived not in his neighbourhood in his time so brave a man.

of her Majestie and good of this state, *nothing regarding mine owne privat:* I speak it in the presence of God by whom I hope to be saved!"—*Account of Farney*, p. 89.

[g] *Clare-more*, i. e. the town of Clare (near Ennis), from which the county was named.

[h] *Donnell Mag Congail.*—He assisted at the Council of Trent in 1563, and died at Cealla Beaga, now Killybegs, in the west of the county of Donegal, in this year.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 275. The name Mag Congail is now common in the county of Donegal, and anglicised Magonigle.

[i] *Bel-atha-an-chomhraic*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the confluence, now Ballycorick, a townland situated on the confines of the baronies of Clonderalaw and Islands, in the county of Clare.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 50. There is a family of the O'Briens still living at this place who inherit a small estate.

[k] *Tuath-na-fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder, a district coextensive with the parish of Kildysart, in the barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare. The Rev. Dr. Kenny, of Kilrush, in a letter to the Editor, dated 6th April, 1847, states that "the residents never call the parish of Kildysart, in the vernacular, by any other name than ꝑꝑáiꝛꞇe ṫuaiṫ̇ na ꝛeáꝛnꝺ."—See note [b], under the year 1575, p. 1683, *supra*, where the Editor has described Tuath-na-fearna as in the barony of Islands, by mere oversight.

[l] *Corca-Bhaiscinn.*—This should be "of East Corca-Bhaiscinn." In the Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Teige is mentioned as chief of the "Baronie of Cloynederalawe, conteyning East Carkewasken," and proprietor of the castles of "Dangen-Myburke" [i. e. Ꝺaingean moꝛġe ꝺuilc, now Dangan, a very large castle in ruins, in a townland of the

Corbmac mac taidhc mic diarmada, mic corbmaic o maighlaithim décc.

Maghnus mac cuinn mic an chalbaigh, mic maghnusa mic aodha duibh uí domhnaill do marbadh laimh lé finn 20 September lé sean mac Maghnusa óig mic maghnusa, mic aodha duibh uí domhnaill.

Domhnall mac eoghain an locha mec suibhne consapal muscraighe décc feas so badh maith treabhaise, ⁊ tigh naoidhsi, ⁊ sob ionmholta i bfiadhnaisi gall ⁊ gaoidheal an ti tisda ann sin.

Búrcaigh íochtaracha ó tír amalgaidh siar do dol as a ccoimhed iar noiúltadh bhfiteh fá brisitheh an gobernosa .i. Sir Risdeard bionggam. Maighistir brún do dol a huchtaibh an ghobernosa co ndrunig mhóir do fhaighdiuirsibh gallda ⁊ gaoidhelcha do fhaighibh na mbúrcach sin tar bealach an diothruibhe siar. Búrcaigh ar ttabhairt amairis fossaroimh, ⁊ a ttrátha na trosda do chindadh do mhaighistir brún so sraoíneadh dia fhaighdiuirsibh ⁊ so díchindadh é fhein, ⁊ domhnall o dálaigh duine uasal eisidhe agá mbaoí chindus coda do na faighdiuirsibh sin, ⁊ Remann ócc mac Remaintt mic Shain a búrc na bhinne, ⁊ sochaidhe mór do na faighdiúirsibh a maille friu. Ro ba móidhe bríghe ⁊ borrfadh na mbúrcach an bhfirsim sin, ⁊ so gabhsat sos adhannadh ina ndíbercc as a haithle. Do chóidh tria shliocht oiluesaigh mic Shain a búrc ó tír amalgaidh ina ccomhbáidh, ⁊ muintir dubhda o tír fiachrach muaidhe, clann ndomhnaill gallócclach uile, Murchadh na ttuagh mac faidhcc, mic murchaidh uí flaithbeartaigh, ⁊ muintir flaithbhertaigh ⁊ Seódhaigh ina fochair fiuh, co nár fhan aon so ba ion airme ó sinn iartharach iorrais co traigh eothuile co machaire luighne, co corann, ⁊ co machaire connacht gan dol in aon fann i naghaidh an ghobernosa. Ro gabhsat na díbhsccaigh sin acc

same name, in the parish of Kilchrist, or district of Tuath-ua-mBuilc, in the barony of Clonderalaw, and adjoining the barony of Islands]; "Cloynetheralla" [now Clonderalaw]; "Cahercon; Ballamacollman" [now Colmanstown]; "and Derecrossan" [Derrycrossan:] "all in the territory of East Corca-Vaskin. Contemporary with this Teige-an-Duna was Turlough Mac Mahon, chief of the territory of West Corca-Vaskin, and proprietor of the castles of Carighowly" [now Carrigaholt], "Moyartha, Dunlicky, and Dunsumayne."

[m] *Magh-Laithimh*, now Molahiff, near Castlemaine, in Kerry.—See note [e], under 1581, p. 1757, *supra*.

[n] *Went on their defence*, i. e. took up arms to defend themselves.

[o] *Bealach-an-Diothruibhe*, i. e. the road or pass of the wilderness. This was undoubtedly the name of the ancient road leading from the abbey of Ballintober to Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo, for the position of which see map to *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*.

[p] *Came to a close fight*, literally, "at the time of the pressing of the fight by Master Brown."

[q] *John Burke of Ben*, i. e. of Benmore Castle,

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, son of Cormac [Mac Carthy] of Magh-Laithimh[m], died.

Manus, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, on the 20th of September, by John, the son of Manus Oge, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell.

Donnell, son of Owen of the Lake Mac Sweeny, Constable of Muskerry, died. The deceased was a man who had good tillage, and kept a house of hospitality, and was praiseworthy in the eyes of the English and Irish.

The Lower Burkes from Tirawly westwards, after having refused to remain under the jurisdiction of the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, went on their defence[n]. Master Brown proceeded, by order of the Governor, at the head of a large party of English and Irish soldiers, westwards over Bealach-an-Diothruibh[o] against these Burkes. The Burkes made an attack upon them; and at the time that Master Brown came to a close fight[p], his soldiers were routed, and himself beheaded, as were also Donnell O'Daly, a gentleman who had the command of a party of the soldiers; and Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, son of John Burke of Ben[q], together with a great number of the soldiers. The vigour and fury of the Burkes were increased by this defeat; and they became more violent in their insurrection after it. The descendants of Oliver, the son of John Burke of Tirawley, went in alliance with them, as did the O'Dowdas of Tireragh of the Moy; all the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh; Murrough of the Battle-axes[r], the son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty, together with [all] the O'Flahertys and the Joyces; so that there was not one man worthy of note, from the western point of Erris to Traigh-Eothuile[s], to Machaire-Luighne[t], to Corran, and to Machaire-Chonnacht[u], who did not unite [on this occasion]

in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway.—See note [o], under the year 1553, p. 1532, *supra*. This Redmond Burke was one of the Earl of Clanrickard's followers, who assisted Bingham on this occasion.

[r] *Murrough of the Battle-axes, &c., O'Flaherty.*—He is called Sir Morogh ne Doe by the English writers. He was very faithful to the Queen till 1586, when a party of the Governor's soldiers plundered his people.—See p. 1849, *supra*. See also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 394, *et sequent.*

[s] *Traigh-Eothuile*, a great strand at Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See it already mentioned at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, 1562.

[t] *Machaire-Luighne*, i. e. the plain of Leyny, a barony in the county of Sligo.

[u] *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. *Campus Connaciæ*, a great plain in the county of Roscommon already often referred to.

aiḋmilleaḋ ċoiccíḋ connaċt do ló ⁊ daḋhaiḋ fri ré an earraiġ. Ḃá iriṅ tan ṡin do ċuaiḋ diar mac murchaiḋ na ttuaccċ uí ḟlaiṫḃṡrtaiġ .i. taḋcc ⁊ urun, ⁊ mac deaṙḃraṫar do Murchaḋ .i. Doṁnall mac Ruaiḋri uí ḟlaiṫḃṡrtaiġ ar ionḋraiġiḋ fa leiṫimel conmaicne, ⁊ an ṁaċaire riaḃaiġ oiḋċe carcc do ḟonraḋ. Ḃátṫar a dó nó a trí do ċéḋaibh diolmuineaċ ar an tuṙur ṡin. Ro ġaḃrat aġ dénaṁ oirccne ⁊ eḋala iomḋa ṙeaċnon an tíre torać laoí doṁnaiġ cárcc. Tánaic an tír ar ġaċ taoḃ ina ttóraiġeaċt. Ḃá iriṅ oiḋċe reiṁe ṡin tanġadar banna nó ḋó do ḟaiġdiuirib ġan ḟior ġan airiuccaḋ diomcoiṁéd an tíre, ⁊ ód ċualatṫar allġuṫ an ordanair, ⁊ cairmṡrta na ccolcc buiḋṡn ar ná ṁarać do ċotṫar i neanaċ iomċuṁang nár ḃo hurara ḋiongaḃail no do ḟṡéna i noirċill an trlóiġ ġaoiḋealaiġ. Ḟuarat tarṫaḋcc ó ḟlaiṫḃearṫaiġ dia raiġiḋ i ttorać an trlóiġ, ⁊ aṁuintir ina ccire coṁḋluṫa ina timċell. Ro léiccriott na raiġdiuiride fraṙra relér ró ṫorać an trlóiġ ġaoiḋealaiġ go ttorċair taḋcc na ḟlaiṫḃṡrtaiġ don toraimn ṡin, ⁊ urun na ḟlaiṫḃṡrtaiġ, ⁊ taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc uí ḟlaiṫḃearṫaiġ co norruing móir dia luċt lṡnaṁna ina ttimċell do maiṫiḃ criċe ṙeóḋaċ ⁊ cloinni donnchaiḋ, ⁊ an ṁṡid na ro marḃaḋ don ceḋ fraiṙ don trlóiġ ġaoiḋelać ro imṫiġṙṡt ġan ṙcṡinm ġan ṙccaṫ, ⁊ ní ro lṡnaḋ iatt ṙeaċa ṡin. Ro crochaḋ dna eman mac Murchaiḋ na ttuaccċ uí ḟlaiṫḃearṫaiġ baoí illaiṁ i ngaillim ró ċṡno tri lá iar marḃaḋ taiḋcc, ⁊ muna tuitiṫir an clann ṡin marchaiḋ na ttuaġ uí ḟlaiṫḃṡrtaiġ ḟor ḟoġail ⁊ ḟor díḃṡircc in acchaiḋ ṙrionnra Saxan ro baḋ ṙccel mór a noiḋeaḋ aṁlaiḋ ṡin.

Diarmait ócc mac diarmata, mic deniṙ, mic diarmata, mic concoḃair (.i. erpucc luimniġ), mic murchaiḋ an dana uí ḋṡḋaḋ décc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i noirṡṙt tola ina baile ḟṡin i ttriocat céḋ ceneoil ṙṙṡṁaic in uaċtar dál ccair.

[w] *Conmaicne*, i. e. Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. Machaire-riabhach is a plain in the adjoining barony of Clare, in the county of Galway.—See note [e], under the year 1469, p. 1064, *supra*.

[x] *Precisely*, do ḟonraḋ.—This phrase might well be omitted.

[y] *Clann-Donough*.—These were a branch of the O'Flaherties, descended from Donough Aluinn O'Flaherty, the brother of Rory of Loch Cime.—See Genealogical Table in Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

[z] *Conor, Bishop of Limerick*.—He succeeded in the year 1400, resigned the see in 1426, and died in 1434.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 509, where this bishop is mentioned under the name of "Cornelius O'Dea."

[a] *Disert-Tola*, i. e. St. Tola's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, where there is

against the Governor. These plunderers continued to ravage the province of Connaught, by day and night, during the spring. It was at this time that two sons of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty, Teige and Urun, and the son of Murrough's brother, i. e. Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, went upon a predatory excursion along the borders of Conmaicne[w] and Machaire-Riabhach, precisely[x] on Easter night. They had two or three hundred horse-boys on this excursion. They proceeded to take much booty and spoils throughout the country early in the morning of Easter Sunday. The [people of the] country came from every quarter in pursuit of them. On the night before a company or two of soldiers had come, privately and unperceived, to protect the country; and these, upon hearing the loud report of the ordnance, and the clamour of the armed troops on the following day, retired to a narrow pass, which could not be easily shunned or avoided, and there lay in ambush for the Irish host. They saw Teige O'Flaherty approaching in front of the host, and his people in close ranks about him. The soldiers discharged showers of balls at the van of the Irish host, and slew by this volley Teige O'Flaherty, Urun O'Flaherty, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, together with a great number of their followers who were about them, of the chiefs of Joyce's country, and the Clann-Donough[y]. Such of the Irish host as were not killed by the first volley went away without panic or fear, and were not further pursued. Three days after the killing of Teige, Edmond, [another] son of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty, who was in prison in Galway, was hanged; and, were it not that these sons of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty fell in the act of plunder and insurrection against the Sovereign of England, their death after this manner would have been a great cause of lamentation.

Dermot Oge, the son of Dermot, son of Denis, son of Dermot, son of Conor, Bishop of Limerick[z], son of Murrough-an-Dana O'Dea, died, and was buried in his own town of Disert-Tola[a], in the cantred of Kinel-Fearmaic, in the upper part of Dal-Cais.

a church of considerable antiquity and architectural beauty, dedicated to St. Tola, who died in the year 732, and near it a beautiful round tower.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 793. There was another church of this name in the parish of Kill-Uailleach, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. Lanigan, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 171, not knowing that O'Dea's seat in Thomond was called Disert-Tola, has come to the conclusion that there was but one church of the name in Ireland, and attempts to reconcile authorities by placing Disert

AOIS CRIOST, 1590.

Aoiṡ Criosṫ, mile, cuicc céd, noċat.

Burcaiġ ioċtaraċa, ⁊ clann ndomnaill gallócclaċ do coimṫionol ⁊ do ċruinniuccaḋ an ro ḟéḋrat do ḋaoíniḃ (amail remeberṫmar) hi fforġmar ⁊ i ngliṁreaḋ na bliaḋna ṡṁainn co ná baoí aon rob ionairiṁ o ċorrṙliaḃ na ṡġra co cṡnd iarṫaraċ iorrair, ⁊ uṁaill gan dol leó irin commbáiġ rin.

Sluaiccheaḋ lar an ngobernoir Sir Riroṡrd binggam, ⁊ lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair, mic donnchaiḃ uí ḃriain co líon a ttoiċṡrtail an céd mí don bliaḋain ri .i. mi Ianuarii do ḋol ar ḃúrcachaiḃ co ro ruiḋiġṡḋ campa congairreaċ cṡṫṡrnlíonṁar hi ccungá leó, ⁊ bátṫar búrcaiġ hi fforlongport ar a ccoṁair don taoiḃ ṫiar, ⁊ coinne gaċ laoí ṡtorra go cṡnd coicṫiḋiri co ná ro ḟéḋaḋ a ríoḋuccaḋ in airṡd rin. Triallaiḋ an gobernoir, ⁊ an tiarla hi ccṡnd na ree rin a dṡiċ nó a dó déc do bandaiḃ do ḋol tar beilġiḃ irteaċ do ċor cuarta i ttír aṁalgaiḋ, ⁊ i morrur. Do ḋeaċatṫar búrcaiġ lá a ttaoḃ, ⁊ bátar acc folmaire a broḃarṫa acc bearnaiġ na gaoiṫe, ar a aoí ní ḋeirġenrat, ⁊ ro léiccṡḋ an ċonair don ġobernoir, ⁊ don iarla. Bá don ċur rin do bṡnaḋ a ṫroiġ on alt amaċ do ṁac uilliam búrc. Ro ḟill an gobernóir tar a air go congá, ⁊ ro ḟíoḋaiġ ṡrin, búrcaiġ, ⁊ clann ndomnaill re roile go ro ċuirriot a mbraiġde ar laiṁ an gobernora. Do ċóiḋ an gobernoir go baile aṫa luain, ⁊ ro rccaoilriot rir connaċt dia ttiġiḃ.

Sluaiccheaḋ lánṁór lar an ngoberrnoir hi mír ṁarta do ḋol ar ua ruairc. Baoí do líonṁaire an trlóiġ rin co ro léicc an gobernoir dronga diriṁe dá cairtínib ⁊ dá ċóiriġṫib co rliaḃ cairrpre hi ccṡnd muintire heolair, ⁊ drong

Tola in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the frontiers of Dal-Cais and Meath; but his conclusion is totally erroneous, because the two names still exist, and the memory of St. Tola is still venerated at both, though even the grave-yard of Disert Tola, in Delvin, has been effaced by the progress of cultivation. O'Dea's Castle stands in ruins a short distance to the north-west of St. Tola's church. This castle is mentioned in the Description of the County of Clare, written in 1585, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, as the residence of "Donell Moel O'Dea."

[b] *Bearna-na-gaoithe*, i. e. gap of the wind, now Windy-gap, a remarkable gap on the south-east boundary of the parish of Addergoole, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 480, and the map to the same work.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1590.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety.

The Lower Burkes and the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh mustered and collected all the forces they were able [to command] in the summer and winter of the preceding year, as we have stated before; so that there was no one worthy of note, from the Curlieu mountains to the most western point of Erris and Umhall, who did not join them in that confederacy.

A hosting was made by the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, and the Earl of Thomond, Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien; and they marched with all their forces against the Burkes in the first month of this year, i. e. January; and they pitched a camp of many troops of kerns at Cong; and the Burkes were encamped on the west side, opposite to them; and there were daily conferences held between them for a fortnight, but they could not agree on terms of peace during that time. At the expiration of this period, the Governor and the Earl proceeded, with ten or twelve companies, to go through the passes into Tirawley and Erris. The Burkes marched in a parallel line with them, and intended to attack them at Bearna-na-Gaoithe[b]; but, however, they did not do so, but the pass was ceded to the Governor and the Earl. On this occasion the son of Mac William Burke lost his foot from the ankle out. The Governor returned to Cong, and he, the Burkes, and the Clann-Donnell, were reconciled to each other; and they delivered their hostages into the hands of the Governor. The Governor then went to Athlone, and the men of Connaught dispersed for their [respective] homes.

In the month of March a very great army was mustered by the Governor against O'Rourke. This army was no numerous, that he sent a vast number of his captains and battalions to Sliabh-Cairbre[c] to oppose [the inhabitants of]

[c] *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, now Slieve-Carbry, otherwise called the Carn Mountains, comprised principally in the parish of Killoe, barony of Granard, and county of Longford. According to the tradition in the country, with which the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick accords, this mountainous district received its name from Cairbre, the brother of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; and tradition adds that the mountain was cursed by St. Patrick, because, when he came to preach the Gospel to a place there called Aghnagon, he was presented with a hound served up in a dish for his dinner. According to the ancient Irish topographical work called Dinnsenchus (Book of Lecan, fol. 231), the conspicuous carns on this

ele duairlib a ṙlóiġ go droiċḟt Sligiġi don taoíb tiar do raiġiḃ na breirne go ro ġabrat na ṙlóiġ rin acc lorccaḋ ⁊ acc léirrccrir, ag marbaḋ, ⁊ ag muḋucchaḋ ina mbaoí for a ccionn ir in ccriċ go coitcḟnd go roċtain i ccḟnd aroile don trlóġ. Ro dibrḟḋ ua Ruairc don ruaṫar rin co ná fuair a ḋíon nó a ḋíḋḟn co rainicc do na tuathaiḃ i ccḟnd mec ruiḃne na ttuaṫ .i. Eoġan ócc mac eoġain óicc, mic eoġain, mic domnaill, ⁊ baoí ina ḟoċair go criocnuccaḋ na bliadna ro, ⁊ gaċ aon naċ deachaiḋ ar ionnarbaḋ dá ḋaoínib tangatar arteaċ ar tairireaċt i ccḟnd in gobernora. Baí domnall mac taiḋg mic briain uí ruairc, ⁊ aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa gallda ag congnam lá gallaiḃ ua ruairc daṫċur ⁊ dionnarbaḋ. Ro baí an tír etir ḟaraċ ⁊ aitiuccaḋ ar cumar an gobernora co ṗéil miċil ar ccind co ttaimicc tiġearnan bán mac briain mic eoġain uí Ruairc, ⁊ brian (.i. brian ócc) na ramṫaċ (Mac an í Ruairc rin do hionnarbaḋ) don tír i ttimċell na fele miċil. Do ċóiḋriot ḟsin ⁊ fineadhaḋa na breirne ⁊ ṁuintire heolair, ⁊ na ruarcaċ baí rsmra irin tír i naġhaiḋ an gobernora, ⁊ bátar ag milleaḋ gaċ nsiṫ gur a rangatar im ġallaiḃ go criocnuccaḋ na bliadna ro.

Daingḟn mór naċ dsrnaḋ a ionnṙamail lé hathaiḋ imċsin do denam lar an ngobernoir e tir loċ cé ⁊ loċ arbach.

Mac uí neill .i. Aoḋ gsimleaċ, mac Sean donnġailiġ mic cuinn bacaiġ mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoġain do crochaḋ lá hiarla tire heoġain .i. aoḋ mac

mountain were anciently called Carn Furbuidhe and Carn Maine.

[d] *Such of his people*, literally, "every one of his people that did not go into banishment."

[e] *Who remained*, literally, "who were before them," i. e. those families of the O'Rourkes who submitted to the authority of Sir Richard Bingham, and were permitted to retain their lands.

[f] *A great fort.*—On an old map of the county of Roscommon, made by L. Browne shortly after this period, this fort is shewn as situated centrally between Lough Key and Lough Arrow, which are about one Irish mile asunder. The Editor could not find any trace of this fort in the position shewn on L. Browne's map. It consisted evidently of earthen ramparts, like the fort erected soon after at the Blackwater, and those erected near Lough Foyle, and has long since been levelled. The inhabitants of Boyle shew the remains of an English fort close to that town, which they think is the one erected by Bingham; but the Editor thinks that the authority of the annalists and of a contemporaneous map is sufficient to prove its exact position.

[g] *Hugh Geimhleach*, i. e. Hugh of the Fetters. He was one of the illegitimate sons of John O'Neill, surnamed "an diomais," i. e. of the pride, or ambition. Fynes Moryson states that the Earl of Tyrone, the son of Matthew O'Kelly, who was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk, hanged this youth, "hardly finding any, in regard of the general reverence borne to the blood of the O'Neyls, who would do the office of hangman;" and Camden, who was living at the time,

Muintir-Eolais; and another party of the chiefs of his army to the west of the Bridge of Sligo, to invade Breifny; and these troops proceeded to burn and devastate, kill and destroy, all before them in the country, until both met together again. By this excursion O'Rourke was banished from his territory; and he received neither shelter nor protection until he arrived in the Tuatha, to Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell); and with him he remained until the expiration of this year; and such of his people[d] as did not go into exile came in and submitted to the Governor. Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Brian O'Rourke, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Gallda, assisted the English in expelling and banishing O'Rourke. The [whole] territory, both waste and inhabited, was under the power of the Governor until the ensuing Michaelmas, when Tiernan Bane, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, and Brian-na-Samhthach, i. e. Brian Oge (the son of that O'Rourke who had been expelled), came into the territory. These and the tribes of Breifny, and of Muintir-Eolais, and of the other O'Rourkes who remained[e] in the country, opposed the Governor, and continued spoiling every thing belonging to the English, to which they came, until the end of this year.

A great fort[f], the like of which had not been erected for a long time before, was made by the Governor between Lough Key and Lough Arrow.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Hugh Geimhleach[g], son of John Donnghaileach, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, was hanged by the

states, that it was said that the Earl hanged him with his own hand; but P. O'Sullivan Beare says that he procured a Meathman who performed the office of hangman. P. O'Sullivan states, that Hugh Geimhleach offered to prove by single combat that what he had charged against the Earl was true. His words are:

"Prorex et consilium Ibernia' in Sradbaliam Vltonie oppidum Dubhlinna profecti Tironum in ius vocant qui crimen obiectum incunctanter negat, subdens Compedito" [Aoo Ꝺeimleach] "inimico suo non esse fidem habendam, Compeditus, se singulari certamine crimen probaturum asserit: Sed ipse et Tironus ingredi prohibentur testes producturum confirmat. Die constituta, qua testes producantur, Tironus, datis vadibus dimissus Compeditum inquirendo deprehendet, et custodiæ mandat, iussusque à Prorege Dubhlinnam mittere, imperio non obediens laqua suspendat Midhiensi homine tortor: nam pietate et amore in Onellam familiam et Ioannem principem nullus tota Tironà potuit varibus vllis deduci ut Compedito mortem inferret."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 124.

Camden gives the following account of the hanging of this Hugh, and of the after conduct of the Earl, in his Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1590:

ṗiṗḋoṙċa, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ. Ní baí ḟṡṙ a aeṙa lé hacharḋ do ċenél eoġain mic neill ṗo baḋ mó eccaoine ina an ṫaoḋ ṗin.

Mac uí ḋomnaill .i. ḋomnall mac aoḋa mic maġnuṙa, mic aoḋa ḋuiḃ, mic aoḋa ṗuaiḋ mic neill ġairḃ mic ṫoirṗḋealḃaiġ an ṗiona do bṡiṫ aġ dol ar

"In Hibernia anno superiori Hugo Gaveloc" [ḋeimleaċ] "ita dictus quia in compedibus diu detentus, filius naturalis Shani O-Neal, Hugonem Comitem Tir-Oeniæ accusaverat occultos sermones conseruisse cum Hispanis quibusdam naufragio MDLXXXVIII. in Hiberniam ejectis. Comes accusationem prævertens illum ex insidiis interceptum strangulari jussit; cumque ex quadam observantia erga familiam O-Neali immanes prædones vim afferre recusarent, ipse resti ad gulam frangendam manum admovisse perhibetur. Hinc in Angliam jam vocatus, crimen supplex apud Reginam deprecatus, veniam impetravit, coramque ipsa ad Regiam Greenwichi *honorem*, ut nobiles solent, *potestatus*, sanctissime in se recepit, pacem cum Turlogho Leinigh vicinisque singulis observaturum, datis eo nomine obsidibus: nec O-Neali titulum, nec authoritatem in nobiles vicinos assumpturum; regionem Tir-Oeniam in formam Comitatus redacturum, a populo subdito pensitationes Hibernicas (*Bonaghty* vocant) non exacturum, neminem nisi ex lege morte jam inde mulctaturum, annonam præsidiariis Anglis ad Aquam Nigram, sive fluvius *More* non interclusurum, Monachos, Fratres, Moniales, et rebelles in territorium non admissurum, incolas Tir-Oeniæ ad humaniorem cultum quantum posset, adducturum; & id genus alia; ea tamen conditione interposita ut Turlogus Leinigh & finitimi Dynastæ itidem fidem ad pacem cum ipso colendam obstringerent, ne ipse quietus turbulentorum injuriis exponeretur. In Hiberniam remissus, hæc eadem se facturum coram Guil. Fitz-Williams Prorege & Regni Consiliariis, asseveranter confirmavit, & sane aliquandiu nihil omisit, quod ab obsequentissimo subdito expectari poterat, pleraque virtutis adumbrata signa præ se ferens. Corpus laborum, vigiliæ, & inediæ patiens, industria magna, animus ingens maximisque par negotiis, militiæ multa scientia, ad simulandum animi altitudo profunda, adeo ut nonnulli eum vel maximo Hiberniæ bono, vel malo natum tunc prædixerint."

Whether this Earl, Hugh, was an O'Neill or not,—and the Editor feels satisfied that Shane-an-diomais proved in England that he was not,—he was the cleverest man that ever bore that name. The O'Kellys of Bregia, of whom this Hugh must have been (if he were not of the blood of the O'Neills), were descended from Hugh Slaine, Monarch of Ireland from 599 till 605, and consequently of as royal lineage as the O'Neills themselves, if not more so, though brought low by the English at an early period. Connell Mageoghegan says that "there reigned of King Hugh Slaine's race, as monarchs of this kingdom, nine kings," and that "there were many other princes of Moy-Brey, besides the said kings of the family of O'Kelly of Brey." We may, therefore, well believe that the blood of Hugh Slaine, which was brought so low in the grandfather, found its level in the military genius and towering ambition of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. Mr. Moore, who has formed so low an estimate of the character of the Anglo-Irish Earl of Desmond, writes of this Milesian Earl of royal lineage as follows:

"But a new claimant of political distinction had now begun to attract attention; one who was destined not only to rally round him the hearts of his fellow countrymen, but to shew *for once* to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause.

"This remarkable man, Hugh O'Neill, was

Earl of Tyrone, Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh. There had not been for a long time among the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall, a man more generally lamented than this Hugh.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine

the son of the late Matthew, Baron of Dungannon, and being, by the law of English descent, the immediate successor of his father, was thereby entitled to the earldom of Tyrone. In the late wars against Desmond, he had commanded a troop of horse in the queen's service; and having distinguished himself highly as a soldier, was, at the time we have reached, petitioning the Irish parliament to be allowed to assume the title, and take the possessions of the earldom of Tyrone.

"While thus affecting to look to a peerage, as the sole object of his ambition, he was already contemplating purposes of a far higher aim, nor yet had made up his mind as to which of the two paths, now opening before him, he should commit himself: whether, as a peer, he should still court distinction only through English channels; or whether, placing himself at the head of his powerful sept, he should renounce the *hollow* loyalty he had hitherto professed, and assume openly the national title of The O'Neill. Meanwhile the position he held between the two rival parties was such as to enable him, without much apparent duplicity, to turn to account the credit and influence he had acquired with both. The English authorities were proud to claim, as attached to their service, an officer known to stand so high with his own fellow countrymen; and the chieftains of Ulster, then the stronghold of Irish patriotism, forgave willingly his seeming adhesion to the cause of the enemy, as long as they saw reason to believe that his heart was wholly their's. But, however favourable to his ambitious views was this double aspect of his political character, it naturally fostered in him those habits of evasion and duplicity, which notwithstanding his great public merits, brought much discredit on his after career.

"The rank and title of the earldom of Tyrone were, without much difficulty, conceded to him; but the possessions, he was told, must depend on the pleasure of the Crown. He, therefore, resolved to appeal to the Queen; and repairing immediately to the English court, succeeded, by his address, frank manner, and well-disguised subtlety, in obtaining the object of his petition. The princely inheritance of his ancient family was restored to him, without any reservation of rent; and, among the conditions required of him, the only one that savoured at all of distrust was that which stipulated that he should claim no authority over the lords bordering on his country."—*History of Ireland*, vol. iv. pp. 99, 100.

It appears from Rot. Can. H. A. 29 Eliz. that it was provided in the grant to this Earl, that the bounds of Tyrone should be distinctly marked and defined; that two hundred and forty acres should be reserved, adjoining to the River Blackwater, for the use of a fort to be there erected; that the new Earl should challenge no authority over the neighbouring lords; that the sons of John [the Proud], and Turlough [Luineach], should be provided for; and that Turlough should be continued Chieftain of Tyrone, with a right of superiority over Maguire and O'Kane, two subordinate Lords or Urriaghs to the O'Neill. This power, ceded to Turlough Luineach, and afterwards to the Earl Hugh, cleared the way for the confiscation of Ulster.

bélaiḃ a aṫar (iar ndol dó i neneirte ⁊ in innlaicce, ⁊ iar mbíṫ dia ṁac ele illaiṁ in áṫ cliaṫ) go ttarattt domnall ina mbaoí ó Shliaḃ anoir i ttír ċonaill ró a nír ⁊ ró a cumaċtaiḃ .i. ó bearnar go droḃaoír, baoiġeallaiġ ⁊ baġainiġ beór. Bá raoṫ mór ⁊ bá galar mínman lá hingin tremair mic domnaill, domnall do ḃíṫ for an abairt rin ar oṁan lé a roċtain i ccíndur cenel cconaill ar bélaiḃ a mic aoḃ ruaḃ baí illaiṁ in aṫ cliaṫ cecib tan nó ḋeónaiġfaḋ dia dó toċt a cuimreaċ conaḋ aire rin ro tionóileaḋ lé a mbaoí roṁámaiġṫe dia rior do ċenél cconaill .i. O doċartaiġ co na ṫionól, Mac ruiḃne na ttuaṫ eoġan ócc co na roċraite, Mac ruiḃne ranat co na roċraide go rochaiḋe móir dalbanchaiḃ a maille friú. Iar ffior rccel do domnall ua ḋoṁnaill an toiċíṙtal rin do bíṫ aġá denaṁ cuicce; Ro tionoil riḋe for a ccionn. Bátttar iat ro eirgíttar lair Mac ruiḃne báġaineaċ donnchaḋ mac maolmuire, ⁊ drong do cloinn truiḃne na muṁan im triar mac eoġain mic maolmuire mic donnchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ co na roċraide, ⁊ ó baoiġill taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ co líon a ṫionóil. Bá hann do rala do ṁac uí domnaill bíṫ in erir tíre boġaine alla riar do ġlíṁn colaim cille, gur na maiṫiḃ rin ina roċair. Ní ro hanaḋ lár an luċt naile go rangattar an dú rin dia raigḥiḋ, ⁊ ro rigíḋ rccainníṙ croḋa ṙtorra aduí ⁊ anall, ⁊ tarlaicríṫ na halbanaiġ raiṫe raigíttt a rioḋbacaiḃ robartaċa co ro gonaḋ ⁊ co ro creċtnaigheaḋ (an .14. September) drongá diriṁe leó, ⁊ ro baḋ diḃ riḋe Mac uí domnaill roḋéin co ná baí ina cuṁang ṙnganṁ'no urrclaiḋi do ḋénaṁ co ro marḃaḋ an dú rin ag an doire líṫan lá taoḃ cuain teilionttt. Ba handaṁ riaṁ riar an tan rin a ḃuaiḋ agá ḃioḋḃaḋaiḃ cen gur ḃó bioḋḃaḋa ittir in luċt lar a ttorċair (condur rala ṙtorra don ċur rin) ⁊ ġion gur ḃó hé an domnall rin oiḋre a aṫarḋa iar ffíor níp ḃó díṁiaḋ do ṫír

[h] *Bearnas*, i. e. the Barnismore mountain, in the barony of Tirhugh.—See note [x], under the year 1522, p. 1355, *supra*.

[i] *Boylagh and Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Boylagh and Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. These were the O'Boyles and the Mac Sweenys of Banagh.

[k] *Gleann Choluim Cille*, i. e. St. Columbkille's glen, or valley, now Glencolumbkille, the name of a parish and remarkable valley in the west of the barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, in the county of Donegal. The place is described as follows, in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, as translated by Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 391:

"Locus is est Tirconallensis patriæ, Occidenti proximus, in Oceanum procul excurrens, in arduos incultosque montes assurgens, in horrida demum promontoria desinens, Columbæ, a cujus asceterio celebris habetur jamdudum sacer."—lib. i. c. 15.

[l] *Doire-leathan*, i. e. the broad derry, or oak

attempted to depose his father, after he had grown weak and feeble [from age], and after his other son had been imprisoned in Dublin; so that Donnell brought under his power and jurisdiction that part of Tirconnell from the mountain westwards, i. e. from Bearnas[h] to [the River] Drowes; and also the people of Boylagh and Tir-Boghaine[i]. It was [a cause of] great anguish and sickness of mind to Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, that Donnell should make such an attempt, lest he might attain the chieftainship of Tirconnell in preference to her son, Hugh Roe, who was confined in Dublin, [and who she hoped would become chief], whatever time God might permit him to return from his captivity; and she, therefore, assembled all the Kinel-Connell who were obedient to her husband, namely, O'Doherty, with his forces; Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge), with his forces; and Mac Sweeny Fanad, with his forces; with a great number of Scots along with them. After Donnell O'Donnell had received intelligence that this muster had been made to oppose him, he assembled [his forces] to meet them. These were they who rose up to assist him on this occasion: Mac Sweeny Banagh (Donough, the son of Mulmurry); a party of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster, under the conduct of the three sons of Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, and their forces; and O'Boyle (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough), with all his forces, assembled. The place where the son of O'Donnell happened to be stationed along with these chieftains was [Doire-leathan] at the extremity of Tir-Boghaine, to the west of Gleann Choluim Cille[k]. The other party did not halt until they came to them to that place; and a battle ensued between them, which was fiercely fought on both sides. The Scots discharged a shower of arrows from their elastic bows, by which they pierced and wounded great numbers, and, among the rest, the son of O'Donnell himself, who, being unable to display prowess or defend himself, was slain at Doire-leathan[l], on one side of the harbour of Telinn, on the 14th of September. Seldom before that time had his enemies triumphed over him; and the party by whom he was slain had not been by any means his enemies until they encountered on this occasion; and although this Donnell was not the rightful heir of his father[m], it would have

wood, now *anglice* Derrylahan, a townland in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, bounded on the south by Teelin harbour.

[m] *Of his father*, literally, "to his patrimony or his father's territorial possessions."

conaill a oiṗdneaḋ ḟuiṗṗe dia leiccṫí dia ṗaiġhiḋ í. Ṫoṗcṗatṫaṗ don ċaiṫ-iṗġail ṗin i ḟḟaṗṗaḋ doṁnaill an ṫṗiaṗ mac ṗin eoġain mic maolmuiṗe mic donnchaiḋ ġo ṅoíḃ céḋaiḃ a maille ḟṗiú i ṫṫimcell doṁnaill.

Uaṫeṗ ciṫaċ a búṗc mac ṗſain mic oilueṗaiṗ do écc iaṗ ṗioḋucchaḋ dó le ġallaiḃ.

Maġ coċláin .i. Sſan mac aiṗṫ mic coṗbmaiċ do écc, ⁊ ní baoí ḟſṗ a duiṫċe do ṗhioċt coṗbmaiċ caiṗ ṗo baḋ ṗeolta ṗſṗccaiṗe cuiṗṫe, ⁊ caiṗṫeoil, ⁊ ṗoṗṫaḋa ṗaḋaile iṁaṗ, ⁊ a mac Sſan ócc do oiṗdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Maolṗuanaiḋ mac an ċalḃaiġ mic donnchaiḋ mic Sſain uí cſṗḃaill do écc.

Mac muiṗiṗ ciaṗṗaiġe .i. tomaṗ mac emainn mic tomaiṗ, mic emainn do ecc cſṅdaiġe ṗíona, eaċ, ⁊ ealaḋan ṗob ḟſṗṗ dṗiop a ṡṁe ⁊ a aċaṗḋa ṗéin baoí illſiṫ moġa duṗṁóṗ an tan ṗin, ⁊ Ṗaṫṗaiccín a oiḋṗe do bſiṫ illaiṁ in aṫ cliaṫ an tan ṗin.

O Loċlainn uaiṫne mac maoileaċlainn, mic Ruḋṗaiġe mic ana déec, ⁊ a ṁac .i. Ṗoṗa, ⁊ mac a meic .i. uaiṫne do bſiṫ imṗſṗnaċ ṗé a ṗoile imo ionaḋ.

Soṁaiṗle buiḋe, mac alaṗṫṗainn, mic eóin caṫanaiġ ṁec domnaill do ecc.

[n] *Of his property*, i. e. a man of the same extent of territory, i. e. a lord of a single barony. Mac Coghlan, Chief of Dealbhna-Eathra, was of the race of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. The castles of Streamstown, Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clononey, Esker, and Coole, were in his territory.—See note [r], under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

[o] *Thomas, the son of Edmond.*—See Lodge's Peerage by Archdall for a curious notice of this Thomas.

[p] *Sorley Boy.*—He was the first of the Mac Donnells that totally vanquished Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, in the county of Antrim, and became the founder of the Earldom of Antrim.—See note [j], under the year 1570, pp. 1641, 1642, *supra*. As this chieftain makes so conspicuous a figure in the Irish annals, the Editor is tempted to give in this place a brief outline of the history of his ancestors, and of the manner and period of their first settlement in the Glynns, and afterwards in the Route, in the present county of Antrim. Lodge traces his ancestry imperfectly; and, besides, in the account he gives of his descendants, has commited some mistakes, the chief of which consists in making Sir James the *second*, instead of the *eldest* of his sons. It may be here mentioned that there are several lines of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland given in the MS. Book of Ballymote (compiled about 1380); and many curious genealogical poems in manuscript, in the Irish language, from the sixteenth century downwards, tracing the filiations, and commemorating the privileges and achievements, of this warlike race.

I. Somhairle, Thane of Airer-Gaidheal, or Argyle [slain A.D. 1165, see *Scotochronicon*, and Chalmers' *Caledonia*], the common ancestor of Mac Dubhgaill [Mac Dougall], Mac Donnell, and Mac Rory. He married a daughter of the King of Man [See *Chron. Man.*], and had

II. Randal, fl. 1213, *q. v.* He had a son,

been no disgrace to Tirconnell to have elected him as its chief, had he been permitted to attain to that dignity. In this conflict were slain along with Donnell the three sons of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough [above mentioned], together with two hundred others, around Donnell.

Walter Kittagh Burke, the son of John, son of Oliver, died, after having concluded a peace with the English.

Mac Coghlan (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac) died. There was not a man of his property[n], of the race of Cormac Cas, who had better furnished or more commodious courts, castles, and comfortable seats, than this John. His son, John Oge, was appointed in his place.

Mulrony, the son of Calvagh, son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, died.

Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond[o], son of Thomas, son of Edmond, died. He was the best purchaser of wine, horses, and literary works, of any of his wealth and patrimony, in the greater part of Leath-Mogha at that time; and Patrickin, his heir, was at this time in captivity in Dublin.

O'Loughlin (Owny, the son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana) died; and his son, Rossa, and his grandson, Owny, were contending with each other for his place.

Sorley Boy[p], the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, died.

III. Domhnall, or Donnell, the ancestor from whom the Mac Donnells have derived their surname. He had a son,

IV. Aengus, or Angus More. He is mentioned in Patent Roll, 40th of Hen. III. A. D. 1256, under the name of Aengus, filius Dovenaldi. It is doubtful whether he or his son be the "Angus of Ilay and Kintyre" of Barbour's almost contemporaneous poem on the wars and adventures of King Robert Bruce.

V. Aengus Oge. He was probably the Mac Donnell, Lord of Arygyle, slain at Dundalk in 1318, *q. v.* He married Agnes, daughter of Cumhaighe O'Cahan: There is on the Chancery Rolls, A. D. 1338, a safe conduct for Agnes, mother of John, Lord of the Isles, to go from and return to Ireland *ad libitum*. He had two sons, 1, John, Lord of the Isles, and 2, Marcus, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Leinster.—See note *ad an.* 1570, pp. 1691, *et seq.*

VI. John of Islay, or Eoin na h-Ile. In 1337 there is a safe conduct on the public records for him under the name of Johannes de Insulis; and there are letters patent appointing the Earl of Salisbury Royal Ambassador to him; and a letter of King Edward, beginning "Rex, nobili et potenti viro Johanni de Insulis amico suo charissimo &c." He died in 1387, according to these Annals, and this date is corroborated by a letter in Rymer's *Fœdera, ad an.* 1388, empowering the Bishop of Sodor to make a treaty, "Cum strenuo viro Godefredo filio Johannis de Yle, *nuper* Domini Insularum cum Donaldo filio Johanni de Yle nuper Domini Insularum cum Johanne fratre ejusdem Donaldi." By the daughter of Rory Mac Dougall, Chief of Lorne, he had, 1,

Eóżan mac an ďżanaiż ďo éoc.

Aoď Ruaď ua ďomnaill ďo ďíť hi ccuimpeać in áť cliať fri ré ťíóra mbliaďan, ⁊ ťeóra míf. Ďá ťoćráď móf mínman laif a ďíť amlaiď fin i

Ronald, ancestor of the chieftains of Clann Ronald and Glengarry; 2, Godfrey; 3, Aengus. By his subsequent marriage with Margaret, daughter of Robert II. King of Scotland, he had, 1, Domhnall, or Donnell na h-Ile, ancestor of the Earls of Ross and Lords of the Isles; 2, John Mor, ancestor of the Antrim family; 3, Alexander, the ancestor of the house of Keppoch.

VII. John Mor. He married Mary Bissett, [*rectiùsne* Margery?] the daughter [and heir] of Mac Eoin Bissett, according to Duald Mac Firbis [Lib. Geneal. 341], who states that the Bissetts are of Greek blood, and came in with William the Conqueror [*quære*, William the Lion?], and that it was by her the seven tuaths of the Glinns, to which belonged the island of Rachlainn, came to the Mac Donnells. Mac Firbis goes on to say that the Mac Donnells owned the Glinns for two hundred and thirty-seven years previous to the year 1649, in which he compiled their pedigree. On the Rolls of Scotland in 1400, there is a safe conduct "pro nobili viro Johanni de Insulis Domino de Dunwage et de *Glynns*, et pro Donaldo fratre ejus." See *State Papers*, Sir Henry Sidney, vol. i. pp. 76–79. He had a son,

VIII. Donnell Ballagh, he is mentioned on Patent Roll, 3rd of Edward IV., and he was one of the contracting parties to the celebrated treaty of Ardtornish, printed in full in Rymer's *Fœdera*. After an unsuccessful insurrection in Scotland, he fled to the Glinns in Antrim, where he was killed, and his head was sent to the King of Scotland. He married Johanna, daughter of O'Donnell, by whom he had

IX. John of Islay, who is mentioned on Patent Roll of 3 Edw. IV. He married Sabina, daughter of Felimy, son of O'Neill. His death is recorded, together with that of his son, and others his relatives, in the following words, in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 1499:

"Eoin Mor Mac Donnell, *King of the Isles*, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh [Oge], were hanged together."

This fact is mentioned in a Gaelic manuscript, the date of which is late in the seventeenth century, quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the "Lord of the Isles," as follows:

"There happened great feuds between these families" [the Mac Ceans and Mac Donalds], "while Donald Du" [obiit at Drogheda, 1545, see *State Papers*] "was in prison; insomuch that Mac Cean of Ardnamurchan [*recte* Mac Eoin of Aro na Murchon] destroyed the greatest part of the posterity of John Mor of the Isles and Cantyre. For John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Ballach, son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Oge" [the chief of the descendants of John Mor], "and John Mor, son of John Cathanach, and young John, son of John Cathanach, and young Donald Ballagh, son of John Cathanach, were treacherously taken by Mac Cean, in the Island of Finlagan, in Isla, and carried to Edinburgh, where he got them hanged at the Burrow Muir, and their bodies were buried in the church of St. Anthony, called the New Church. There were none left alive at that time, of the children of John Cathanach, except Alexander, son of John Cathanach and Agnes Flach" [Ilech], "who concealed themselves in the *Glens* of Ireland. Mac Cean, hearing of their hiding places, went to cut down the woods of those glens in order to destroy Alexander, and extirpate the whole race. At length Mac Cean and Alexander met, were reconciled, and a marriage alliance took place; Alexander married Mac Cean's daughter, and

Owen Mac-an-Deaganaigh[3] died.

Hugh Roe O'Donnell had [now] been in captivity in Dublin for the space of three years and three months. It was [a cause of] great distress of mind to

she brought him good children."

X. John Cahanagh, son of John of Islay. According to the Annals of Ulster, he slew, in 1494, Alexander Mac Gilespick Mac Donnell, the head of the Mac Donnells. He married Celia, daughter of Savadge, Lord of the Ardes, and had by her a son,

XI. Alexander Carragh. It appears from various documents among the printed State Papers, *temp.* Hen. VIII., that from about the year 1520, the Mac Donnells of the Isles began to form permanent settlements in the north-east of the present county of Antrim. In the list of the chieftains of Ulster in 1515, in the third part of the State Papers, p. 7, there is no mention of any Mac Donnell; but Fytz John Byssede, of the Glynnes, is mentioned as one of the "greate Englyshe rebelles of Wolster." In 1533, however, they were numerous in the Glinns, as appears from a report of the Irish Council to Cromwell, in which the following statement occurs:

"The Scotts also inhabith now buyselly a great part of Ulster, which is the Kinge's inheritaunce; and it is greatly to be fearid, oonles that in short tyme they be dryven from the same, that they bringing yn more nombre daily, woll, by lyttle and lyttle, soo far encroche in acquyring and wynnyng the possessions there, with thaidis of the Kingis disobeysant Irishe rebelles, whoo doo nowe aide theym therein after suche maner that at leyngth they will put and expell the King from his hole seignory theire." —*State Papers, Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 172.

And in a report of Alan to Cromwell in 1539, same vol. p. 136, he says:

"I moch suspect the King of Scottes, that so moch tendereth the amitie of theis men, which no King of Scottes hath been seen to doo befor. He hath also this yere twice sent for Alexander Carragh, Capteyne of the Scottes of this lande, who hath goon thider, and by his retorne it is percevyvid what busynes he had ther; but oonlie it appereth he was well enterteyned in the Courte of Scotland, though of trowthe ther was no amitie but mortalitie betwixt them; the Kinge of Scottes and antecessours having killed and put to death the said Alexander's fader, grandfader, and gretegrandfader, and exiled him owte of the Isles, whereby he was compelled to inhabite here. But I suspecte playnelie that if any busyness shalbe the said King hath interteyned this man havinge both knowlege and power with him in this land to be a chieftayne for this purpoce."

He married Catherina, daughter of Mac Eoin, Chief of Ardnamurchon, in Scotland, and had issue: 1, James; 2, Alexander Oge, who slew Shane an Diomais O'Neill; 3, Gillaspick; 4, Donnell Ballagh; 5, Angus Uaibhreach, i. e. the haughty; 6, Colla Duv-na-gCapull, i. e. Black Colla of the Horses; 7, Sorley Boy; and, according to Duald Mac Firbis, 8, Donnell Gorm. James, who was his eldest son, as appears from the State Papers most clearly, was elected Lord of the Isles on the death, at Drogheda, in 1545, of Donnell Duv, the last descendant of the last Lord of the Isles recognised by the King of Scotland. This James married the Lady Agnes Campbell, daughter of the fourth Earl of Argyle. He died of his wounds received in the battle of Glenshesk, from Shane O'Neill, in 1566; leaving issue: 1, Angus, who succeeded his father in Scotland, and is called in some Irish MSS. Mac Domnaill na h-Alban, i.e. Mac Donnell of Scotland. He was of Duneveg, and forfeited by insur-

ndaor bpoitt, ⁊ níp bó pó a ḋaiġ buḋéin acht ap ḋáiġ ná daoípcimiḋeaċta i mbáttap a ṫíp, ⁊ a ṫalaṁ, a ċaipde, ⁊ a ċoiṁpialup in gach maiġin peaċnón Éireann. Ro baoí occa pcpuḋaḋ ina mſnmain do gpep cáiḋe an teappup eluḋa pó ġébaḋ. Níp bó poḋaing ḋóroṁ an ní pin, áp dop puccta i cubaċail poipiata ip in cairlén gaċ noiḋce dia iomċoiṁéd condup piccſḋ tept ap a barać. Bá imne baoí an cairlén hipin ⁊ lſtanclair lándomain lionnuipcce ina uipṫimċeall, ⁊ cláṙḋpoiċſt comḋluta puippe pó ſpċoṁair ḋopair an dúine, ⁊ gappaḋ gpuamaineaċ na ngall amuiġ ⁊ hiptiġ imón dopup dia ḋúpċoiṁétt co ná diccpeaḋ aon táipṙiḃ inunn náċ amaċ gan aṫċomapc. Ap a aoí ní bí pṙioṫaipe ap naċ ppaġṫap paill pá ḋeóiḋ. Ḋuí Aoḋ co nopuing dia

rection the lands of Kintire, which were granted to the Earl of Argyle, when a commission issued to the Earl of Huntly to extirpate "the barbarous people of the Isles within a year." This Angus was father of Sir James Mac Donnell of Knockinsay, whose estates descended to two daughters, co-heiresses. 2, Donnell Gorm, who, on Sept. 18, 1584, by articles, between Sir John Perrott and the rest of the Council there, and this Donnell Gorm called of the Glynnes in Ulster, "was to hold so much of the Glynnes as were the lands of Mysset, *alias* Bysset, he undertaking not to serve any foreign prince or potentate, nor "kepe any Scottes but such as be natives of Irelande without lycense." Always to serve "against Severlie Bwoy" [Sorley Boy, his own uncle], "and any other forraine Scot." This Donnell Gorm was slain by Sir Richard Bingham, at Ardnarea, in Connaught, A. D. 1586. James had also Donnell and Alexander, who were slain at Ardnarea, and two other sons who were slain by Captain Merriman in 1585. This James was also father of Ineenduv, the wife of Sir Hugh O'Donnell, and mother of the great Hugh Roe O'Donnell, of Rory, the first Earl of Tirconnell, and of Caffar O'Donnell.

XII. Sorley Boy, whom all accounts mention as the youngest son of Alexander Carragh, obtained a patent of denization of Ireland on the 14th of April, 1573, when he acknowledged the Queen's right to Ulster and the Crown of Ireland, professed obedience and swore to be a true subject, in consideration of which he was thenceforward to be considered a free denizen, "not as mere Irish, Scottish-Irish, or a stranger."—*Roll.* There are various original letters and papers relating to his affairs, and those of his brothers, preserved in the Cotton Library, Vespasian, F. 12, and Titus, B. 13, which deserve examination. The last of these is his Indenture of Submission, dated 18th June, 1586. He married Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her, according to Duald Mac Firbis, four sons, viz., 1, Sir James; 2, Sir Randal, created Viscount Dunluce and first of the Earls of Antrim (whose genealogy may be seen in Lodge's Peerage), by James I.; 3, Donnell; 4, Aengus. Lodge adds, and correctly, another son, Alexander, who was slain by Captain Merriman in 1585.

XIII. Sir James was Lord of the Route and Glynnes. He had several children by Mary, daughter of Hugh mac Felim O'Neill of Clannaboy. But whether he was lawfully married to her was a matter of dispute after his death. His son, Alexander, who was afterwards created a baronet, rose in arms about 1614, alleging as the cause of his insurrection that he was the right heir to the lands of the Route, and not Sir Randal, his uncle.—MS. Trin. Coll. Dub-

him to be thus imprisoned; yet it was not for his own sake [that he grieved], but for the sake of his country, his land, his friends, and kinsmen, who were in bondage throughout Ireland. He was constantly revolving in his mind the manner in which he might make his escape. This was not an easy matter for him, for he was confined in a closely-secured apartment every night in the castle until sunrise[r] the next day. This castle was surrounded by a wide and very deep ditch, full of water, across which was a wooden bridge, directly opposite the door of the fortress; and within and without the door were stationed a stern party of Englishmen, closely guarding it, so that none might pass in or out without examination. There is, however, no guard[s] whose vigilance may not

lin. It is most likely that Sir James, having died during the minority of his children, their inheritance was usurped, under the colour of Tanistry, by their uncle, Sir Randal, who obtained a grant of it from King James I. in 1603; and that this insurrection took place when Sir James's heir was of age to assert his claims. The grant to his uncle from the Crown, of course, would sufficiently account for his failure. Much curious evidence could be adduced in support of this conjecture; but it would extend this note beyond all reasonable limits to adduce it.

XIV. This Sir Alexander, who was of Moyane, in the county of Antrim, in 1634 had married Evelin, daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, first Viscount Iveagh, and had,

XV. Sir James of Ballybanagh, in the county of Antrim, second Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of Donough O'Brien, of the county of Clare. He was attainted in 1691. He had: 1, Colonel Sir Alexander Mac Donnell, who is mistaken by Lodge for Colla Kittagh, who was also a Sir Alexander Mac Donnell, having been knighted by Montrose on the field, and who was slain in the battle of Knocknanos, Cnoc na n-oṗ, i. e., Hill of the Fawns, in the county of Cork, by Inchiquin, in 1647. Colonel Alexander, the son of Sir James, married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry Earl of Surrey, Arundel, and Norfolk, and had issue, by her Randal, who died without issue, and who, as well as his father (who was killed in a duel, A. D. 1677), died in the life-time of Sir James, the second baronet.

XVI. The second son of Sir James was Captain Randal, who became third baronet. He commanded a ship of war in the service of Charles II., accompanied James II. to Ireland, and followed his fortunes abroad. He died about the year 1720, leaving, besides his eldest son James (who would have been fourth baronet but for the attainder, and who died unmarried, and was buried in the churchyard of St. James, Dublin, 24th May, 1728), a second son, Randall, who was commonly called Sir Randall, of Cross, county of Antrim, who commanded a regiment of the Irish Brigade in France, and died there in 1740 without issue, leaving his third brother,

XVII. John-Richard, who then succeeded to the family property.

[q] *Mac an Deaganaigh*, i. e. son of the Dean. This name is still common in Tyrone, and anglicised Mac Digany by some, and Deane by others.

[r] *Until sunrise*, conḋuṗ ṗiccṡó ṫeṗṫ .i. go ḋeiġeaḋ an ṁaiḋin, no eiṗiġiḋ ġṗeine. The word ṫeṗṫ is explained "*tertia hora*" in Cormac's Glossary, and "sunrise" by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary.

[s] *No guard*, literally, "however, there is no guarding of which an advantage is not got at

aor cumta ma fafraḋ i ndeirriuḋ geimriḋ do fonnraḋ i nurtorać oiḋče ré ríú do rata ir na cubaclaiḃ foirrata i mbíṫír gać noiḋče. Do bertrat téo réreaḋ ro foda leó gur an ffenertep baoí for a nionchaiḃ, ⁊ dur relgfo ríor frir na ruainsmnaiḃ go taṙblaingrṡt forr an urdroćat baoí alla muig do dorur an dúnaiḋ. Buí iḋ imrsmar iarnaige ar an ccomlaḋ fri a tarraing ćucca amać do neoć an tan baḋ aḋlaic. Do ratrom balc lán glaice ḋo ćronn comḋaingsn trer an iḋ ar na tíorda dia ttograim co tinnsrnać ar an dúnaiḋ. Ro baoí ócclać do rainmuintir an aoḋa i froićill a néluḋa, ⁊ do rala riḋe ḋóiḃ iar ttoiḋeaćt amać ⁊ dá lannclorḋsm láncodat lair fó a ćoim, ⁊ do bsrt illaim an aoḋa. Do ratt cloiḋsm diḃriḋe dia roile laoć amra do laigniḃ, Art caomanać ata comnaic, ba háirrig iorgaile ⁊ bá taoíreać iomgona eirriḋe.

Ciḋ iat na forćoimeḋaige tra ní ro ráṫaigṡt imeallma an téluḋ, ⁊ ciḋ an tan tucrat dia nuiḋ é, do cíngat fó ćéḋóir do faigiḋ ḋorair an cairteoil amail ar déine conranngatttar uair ro baḋ dóig leó co ttáirrittír iatt i ttraite. Iar rocṫain dóiḃ gur an dorur forfémiḋ forra a erriogaḋ condur tarḋratt fri a ttogairm ćuca an lućt do rala ir na tigiḃ bataṙ for ionchaiḃ an doraṙ don taoḃ arail don trraitt. An tan tangatttar riḋe

length." The word rriośaire is explained *vigilia* in Cormac's Glossary, and "faire no forćoimeḋ," by O'Clery.

[t] *Before they were put.*—This Irish idiom, which the Irish peasantry have introduced into their English, is not strictly correct. It could be easily corrected thus: reriu ráinic an uair a rataoí iao ir na cubaclaiḃ foriata i mbíṫir gać noiḋče, i. e. "before the hour arrived at which they used to be put into the close cells in which they used to be every night."

[x] *Of the rope.*—This word is not in the published dictionaries; but in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, it is used to denote *a rope.* Thus, in describing the escape of which we are now treating, it is used thus: "At ragat iarttain gur an ffiailtesch ⁊ ruaineam [ruaineam] with them, and they let themselves down by the *rope* through the privy-house."—*O'Reilly's* Copy, p. 5, but it is used in the *Battle of Magh Rath*, in this sense of loop.—See p. 284, line 25.

[y] *Closed it*, literally, for one to pull it [i. e. the door] out to him when he desired it. This idiom translates very clumsily into English. It should be: "there was a strong iron chain attached to this door, by which the door was fastened on the outside when occasion required."

[z] *Awaiting their escape.*—Fynes Moryson and Sir Richard Cox seem to believe that a certain great man [the Lord Deputy William Fitz-William, who endeavoured to make profit of his office] was privy to the escape of these prisoners; and Leland, a far more honest historian than either, is of the same opinion. Leland says that they first attempted to bribe their keeper, who disclosed their offer to the

some time or other be baffled. At the very end of winter, as Hugh and a party of his companions were together, in the beginning of the night, before they were put[t] into the close cells in which they used to be every night, they took with them a very long rope to a window which was near them, and by means of the rope[x] they let themselves down, and alighted upon the bridge that was outside the door of the fortress. There was a thick iron chain fastened to this door, by which one closed it[y] when required; through this chain they drove a strong handful of a piece of timber, [and thus fastened the door on the outside], so that they could not be immediately pursued from the fortress. There was a youth of Hugh's faithful people [outside] awaiting their escape[z], and he met them on coming out, with two well-tempered swords concealed under his garments; these he gave into the hand of Hugh, who presented one of them to a certain renowned warrior of Leinster, Art Kavanagh by name[a], who was a champion in battle, and a commander in conflict.

As for the guards, they did not perceive the escape for some time; but when they took notice of it they advanced immediately to the door of the castle, for they thought that they should instantly[b] catch them. Upon coming to the gate, they could not open it; whereupon they called over to them those who happened to be in the houses on the other side of the street, opposite the door [of the castle]. When these came at the call, and took the piece of timber out of the chain, and threw open the door for the people in the castle, who [then] set out, with a great number of the citizens, in pursuit of the youths who had

Lord Deputy; that this keeper was instantly displaced by the Lord Deputy, who substituted one of his own servants in his room; "a circumstance which gave rise to a suspicion that Fitz-William himself was not unacquainted with their design, nor averse to favouring it." It is, however, quite evident from this, and the account of the escape of Hugh O'Donnell, written by Cucogry O'Clery, that the Irish did not believe that the Lord Deputy was privy to the escape. It was evidently concerted between Fitz-William and Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, who buried the secret in "altitudine profundâ animi."

[a] *Art Kavanagh by name*, "ac coṁnaic, .i. aca coṁainm."—H. 3, 18, p. 529, T. C. D.—This personage is unsatisfactorily introduced here. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that this Art Kavanagh remained behind the fugitives, in the streets of the city, to cover the retreat: "Do rac ḟaraṁ ṡciaḋ ḟor lorg do na hóġaiḃ tré ṁáiṫeiḃ ⁊ ṡliġéiḃ an ḃaile."—p. 4.

[b] *Instantly*, ⁊ ṫraiṫe. "Traiṫ .i. luaḋ, no obann."—*O'Clery*. "Traiṫ .i. obann no luaḋ i, *unde dicitur*, ṫiṡra a traiṫe .i. co luaḋ."—*Cormac's Glossary*. See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part ii. c. vi. p. 265, *Formation of Adverbs*.

fón togaipm po ġaḋrat an cpanb baoí tpeṗ an ꝺ̀ eipte, ⁊ do lecſt an comlaḋ ruaṗ do luċt an ċaipteoill, do ḋeoċaṫaṗ co nopuinġ móip do luċt na caṫraċ illſnmain na nócc at pulatraṗ uaḋhaiḃ. Ní ḃaoí bá do poḋain uaip bátop pom alla muiġ do mupaiḃ an ḃaile, [pia] pú po ṗáṫaiġitt ap pobttaṗ ſpiploicte óḃéla doipri na pioġcaṫraċ an ionḃaiḋ pin pop a ccionn, ⁊ Rangatraṗ pop péiḋ an tpléḃe baoí pſmpa .i. an pliaḃ Ruaiḋ ⁊ ní po léicc an omán dóiḃ pide apcnám ipin conaip coitcinn itip. Ní pio anpat dia peimim go pangatraṗ iap pcíp arcaip ⁊ imṫeċta taṗp an puaiḋpliaḃ pémpaite. O pobdaṗ pcitḣiġ tuipriġ tiaġaitt gupan ccoileaḋ cliocaṗḋluiṫ popcaomnacaip pop a ccind, ⁊ aipipit innte co maḋain. Do beaṗtpatt iapṗuiḋe laim pop imḋeċt ap níp ḃo hinnill leó anmain ipin ppiouḃaḋ ap ómán a ttóraiġeaċta, ap a aoí níp ḃó tualainġ aoḋ ap apcenám lá a ofp cumṫa, uaip po tpéġdaḋ a ṫpoiġte to.nnġeala tanaiġe lá haittſn an tpleiḃe ap po heitteṗḋeliġitt a naṗṗa ṗpiú iap pccaoíleaḋ i nuamann láp an ppleachaḋ ná puaipreaḋ gó pin. Bá raéṫ móp lá a aop cumṫa ná po ṗeḋrat leó é ní báḋ ríriu, ⁊ tiomnaiṫ celeaḃraḋ ḋó, ⁊ ráġḃaitt bſnḋaċtoin occa. Ro ṗaoíḋ piuṁ a ṗſp muintipe go apoile duine uapal do ṗaopclanḋaiḃ ċóicciḋ laiġſn do pala hi ccaipteall ina ċomṗoċpaiḃ tup an ppoiġḃeaḋ a iomṗnaḋaḋ nó a imḋíḋſn occa. Felim ó tuaṫail a ṗlonḋaḋ, ⁊ bá capa do aedh pia ponn (an daplaip) uaip do ċóiḋ

[c] *Had been wide open*, i. e. happened to be open, i. e. the hour for closing them had not arrived.

[d] *Sliabh Ruadh*,—See note [m], under the year 1535, p. 1420; and note [f], under the year 1557, p. 1548, *supra*.

[e] *To know*.—"Dup .i. da ṗiop."—*O'Clery*.

[f] *Felim O'Toole*.—He was O'Toole of Feara Cualann, and lived at Powerscourt. He was the son of Turlough, who was son of Art, who flourished chief in 1497, son of Edmond, slain 1488, son of Theobald, son of Dermot, slain 1445, ætat. 80, son of Hugh, Lord of Imaile, slain 1376, son of David, hanged at Dublin, 1328, son of Faelan, or Felim, Lord of Hy-Murray, d. 1260, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, (whose brother, Muircheartach, chief of Hy-Muireadhaigh, was father of St. Lorcan, or Laurence O'Toole, who died in 1180, q. v.), son of Gilla-Comhghaill, who was son of Duncuan, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhghaill, son of Duncuan, son of Dunlang, who died in 1013, (whose brother Ugaire, king of Leinster, was slain at Bithlann, now Belin, near Athy, in Kildare, in the battle fought against the Danes, A. D. 976), son of Tuathal, king of Leinster, who died in 956, and from whom the surname of O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, who was the son of Ugaire, king of Leinster, who was slain by the Danes, under the command of Sitric Mac Ivor, at the battle of Cinn fuaidh, A. D. 915, who was the son of Oilloll, son of Dunlang, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, king of Leinster, who died in 790, who was the son of Murchadh, son of Muireadhach, from whom the tribe name of O'Muireadhaigh was derived, who was the son of Murchadh Mor, who died in 721, son of Bran Mut, king of Leinster, died 687, son of Conall, son

escaped from them; but this was fruitless, for they [the fugitives] had passed beyond the walls of the city before they were missed, for the gates of the regal city had been wide open[c] at the time; and they pursued their way across the face of the mountain which lay before them, namely, Sliabh Ruadh[d], being afraid to venture at all upon the public road, and never halted in their course until after a fatiguing journey and travelling, until they had crossed the Red mountain aforesaid. When, weary and fatigued, they entered a thick wood which lay in their way, where they remained until morning. They then attempted to depart, for they did not deem it safe to remain in the wood, from fear of being pursued; but Hugh was not able to keep pace with his companions, for his white-skinned [and] thin feet had been pierced by the furze of the mountain, for his shoes had fallen off, their seams having been loosened by the wet, which they did not till then receive. It was great grief to his companions that they could not bring him any further; and so they bade him farewell, and left him their blessing.

He sent his servant to a certain gentleman of the noble tribes of the province of Leinster, who lived in a castle in the neighbourhood, to know[e] whether he could afford them shelter or protection. His name was Felim O'Toole[f], and he was previously a friend to Hugh, as he thought, for he had gone to visit him

of Faelan, died 665, son of Colman, son of Carbry, son of Cormac, king of Leinster, died 536, son of Oilioll, king of Leinster, who was baptized by St. Patrick at Naas (whose elder brother Illann, was king of Leinster, and died in 506, and had also been baptized by St. Patrick), who was the son of Dunlang (See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, apud Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, lib. iii. c. xvi., pp. 151, 152), who was son of Enna Nia, son of Breasal Belach, the common ancestor of the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and Mac Murroughs.

It appears from Patent Roll, 1 Jac. I., that this Felim and Brian O'Toole forfeited the whole territory of "Fercuolen," five miles in length and four in breadth, which was granted on the 27th of October, 1603, to Richard Wingfield Knight, Marshal of the King's forces.—See Erck's *Repertory of the Chancery Enrolments*, Dublin, 1846. According to a pedigree of the O'Tooles, in a manuscript in the Royal Irish Academy, this Felim had a son, Garrett, who had a son, Turlough. The Editor has not been able to trace the descendants of this Felim, to a later period. Another distinguished branch of the family resided at Castlekevin, in the district of Fir-Tire, the head of which, Art Oge O'Toole, the son of Art, son of Edmond, slain 1488, &c. received a grant of the manor of Castlekevin, and the territory of the Fertyr, from Henry VIII. He had a son, Luke, who died seised of the manor of Castlekevin in 1565, leaving a son, Barnaby, or Bernard, of Castlekevin, who rebelled with his brother-in-law, Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, in 1596. He died on the 17th of January, 1596, leaving a son and heir, Luke, *alias* Pheagh, aged eight[een] years. King James granted his estate to John Wakeman, Esq., who, with others, by deed dated 5th

dia ríorrugad fom fect naile irin ccuimreac i mbaoi in áit cliat co ro naidmfit a ccarattrad dublínib fri a roile. Luid an teacta co hairm i mbaoi felim, ⁊ atfet dó an toirrc ima ttáinicc. Bá faoiliġ riuṁ riaṁ, ⁊ ro ṫinġeall go ndeirġenad gach maith dia ccaomṁrad do aod. Ar a aoi trá ní ro fodaimrfo a ċairde nach a ċomḟuiliġe dó a dícliṫ ar uaṁan fmaċt ċana

December, 1609, enfeoffed Luke, *alias* Feagh O'Toole, of all the said territory of Fertry, as fully as he possessed same; and said Luke was in possession thereof for eleven years previous to 21st April, 1636.—See Inquisition taken at Wicklow at that date. This Feagh, or Luke O'Toole, was J. P. in the county of Wicklow in 1630, and a Colonel of the Confederate Catholics in 1641. In May, 1650, he received the following commission from the Catholic Bishops, of which there is a copy authenticated by his own oath and signature in the manuscript Depositions, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, 3555, Wicklow, vol. F. 2. 14:

"To Colonel Luke, *alias* Pheagh O'Tohill, greeting, in our Lord God everlasting.

"Sir,—The pressing calamitie of this kingdom, wherewith the holy Catholique, Apostolique, and Roman religion, his sacred Majesties Right, and the just liberties of us his loyall subjects, are like to be trode under foote by a company of prophane and mechanical Rebells (made instruments of God's wrath to punish our sinnes), together with the confidence wee have in your zeal, worth, and wisdom, to redeem those soe deare pleadges, invites us to call to your assistance, Giving you hereby full power and authoritie to levie, leade, and command a Regiment of foot, and a troope of horse, praying you to containe the said Regiment and troope as much as may be from incurring God's just anger, especially from oppressing the poore, swering, and stealing; Giving you to understand wee are hereunto authorized by his Excellency the Lord Livetenant, Marquess of Ormond, as appeareth by his letter, dated at Loughriagh the first of last April. Wee also pray you, with the consent of the gentry there, to chose among yourselves in those partes, a commander in cheefe, and that each Colonel may choose his own Officers. We will not cease to pray his divine Majestie to encouradg you to fight in his quarrell, and bless your designs. Farewell. Given at Cavan, the second of May, 1650.

"H. ARDMACH.
EUG. KILMOREN.
FR. THOMAS DUBLIN.
FR. EDMUNDUS LAGHLINENSIS.
FR. ANTONIUS CLUNMACNOSENSIS.
WALTER B. CLONFERT.
JAMES DEMPSIE, VIC. APPO. OF KILDARE."

"This is a true copie of the originall remayning with me.

"LUC. TOOLLE.

"The 7th September, 1652."

This celebrated man was imprisoned in Dublin in 1652, in his seventy-fifth year, as appears from the Depositions just referred to. He left at least four sons, namely: 1, Barnaby, who was living at Harold's Grange, near Rathfarnham, in 1641, and who is named in the list of Wicklow Rebels in the manuscript Depositions; 2, Donough, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Confederate Catholics; 3, Christopher, a Major in the same service; and, 4, Turlough.

The Editor has not been able to trace his descendants to a later period. Two families of the O'Tooles settled in the county of Wexford, where they still inherit property. The head of the more distinguished of these families, in the last century, was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buckstown and Fairfield, in the county of

on one occasion in his prison in Dublin, when they formed a mutual friendship with each other. The messenger proceeded to the place where Felim was, and stated to him the embassy on which he came. Felim was glad at his arrival, and promised that he would do all the good he could for Hugh; but his friends and kindred did not allow him to conceal him, from fear of the English govern-

Wexford. This Laurence, who was born in 1722, served in the Irish Brigade in France, and died in 1794, and was buried at Killilly, near Castle-Talbot, county of Wexford. He married, 1, a Margaret Masterson, of Castletown and Monaseed, in the county of Wexford, and had by her Colonel Count John O'Toole, of the French service, who was considered the handsomest man in Paris before the first revolution. He died at Ballinafad, near Gorey, about twenty-five years ago. This Count John O'Toole married Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the last Earl of Anglesea, and had by her Laurenzo O'Toole, Esq., who married a Miss Hall, of Hollybush, Derbyshire, an heiress of very large fortune, by whom he had a son, Lorenzo O'Toole, who succeeded to his mother's property, which is worth about £20,000 per annum, and changed his name to Hall.

By his first marriage he had, 2, Luke, who was in the French service, and was guillotined at the Revolution, leaving one daughter, whose fate is unknown to the family; 3, Laurence, who settled in the Isle de Bourbon, where he married the daughter of the Governor, and died there, leaving a son now (1847) living in the island of Maida; 4, Edward, who served with Lord Rodney, but no account of him has reached his family for the last sixty years. He had also three daughters, who married, and have left issue, the third of whom, Mary, married William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, who died in 1796, by whom she had issue five sons, Matthew, William, Roger, and Laurence, and three daughters; 1, Maria Theresa, who married John, now Earl of Shrewsbury; 2, Juliana, who married Major Bishopp; and 3, Margaret, who married Colonel Bryan, of Jenkinstown.

Laurence O'Toole, Esq., the father of Count John, married, secondly, Eliza, second daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Ballynamona, in the county of Wexford, and had by her; 1, William, who was in the Irish Brigade in France, and died, unmarried, in 1798; 2, Matthew, who was in the French service, which he left at the Revolution, and afterwards, in 1798, in Baron Hompesch's [Hessian] Hussars, and died about 1806; leaving by his wife, Frances Tighe of Warfield; 1, Matthew, Captain of 82nd regiment, now (1847) aged about forty-five; 2, Edward, now in India; and three daughters.

The third son of Laurence O'Toole, by his second marriage, was Brian O'Toole, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British service, Commander of the Bath, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword (Portugal), Cross of Merit (England), Cross of St. Louis and St. Lazare (France), Colonel of Portuguese Caçadores in the Peninsular war. He died at Fairfield, in the county of Wexford, *sine prole*, in February, 1825, and was interred at Piercestown, in the barony of Forth, where a monument was erected to his memory by his relative, John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq. of Talbot Hall, late M. P. for New Ross. 4, Andrew O'Toole, who served in the *Armée des Princes*, and died of fatigue, *sine prole*. Lawrence had also several daughters, two of whom, unmarried, are still living at Fairfield, near Wexford.

The late William Toole, Esq. of Edermine, near Enniscorthy, was the head of the second branch of the Wexford O'Tooles. He married a Miss Hatchell, and had issue: 1, Laurence

na ngall. Ro ḟṡ iaṗoṁ ḟoṗṗa a ḃṡiṫṗiuṁ iṗin coilleaḋ aṁail aṫṗuḃṗamaṗ, ⁊ ṗo cuaṗ leó ḟoṗ a iaṗaiṗ .i. láṗ an luċt aṫċualaiġ a ḃṡiṫ iṗin ḟṗioḋḃaḋ, ⁊ do léiccitt co na luiṗcc ḟoṗ a ḟoilleaċt. O Rob eṗdalta lá ḟeilim a ḟaġḃáil, aṗ í coṁaiṗle do do ṗóine ṗiuṁ ⁊ a-ḃṗáiṫṗi iad baḋéin dia ṗiġaḃáil ⁊ a ḃṗiṫ do cum an tṡṗnaḋ ġuṗ an ccaṫṗaiġ ḟoṗ ccúlaiḃ doṗíḋiṗi. Do ġníṫ ṗaṁlaiḋ. O ṗaimicc ṗiḋe co haṫ cliaṫ, Robtaṗ ṗubaiġe an coṁaiṗle dia ṗoċtain ċuca, ⁊ do ṗóṗṗat neṗṗní ⁊ bṗíġ mbicc don uile ġiall ⁊ aittiṗi oile ṗo elaiḋṗṡt uaḋaiḃ. Ro cuiṗeaḋ iṗin ccaṗcaiṗ ċéḋna do ṗiḋiṗi é ⁊ do bṗṡta ġṡimel ġlaiṗiaṗainn ṗóa ḟeiḃ aṗ cuimġe coṗṗanġatṫaṗ, ⁊ ṗo boṫ occá ṗṗiṫaiṗe ⁊ occá ḟoṗċoiṁéd aṁail aṗ ḋeaċ ṗo ḟéḋṗat. Ro clos ġo coitċionn ṗó cṗiċ neṗeann a elúḋṗoṁ ṗaṁlaiḋ, ⁊ a ṡiġaḃáil doṗíḋiṗi, ⁊ ṗo la ṗoċt móṗ ḟoṗ ġaoiḋealaiḃ de ṗiḋe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1591.

Aoiṗ Cṗioṗt, mile, cuicc céḋ, noċatt, a haon.

O Ruaiṗc bṗian (.i. bṗian na múṗṫa) mac bṗiain mic eoccain do ionnaṗbaḋ (aṁail do ṗcṗioḃaḋ tuaṗ) i ttiṗ conuill ġuṗ na tuaṫaiḃ, ⁊ baoí tuilleaḋ aṗ ḃliaḋain i ḟḟoċaiṗ Mhec ṗuiḃne eóġan ócc. Do ċóiḋ iaṗ ṗin co halbain aṗ ḋáiġ caoṁna nó coṁḟuṗtaċta ḋṗaġḃáil ó ṗíġ alban. Ruġṗat ḋṗonġ do ṁuintiṗ na bainṗioġna ṗaiṗ, ⁊ do beaṗat leó é ġo Saxain ⁊ co lonndain, ⁊ baí lé hatḃaiḋ illaiṁ ann ṗin ġo téṗma na ṗaṁna aṗ ccionn. Ro cuiṗeaḋ

Toole, Esq. of Edermine, who sold Edermine to Sir John Power, Bart. of Roebuck, and died *sine prole;* 2, William Toole, Captain of the 40th Regiment, J. P., county of Wexford, now living. He possesses a small estate in the barony of Shelmaliere.

[g] *The English Government*, literally, "the control of the law of the English." Doctor O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 107, says that O'Toole assured him of his protection, recommending to him, however, to lie quiet in the wood, as his giving him public protection, so near Dublin, would give umbrage to Government.

[h] *Great gloom*, ṗoċt móṗ.—Dr. O'Conor expresses it thus:

"O'Donnell was again shut up in the Castle of Dublin, where he was loaded with irons; and his escape and the manner of his recommittal convulsed the minds of his exasperated countrymen with the alternate agitations of grief, indignation, and despair."—*Memoirs, &c.*, p. 107.

It may be here observed that it was the *after celebrity* of Hugh Roe that caused this overdrawn account of the sympathy of the Irish people with him to be written; because the senior sept of Con O'Donnell, and their adherents, would have rejoiced at seeing him cut off.

[i] *Brian na Murtha, son of Brian.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, that Brian na Murtha was the son of Brian Ballagh;

ment[g]. These learned that he was in the wood, as we have said, and they (i. e. the people who had heard that he was in the wood) went in search of him, and dispersed with their troops to track him. When it was clear to Felim that he [Hugh] would be discovered, he and his kinsmen resolved to seize upon him themselves, and bring him back to the Council in the city. This was accordingly done. When he [Hugh] arrived in Dublin, the Council were rejoiced at his return to them; for they made nothing or light of all the other prisoners and hostages that had escaped from them. He was again put into the same prison, and iron fetters were put upon him as tightly as possible; and they watched and guarded him as well as they could. His escape, thus attempted, and his recapture, became known throughout the land of Ireland, at which [tidings] a great gloom[h] came over the Irish people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1591.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-one.

O'Rourke, i. e. Brian-na-Murtha, the son of Brian[i], son of Owen, was banished, as stated before, into the Tuatha in Tirconnell, where he remained upwards of a year with Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge). After that he passed into Scotland, in hopes of obtaining protection or assistance from the King of Scotland. A party of the Queen's people, [however], took him prisoner, and carried him into England and into London, where he remained for some time[k] in prison, [i. e.] until the ensuing November Term. The law was urged against him[l], and

and that Owen, the father of Brian Ballagh, was the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

[k] *For some time*, lé hachaiḋ.—This phrase is redundant, and should be left out, i. e. it is an error of construction, not an idiomatic redundance of the language.

[l] *The law was urged against him.*—An English writer would say, he was tried according to the English law. The following account of his trial and death is given in a manuscript History of Ireland, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 452:

"Bryan O'Rourke, the Irish potentate, being thus, by the King of Scotts, sent into England, was arraigned in Westminsterhall: his indictments were, that he had stirred Alexander Mac Connell, and others; had scornfully dragged the Queen's picture att a horse-taile and disgracefully cut the same in pieces; giving the Spaniards entertainment, against a proclamation; fier'd many houses, &c. This being told him by an interpreter (for he understood noe English), he said he would not submit himself to a tryall of twelve men, nor make answer, except the Queen satt in person to judge him.

dlicceaḋ fair go ro daoraḋ dó ċum báir. Ro crochaḋ ro díchnaḋ ⁊ do ṙónaḋ cíṫrainna ḋe iarain. Ro baḋ do ṁóirrgélaiḃ gaoiḋel oiḋeaḋ an ḃriain hírin, uair ní ṫainicc dia ḃunaḋ freiṁ ó ċín ṁáir neaċ no dearrccaigfiḋ de de ar dearlaccaḋ ar ḋligeineaċ ar ḋuarraiḃ duanṁolta ar ċaiṫcín ar ċongáir ar aoḃḋaċt ar ḟoirtine ar ċoṫucċaḋ caṫlaiṫrige ag imḋíthín a aṫairḋa ar ainffine eaċtrand có a oiḋeaḋ don ċur rin.

Murchaḋ mac conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ uí ḃriain déc i ccaṫair mionáin 25 Februarii, ⁊ a aḋnacal hi ceill ṡionnaḃraċ.

Mairgreg ingean domnaill mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ uí ḃriain, ḃín toirrḋealḃaiġ mic briain mic donnchaiḋ ṁec maṫġaṁna do écc hi ceill ṁec duḃain, ⁊ a haḋnacal i mmír cathaiġ ⁊ a dírḃriur ele .i. aine bín toirrḋealḃaiġ ruaiḋ mic taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ mec ṁaṫġaṁna do écc.

Donnchaḋ mac murchaiḋ ruaiḋ, mic briain, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ do écc .8. Februarii.

The lord chief Justice made answer againe, by an interpreter, that whether he would submitt himself or not to a tryall by a jury of twelve, he should be judged by law, according to the particulars alledjed against him. Whereto he replied nothing, but 'if it must be soe, let it be soe.' Being condemned to die, he was shortly after carried unto Tyburne, to be executed as a traitor, whereat he seemed to be nothing moved, scorning the archbishop of Caishill (Miler Magrath), who was there to counsill him for his soule's health, because he had broken his vow, from a Franciscan turning Protestant."

Lord Bacon says in his Essays, that O'Rourke "gravely petitioned the Queen, that he might be hanged with a gad, or withe, after his own country fashion, which doubtless was readily granted him." And P. O'Sullevan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 122, says that, being asked, why he did not bow his knee to the Queen? he answered, that he was not used to bow. "How! not to images," says an English Lord. "Aye," says O'Rourke; "but there is a great difference between your Queen and the images of the saints." Walker, in his Irish Bards, gives an account of an extraordinary interview between O'Rourke and Queen Elizabeth, the truth of which Mr. Hardiman attempts to corroborate in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 427; but it seems totally groundless, or, at least, to rest on no solid evidence. Dr. O'Conor, who was the ninth in descent from this Brian O'Rourke, has the following note on his execution in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 112:

"The only crime which O'Rourke could be accused of was, his having received under his roof some shipwrecked Spaniards; men whom the most hardened barbarity would scarcely consider as enemies. A little before his execution Miler Magrath, appointed Archbishop of Cashel, was sent to him, to prevail on him to conform. 'No,' said O'Rorke, 'but do you remember the dignity from which you have fallen:

he was condemned to death. He was afterwards hanged, beheaded, and quartered. The death of this Brian was one of the mournful stories of the Irish, for there had not been for a long time any one of his tribe who excelled him in bounty, in hospitality, in giving rewards for panegyrical poems, in sumptuousness, in [numerous] troops, in comeliness[m], in firmness, in maintaining the field of battle to defend his patrimony against foreign adventurers, [for all which he was celebrated], until his death on this occasian.

Murrough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died at Cathair-Mionain[n], on the 25th of February, and was interred at Kilfenora.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Donough Mac Mahon, died at Cill-Mic-Dubhain[o], and was interred in Inis-Catha; and her sister, Aine, the wife of Turlough Roe, son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe Mac Mahon, died.

Donough, the son of Murrough Roe, son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, died on the 8th of February.

return into the bosom of the ancient Church, and learn from my fortitude that lesson, which you ought to have been the last on earth to disavow.'" See also Lombard, *de Hib. Comment.*, p. 344; and the Abbe Mageoghegan's *Histoire d'Irelande*, tom. iii. p. 480.

The family of O'Rourke seems to have been the proudest and most inflexible of all the Irish race. On the 15th of June, 1576, Sir Brian O'Rourke, chief of the Western Breifny, and other Irish chiefs, waited, at Dublin, upon the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who says of O'Rourke: "And first of Owrycke, I found hym the proudest man that ever I dealt with in Ireland."—See *Letters of Sir Henry Sidney*, vol. i. p. 114. It is curious to see how this fallen Irish family has found its proud level in the present Prince O'Rourke of Russia.

[m] *Comeliness.*—Walker, in his *Irish Bards*, and Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 427, assert that Queen Elizabeth was struck with the noble deportment and manly beauty of O'Rourke, had apartments assigned to him in her palace, and intimated to her Council, that she wished herself, privately, to examine him as to the affairs of Ireland; but the Editor has not been able to find any authority for this assertion.

[n] *Cathair-Mionain*, now Caherminane, a townland in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. In the Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, "Cahirmenayn Castle" is mentioned as the possession of Teige Mac Murrough [O'Brien], and placed in the "Baronie of Tuogh-Morey-Conor, or Corkemroe."

[o] *Cill-Mic-Dubhain*, i. e. the church of Mac

Uilliam búrc mac Sean, mic óiluerair, ṁic Sean do ṁarbaḋ le duine uaral dá luċt lisnaṁna fin .i. lé halartrann mac aoḋa buiḋe ṁec doṁnaill.

Mac mec uilliam búrc .i. uaṫér na mbuillsiḋ mac Riocaird mic Sean an tsrmainn, mic maoilir do ṁarbaḋ ar ionnraigiḋ oiḋċe lá druing dia coṁmbraiṫriḃ gaoil ⁊ ginealaiġ fin, ⁊ lá cuid do cloinn ndoṁnaill.

O baoigill toirrḋealbaċ ruaḋ mac neill, mic toirrḋelbaiġ, aén bá dearrccaiġṫe taimc dia ḃunaḋ ṗrisiṁ ó ċsin ṁáir port congṁala dáṁ ⁊ deórad fsr méduiġṫe nsiṁsiḋ eccairi ⁊ ealaḋan, Guaire a ċeneoil ar ṗele ⁊ eineaċ, Tóġbálaiġ tróġ ⁊ annrfann do écc ina longport fsin fó ṗéil bríġde, ⁊ a adhnacal co nonoir i ndun na ngall i noṫairliġhe a ṡinnrior.

AOIS CRIOST, 1592.

Aoir Criort, mile, cuicc céd, noċat, a dó.

O conċoḃair ruaḋ taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc ḃuiḋe, mic caṫail ruaiḋ do ċrochaḋ ar Serrion Rora comain i mí ianuarii tria cionṫaiḃ a ċloinne báttar for foġail ⁊ for dibsircc i nacchaiḋ corona raxan, ⁊ ar aṁlaiḋ baoíriuṁ an tan rin arraiḋ anffand, díraḋairc ge do ruair a oidheaḋ aṁlaiḋ rin.

Mac diarmada maiġe luircc brian mac Ruaiḋri mic taiḋcc mic diarmada décc i mí nouember, ⁊ ro ba móide daḋḃar éccaoine écc an ṗir rin gan a ċormailsr do bsiṫ do ċloinn Maolruanaiḋ do ġébaḋ csndur dia eiri.

Mac conmara riaḃaċ tiġearna an taoíḃe toir do cloinn cuiléin .i. doṁnall

Dubhain, now Maguane. The name is now anglicised Kilmacadugne, which is that of a church and parish in the barony of Moyarta, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan (published by Colgan, at 1st March, c. 44), as subject to the monastery of Inis Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush. Of the old church called Cill Mic Dubhain, the east gable and twenty-five feet of the length of the side walls still remain.

[p] *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 157, 197.

[q] *Guaire.*—Guaire Aidhne was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662. He became the personification of generosity among the Irish poets.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 391.

[r] *His own fortress.*—Besides the seats which O'Boyle had in his own territory of Boylagh, he had a castle called Baile Ui Bhaoighill, now Ballyweel, on the north side of the River Esk,

William Burke, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, was slain by a gentleman of his own followers, namely, by Alexander, the son of Hugh Boy Mac Donnell.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Walter of the Blows, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon[p], son of Myler, was slain, in an assault at night, by a party of his own tribe and kinsmen, and some of the Clann-Donnell.

O'Boyle (Turlough Roe, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the most distinguished man that had come of his tribe for a long time, a sustaining pillar of the learned and the destitute, an exalter of sanctuaries, churches, and science, the Guaire[q] of his tribe in generosity and hospitality, [and] the supporter of the poor and the feeble, died at his own fortress[r], about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred with honour at Donegal, in the burial-place of his ancestors.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1592.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-two.

O'Conor Roe (Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe) was hanged at the session of Roscommon, in the month of January, for the crimes of his sons, who were [engaged] in plunder and insurrection against the crown of England; and he was at this time aged, feeble, and blind, though he suffered death[s] in this manner.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Brian, the son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Dermot) died in the month of November; and the death of this man was the more to be lamented, because there was no other like him of the Clann-Mulrony[t] to succeed him in the chieftainship.

Mac Namara Reagh, Lord of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, i. e. Donnell

near its mouth, opposite the monastery of Donegal. On a map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn in the above situation under the name of "Ba. O Boile," which is intended for Bally O'Boil, or O'Boyle's town.

[s] *Suffered death*, literally, "found or got his death in that manner."

[t] *The Clann-Mulrony.*—This was the tribe-name of the Mac Dermotts of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. The Mulrony from whom they descend was an O'Connor, and as the Mac Dermots asserted, the senior of all the Clann-Conor.

riabaċ mac conmṡoa, mic donnchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri, mic meccon ċṡnṁóir déc[u] 11 Februarii fear caiṫṁeaċ conġairéaċ, dearlaicṫeċ, daonnaċṫaċ eiriḋe.

Duine uaral do ġiol aoḋa déc iriṁ mí ċéuna .i. Sean na ngiṁleaċ mac conmara mic maṫġaṁna, mic aoḋa.

Mór inġin donnchaiḋ, mic Seain, mic maolruanaiḋ na ṗéróicce mic taiḋcc uí cṡriḃaill, bean ṁic uí briain ara do écc, bean ro ċaiṫ a haimsir co maiṫ, ⁊ do faccaiḃ an raoġal gan aṫair gan imḋearccaḋ.

Caitilín inġin domnaill, mic ṗingin, mic diarmada an dúnaiḋ még cartaiġ bean taiḋcc mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taiḋcc még cartaiġ, bean ċeilliġ, craibdeaċ dercaċ, deiġeimiġ do écc iar mbuaiḋ ó ḋṡman, ó ḋomhan, ⁊ ó daoiniḃ.

Mac uí ṁeaċair Sean an ġlenda mac tomair déc.

Burcaiġ Rainn mec uilliam uile co na luċt lenaṁna do ḋol ar a ccoiṁéttt ⁊ iar ṗriosr ṡcél don gobernóir Sir Risdeard bingam do ċóiḋ i cconnṫaé maiġe eó go mbátṫar bailte an tire ṡlán ⁊ briṫe ar a ċumar .i. dún na

[u] *Maccon Ceannmhor*, i. e. Maccon of the Big Head.

[x] *Warlike.*—The adjective conġairéaċ denotes "having troops or companies." See the year 1598, where conġáir, the substantive from which this adjective is formed, is used in the sense of "troop or company of men."

[y] *Son of Hugh.*—In a manuscript, transcribed by Maurice Newby in 1715, now in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., the pedigree of this Hugh is given as follows:

"Hugh, son of Philip, son of Cumara, son of Loughlin, son of Maccon, son of Loughlin, son of Cumeadha Mor, the stirpes of all the Sil-Aedha, son of John, son of Maccon, son of Loughlin, son of Cumeadha, son of Niall, son of Cumara, son of Donnell, son of Cumara, the progenitor from whom the Mac Namaras have derived their surname. The John na nGeimhleach in the text was the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Moyreask, in the county of Clare. He had a son, John Reagh, who had a son Donough, who died at Achadh-na-Croise, or Crossfield, in the county of Leitrim, on the 4th of February, 1696, in the eightieth year of his age. He had two daughters, Finola, who was married to Teige O'Rody, of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, and Mary, who married Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien; and three sons: 1, John, his heir, who died in the county of Clare, on the 23rd of September, 1694. 2, Donough, a most accomplished linguist, musician, and poet, who died at Moyreask, in the county of Clare, on the 16th of July, 1692, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. 3, Mahon, who had a daughter, Mary, who lived with her aunt, Finola, the wife of Teige O'Rody of Crossfield, from the year 1692, when she was eight years old, till 1701, when she was married, in her seventeenth year, to Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Oge, son of Niall O'Melaghlin. There is a curious poem, in English, on the death of Donough, the second son of Donough above mentioned, by Teige O'Rody, in which he gives the date of his death in the following quatrain:

Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon Ceannmhor[u], died on the 11th of February. He was a sumptuous, warlike[x], bountiful, and humane man.

In the same month a gentleman of the Sil-Aedha died, i.e. John-na-nGeimhleach, son of Cumara, son of Mahon, son of Hugh[y] [Mac Namara].

More, the daughter of Donough, son of John, son of Mulrony-na-Feasoige, son of Teige O'Carroll, and wife of Mac-I-Brien Ara, died. She had spent a good life, and departed this world without disgrace or reproach.

Catherine, the daughter of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Dermot-an-Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Teige, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, a sensible, pious, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died, after having gained the victory over the world, the Devil, and the people.

The son of O'Meagher (John of the Glen, the son of Thomas) died.

All the Burkes, of Mac William's country, with their followers, went on their defence; and when the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, had received intelligence of this, he proceeded into the county of Mayo, and all the castles of the country, both perfect and broken, were in his power, namely, Dun-na-mona[z],

"Thy living Vatican, poor Ireland! now is dead,
Thy records sleep in their eternal bed;
One thousand years, six hundred, ninety-two,
June the sixteenth most fatall was to you."

He also composed the following epitaph for him, which was probably inscribed on his tomb; but it is not now in the abbey of Quin:

"Donatus junior, Donati Mara Joannis,
Conditur hoc busto, pro dolor! exiguo.
Hic tenuit quicquid claris ab origine Mundi,
Mandarat fastis tristis Ierna suis.
Hispanus, Gallus, Græcus, præclarus Hibernus,
Anglus et Hebræus conditur hoc tumulo,
Musicus atque sophus logus hâc Theo conditur urna,
Scrutator Thomæ, Scoti, et Aristotellis."

To this Maurice Newby, who seems to have been acquainted with Donatus junior, appends the following memorandum:

"This said gentleman died at Mureske, in the county of Clare, on Thursday, June 16°, 1692; was buried in Quinn Abbey; was bred with Mr. Thady Roddy from a Virgilian; acquired all the above languages by his indefatigable studies and profound witt; spoke French and Spanish; read Greek and Hebrew; was most perfect in Latin, and compleat master of the Irish."

The last of this branch of the Mac Namaras was John Mac Namara, of Moyreask, Esq., who died about twenty years since. He had married a Miss De Burgh, by whom he had an only daughter, who married Daniel O'Brien, of Cratloe, Esq. His brother, Francis Mac Namara, died, s. p. in 1813.

[z] *Dun-na-mona*, now Dunamona, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situated near the boundary of the parishes of Rosslee and Drum, in the barony of Carra. This castle belonged to a branch of the O'Kellys, who removed from Hy-Many and settled here un-

móna, cúil na ccaiṗiol, an ġaoiṗíṫṫeaċ, ⁊ an cluaiṁin. Ṫucṗaṫ búṗcaiġ ionnṗaiġiḋ aṗ an ṅgoberṗnóiṗ co cúil na ccaiṗiol, ⁊ ṗo baḋ ḋioġbálaiġ iaḋ ṗúin aġ ṗilleaḋ ḋóiḃ iṁá an ġoberṗnóiṗ. Ro ċuiṗ an ġoberṗnóiṗ iaṗ ṗin ṗúnaċa ṫṗoma do buanaḋaiḃ ġallda ⁊ ġaoiḋealċa diarṗaiḋ na mbúṗcaċ ṗin bátṫaṗ ṗoṗ díḃḟiṗcc ⁊ ṗoṗ ṗoġail ṗó ċíṡnaiḃ cnoc cíṡnġaṗḃ, ⁊ ċoillṫiḃ nnoṗaċ nolúiṫ-aiṁṗéiḋ. Níṗ ḃó cian ṗo ḃátṫaṗ ṗoṗ an iarṗaiḋ ṗin an ṫan ṗo ṗuiḋṗiot ġuṗ an ṅgoberṗnóiṗ ġo líon cṗeaċ ⁊ ġaḃál, ġo mbṗaiġḋiḃ ban ⁊ ṗíṡ, co mbuaiḃ, ⁊ co ccaiṗliḃ iomḋaiḃ. Ṫangaṫaṗ búṗcaiġ iaṗ ṗin ṗo bṗíṫ an ġoberṗnoṗa aċṫ mac ḋṁain an ċoṗṗáin .i. Riṗḋeṗḋ mac Riocaiṗḋ. Ro ṗealḃaiġ an ġoberṗnóiṗ bailte an tíṗe ḋo ṗúin a huġḋaṗṗáṗ an ṗṗionnṗa, ⁊ ṗo ṗaccaiḃ Seón binġġam, ⁊ banḋaḋa uaḋa ṗúin aġá niomċoiṁéṫṫ.

Aoḋ ruaḋ mac aoḋa, mic maġnuṗa uí ḋoṁnaill baí ṗiḋe i ccaṗcaiṗ, ⁊ i ccuimṗeaċ in áṫ cliaṫ iaṗṗ an ccéḋna héluḋ ġo ġeiṁṗíḋ na bliaḋna ṗo. A mbátṫaṗ ann i nuṗṫoṗaċ oiḋċe (eiṗṗiuṁ ⁊ a aeṗ cumṫa .i. clann uí neill .i. Sían enṗi ⁊ aṗt) ṗuaṗatṫaṗ ell ṗoṗṗ na coiṁéḋaiġiḃ ṗiaṗiú ḋo ṗata iṗin bṗṗoinntiġ ġo ṗo ḃíṡṗatt a ṅgíṁle ḋíoḃ. Ḋo ċóṫṫaṗ iaṗoṁ ġuṗ an ṗṗiailṫeaċ, ⁊ téḋ ṗéṗíḋ ṗíoṫṗoḋa leó co ṗo leiccit ṗíoṗ laṗ na ṗuainṡmnaiḃ ṫṗiaṗ an ṗṗiailtiġ co ṗiaċtatṫaṗ aṅ cclaṗaiġ comḋoṁain baí i ttimċell an caiṗ-

der the Lower Mac William. According to Duald Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 324, this castle was built by Henry Reagh O'Kelly, (the son of Edmond, son of David, son of John, Airchinneach, or Erenagh of Tuam, son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Loughlin, son of Donnell More, son of Teige Tailltenn), head of that sept of the O'Kelly's called Clann-an-Airchinnigh, who settled in Carra in the time of Edmond-na-Feasoige Mac William Burke; and it remained in the possession of the family for four generations, that is, from the time of Henry Reagh, the first erector, down to Walter (son of David, son of Myler, son of Henry Reagh), who was the last inheritor. Henry Reagh, the builder of the castle of Dun-na-mona, had a nephew, William (son of David, son of Edmond), who also lived under the Lower Mac William Burke, in Carra, and who made the road called Bothar-na-faine. According to the tradition in the country, the O'Kellys of Dun-na-mona removed to Tiranare, in the barony of Burrishoole, where they still remain. The following inscription is to be seen on the tombstone of this family, in the abbey of Burrishoole:

"ORATE PRO ANIMA DAVIDIS OGE KELLY, QUI ME FIERI FECIT SIBI ET HEREDIBUS SUIS, ET UXORIS MABLA BARRET. A. D. 1623."

From Walter, the last inheritor of Dun-na-mona, the late Rev. Walter Kelly, O. S. A., of the convent of Ballyhaunis, in the county of Mayo, was the fifth in descent. David Oge, mentioned in the above inscription, was the son of David, and brother of Walter. He had a son, Walter Grana, who had a son, Patrick, who had a son, Walter, a priest; a daughter, Sarah, the grandmother of the Rev. Walter Kelly, who was pater-

Cuil-na-gCaisiol, Gaoisideach[a], and Cluainin[b]. The Burkes made an attack upon the Governor at Cuil-na-gCaisiol[c]; but they were more harmed on their return than the Governor. After this the Governor dispatched heavy troops of English and Irish soldiers to search for the Burkes, who were in rebellion and [engaged in] plundering, on the rugged mountain-tops, and in the bushy dense and intricate woods. They [the soldiers] had not been long in this search, when they returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils, with prisoners, [both] women and men, and with many cows and horses. After this, [all] the Burkes, except the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, namely, Richard, the son of Rickard[d], came and submitted to the award of the Governor; upon which the Governor, by authority of the Sovereign, took the castles of the country into his own possession, and left John Bingham and companies of his own [soldiers] to guard them.

Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell, remained in Dublin, in prison and in chains, after his first escape, to the winter of this year. One evening he and his companions, Henry and Art, the sons of O'Neill (John), before they had been brought[e] into the refection house, took an advantage of the keepers, and knocked off their fetters. They afterwards went to the privy-house, having with them a very long rope, by the loops of which they let themselves down through the privy-house, until they reached the deep trench that

nally descended from Walter, the last inheritor of the castle of Dun-na-mona. Thus: Walter, son of John, son of Patrick, son of Walter, son of David, son of Walter, the last proprietor of Dun-na-mona, son of David, son of Myler, son of Henry Reagh, the founder of this castle.

[a] *Gaoisideach*, now Gweeshadan, a castle in ruins in the parish of Drum, in the barony of Carra.—*Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 491.

[b] *Cluainin*, i. e. the little lawn or meadow, now Clooneen, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilmore, in the said barony of Carra.

[c] *Cuil-na-gCaisiol.*—This name is translated *angulum murorum* by P. O'Sullevan Beare. It is now corruptly written Cloonagashel, and sometimes Cloona Castle, which is applied to a townland in the parish of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. According to the tradition in the country, Sir Richard Bingham murdered sixteen women of the Burke family in this castle.

[d] *Richard.*—Sir Henry Docwra calls him, "Riccard Bourke, *alias* the Divell's Hook's sonne." Dockwra says, that "these men uppon their submission were so pyned awaye ffor wante of ffoode, and soe ghasted with feare, within seven or eight weeks, by reason they were so roundlye ffollowed without any interim of rest, that they looked rayther like to ghosts then men."—*Relation of Services, &c. by Sir Bingham*, Mus. Brit. Harl., No. 357, fol. 235.

[e] *Before they had been brought, rectè*, "before the hour for going to dinner or supper had arrived."

teoil. Ro ḃrinġṡiṫ iarain ḟriṡ an mbruaċ allṫarać ġo mbáṫṫar ḟoṡ ur na clarać. Ḃaoí ġiolla taiṗiṡi aġ taṫaiġiḋe ċuca ⁊ uaḋaiḃ, ⁊ ro lisiṡiot a ṗún ḟriṡ, ⁊ do ṗala ċuca an tan ṡin é co mbaoí aġ ḋénaṁ eolaiṡ ḋóiḃ. Lottar

[f] *Until.*—This construction is redundant. The probability is that they were hauled up, by means of the rope, from the trench by the trusty servant sent to conduct them. Cox had no knowledge of the recommittal of the son of O'Donnell. He writes that in December, 1590, "four considerable prisoners escaped out of the castle of Dublin, not without the privity of a great man, well bribed, as was supposed, viz.: the two sons of Shane O'Neal, O'Donell's son, and Philip O'Reilly; but the weather being very bad, and the journey tedious, Art O'Neal, one of the prisoners, dyed by the way, but the rest escaped to Ulster, where the two sons of Shane O'Neal fell into the power and possession of the Earl of Tyrone, *anno* 1594, who kept them prisoners, and would by no means enlarge them, or deliver them to the Deputy."—*Hib. Angl.*, vol. i. p. 400.

[g] *Visiting them*, literally, "was frequenting to them and from them," i. e. he was used to bring messages to them, and to bear messages from them to their friends. According to the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, this youth was named Turlough Roe O'Hogan, i. e. O'Hagan. He was Tyrone's servant of trust, employed on this occasion to bribe the Lord Deputy, Fitz-William, for allowing the prisoners to escape. Tyrone's object in procuring the liberation of these prisoners was twofold; first, to obtain the assistance of his promising brother-in-law, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and to get Shane O'Neill's legitimate sons into his own hands, that it might not be in the power of the Government to set them up as his rivals in his premeditated rebellion. Doctor O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, says that one of their keepers assisted them in this escape; but his account of the manner of their escape is drawn almost wholly from his own imagination. The following account of it is given by P. O'Sullevan Beare, who also appears to have invented a few incidents, to give interest to the narrative; but it is quite evident that neither the O'Clerys, nor O'Sullevan, nor Hugh Roe himself, knew the secret practices of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, who bribed the corrupt Lord Deputy Fitz-William, to get these prisoners into his own hands:

"Paucis post diebus ex Vltoniorum obsidibus Hugo Odonellus Ruber, Daniel Macsuinnius Cœruleus, & Huon Ogallachur, de quibus superius locuti sumus, ex arce Dubhlinnensi fugiunt. Cæterum Ruber in Felmium Otuehilem equitem Ibernum, & Reginæ ministros incidit. Felmius statuit eum inuitis regijs ministris dimittere, haud dubius se fortunarum iacturam facturum, & in discrimen venturum. Quod malum timens Rosa Nituehil Felmij soror, & Fiachi Obruinis vxor, fratri persuasit, vt suæ, atque Rubri simul salūti consuleret: idque illum facturum, si ea nocte Rubrum apud se retineret in Kehino Castello (caislean Kehin, *recte* Caiṗlean Caoiṁġin) donec a marito suo Fiacho cum armatis veniente, quasi inuito Felmio in libertatem asseratur, nam magis fratri cauendum censuit, quam marito qui iam solitus erat rebellare, vitamque contra Protestantes, & pro eorum hostibus vouere. Quo consilio probato, Fiachus cum armata manu Rubro opitulatum contendit. Prorex quoque Dubhlinnæ certior factus cohortem mittit, quæ Rubrum vinctum trahat. Ea nocte tam copiosè pluit, vt aqua ripas inteiecti fluminis egrediente, circumiectosque campos inundante nullo modo potuerit Fiachus vada

was around the castle. They climbed the outer side, until they were[f] on the margin of the trench. A certain faithful youth, who was in the habit of visiting them[g], and to whom they had communicated their secret, came to them at this

traijcere. Interim Angli, qui flumine non prohibebantur, Rubrum Dubhlinnam deferunt. Vbi in eadem arce diligentiori custodiæ mandatur, in vincula quoque coniectus. Iterum diebus [*recte*, mensibus] aliquot transactis cum Henrico, & Arto Onellis Iohannis principis filijs, qui eodem carcere tenebantur agit, quemadmodum sese in libertatem vindicent. Quod etiam consilium cum Eduardo Eustatio puero amico suo, & cum acerrimo Protestantium hoste Fiacho communicat. Eduardus puer se illi ad fugam daturum quatuor equos pollicetur. Fiachus itineris ducem, qui illum domum suam ad Muluriam syluam ducat, & inde in Vltoniam a se incolumem mittendum promittit. Ad constitutam noctem Ruber limam comparauit, qua vinculorum clauos sibi, Henrico & Arto scidit, & sericam telam longissimam, qua se dimitterent ex arcis celsæ fastigio. Intempesta nocte superiore telæ extremitate ad latrinam ligata, Henricus primus capta tela manibus, & inter crura per latrinam descendit, nec socios spectans in Vltoniam itinere arrepto incolumis euasit. Sequitur Ruber, qui Artum spectauit. Artus, dum præceps per telam fertur, lapide ex cloaca forte cadente, malè vexatur, vixque se sustinendo est aptus. Eduardus puer, qui equos promiserat, quatuor velocissimos ephippijs instructos per tres proximos antè dies in stabulo habebat, sed illo die eò inscio peregrè ablati sunt ab amico. Itineris dux a Fiacho missus propè arcem præstolabatur, qui ea nocte, dieque sequente Rubrum, & Artum per avia, vastaque loca duxit, nè interciperentur. Tempus erat hybernum paucis diebus ante Dominici natalis festum, & loca alta niue obruta. Ob id Ruber, qui longo itinere, velocique cursu calceos consumpsit pedibus iam nudis niuis rigorem, locorumque asperitatem superans, vngues vtriusque pollicis pedum amisit niue combustos, & auulsos. Artus, etsi calceos firmiores habebat, lapidis tamen casu grauiter afflictus longum, & asperum iter ægrè metiens Rubrum tardabat. Satis fessi ad noctem perueniunt in subterraneum specum non multis milibus passuum ab ædibus Fiachi. Ibique relictis, vt constitutum erat, dux rem nunciatum ad Fiachum tetendit. Duo iuuenes, qui toto die currentes nihil cibi cæperant, fame cruciabantur, tamen itinere lassi alto somno sopiti noctem transegerunt. Iamque die secundo sol præcipitabat, & nullus a Fiacho remissus est. Tertio die inedia premente, Arte, inquit Ruber, en animantia bruta herba, & fronde pascuntur. Igitur nos etiam, qui quamuis rationis participes simus, tamen animalia quoque sumus, eadem breuem inediam toleremus, donec a fido Fiacho cibus suppeditetur. Itaque proximæ arboris frondes mandit, & deuorat, sed oblatas renuit Artus. Interim Fiachus nullum lapidem non mouebat, vt illis cibum subministraret, diu prohibitus ab illis, qui eius suspecti hominis vel leuissimos gestus, & motus notabant. Denique ad tertiam noctem, per milites quatuor cibum misit. Artus lapidis casu, longaque inedia confectus nec in os imponere cibum, nec impositum a Rubro, & militibus mandere poterat, Ruber, qui validior erat, et frondibus linquentes vires non nihil retinuit, socio efflante animam coram præ mœrore comedere recusabat: tamen Arto è conspectu remoto se cibo reficere a militibus cogitur. Postquam perturbatio, & tumultus eorum, qui Rubrum inquirebant, sedatum est, Arto inhumato Ruber pedibus æger in Fiachi domum delatus clam curatur, curatumque Fiachus per Vaterum Giraldinum Fuscum in Vltoniam ad Comitem Tironum, Tironus ad Macgui-

ıapaṁ tré ꝓraıdıḃ na caṫraċ ı ttrécumarc cáıċ, ⁊ ní ṫarḃ neach dıa uíḃ ıad
aċt aṁaıl gaċ naon aıle uaır ní ro anrat luċt an ḃaıle do ṫaṫaıġıḋ an tan
rın, ⁊ rorcar óḃéla orlaıcṫe doırrı na caṫraċ. Ranġatcar ıapaṁ tré gaċ
nıomḋoraıd ⁊ tré gaċ naıṁṗéıḋ go ruaċtatcar for rıḋ an ruaıḋ rleıḃe
trıar a ndeachaıḋ aoḋ ırın ċéḋ elúḋ. Ro ſoarrccar dorċata na hoıḋċe ⁊
tınḋſnur an teıchıḋ (ar uaṁan a ttograma) an tí bá rıne díoḃ ꝓrıú .ı. Ḃnrı
o néıll. Aoḋ ba ꝓóaṁ ḋíoḃ ar aoí naoırı gıon gur ḃó hé ar aoí noırbſrtaır.
Nír bó ꝓaoílıġ ıadrom tré ſoarrccaraḋ enrı ꝓrıú, ar a aoı ro gaḃrat ag
arccnaṁ rſmra, ⁊ a ꝓrſr muıntıre acc denaṁ eólaır dóıḃ. Ḃaí an adhaıġ
ag rmḋe rneaċta gu nár bó rodaınġ dóıḃrıuṁ a rıuḃal uaır bádar gan éuaċ
gan ꝓorḃrıuta ıar ꝓráġḃáıl a nuaċtaıreaꝓraıḋ ırın ꝓrıaılteıġ trér a ttan-
ġatcar. Ḃá moa ro ınſırtnıġeaḋ art ꝓrır an dıanartar ına aoḋ, uaır bá
cıan ꝓoda ó ro cuımrıġeadh erꝓıḋe, ⁊ do ċóıḋ ı ttrıoma anḃóıll tré ꝓod a
ċoṁnaıḋe ırın ccarcaır ı mbaoí. Nír ḃó haṁlaıḋ rın daoḋ, ní raınıcc tar
aoír macdaċta, ⁊ ní ro anarcaır drár no dıonꝓorbaırt an ıonbaıḋ rın, ⁊ bá
huttmall erccaıḋ a ċſımım ⁊ a ımṫeaċt. O ro aırıġ rıuṁ Art agá emr-
tıucchaḋ ⁊ aıḋlſrcce ⁊ ıonmoılle a ċeıme ro ꝓuraıl raır a lamh do ċor for
a ġualaınn badeın, ⁊ an laṁ aıle for gualaınn an ġılle. Tıaġaıd arr aṁlaıḋ
rın go ranġatcar tar an rlıaḃ ruaḋ. Robdar ꝓcíṫıġ toırrıġ ıapaṁ, ⁊ ní ro
ꝓéḋrat art leó ní ba rıa, ⁊ ó na ro ċumaınġrıot a ḃrſṫ leó do ronrat
aırırſṁ ⁊ coṁnaıḋe ı ꝓꝓorcaḋ allbruaıċ ıomarḋ baoí for a ccıonn. Iar
nanmaın dóıḃ annraıḋe ro ċuırrıot an gıolla uaḋaıḃ lá rgélaıḃ go glſnd
ṁaoíluġra aırm ı raıḃe ꝓıacha mac aoḋa baoí ı néccratcar ꝓrı gallaıbh.
Glſnd daınġſn dıoṫoġlaıġı erıḋe, ⁊ no gnáṫaıġdír drong ṁór do ġıallaıḃ aṫa

rem, & Macguier ad ipsius patrem Hugonem Odonellum Tirconellæ principem mittit."—*Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium*, Tom. 3, lib. 2, c. iv. fol. 125.

This account of the escape of the Ulster hostages is curious, but it does not appear perfectly accurate. First, Felim O'Toole was not of Castlekevin, and Fiagh did not leave Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Art O'Neill for three days without food. But it is perfectly true that Henry O'Neill, of whom the Four Masters lose sight altogether, made his escape into Ulster, where he fell into the hands of his enemy, Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, who would neither enlarge him, nor deliver him up to the Lord Deputy.

[b] *They were grieved*, literally, "not joyous were they at the separation of Henry from them." P. O'Sullevan Beare states that Henry made his way into Ulster; and he might have added, that he was there thrown into a worse prison than that from which he had escaped, by the Earl of Tyrone, who feared that the English would set him up as a rival to him in his meditated rebellion. It appears from a letter writ-

time, and guided them. They then proceeded through the streets of the city, mixing with the people; and no one took more notice of them than of any one else, for they did not delay at that time to become acquainted with the people of the town; and the gates of the city were wide open. They afterwards proceeded by every intricate and difficult place, until they arrived upon the surface of the Red Mountain over which Hugh had passed in his former escape. The darkness of the night, and the hurry of their flight (from dread of pursuit), separated the eldest of them from the rest, namely, Henry O'Neill. Hugh was the greenest of them with respect to years, but not with respect to prowess. They were grieved[h] at the separation of Henry from them; but, however, they proceeded onwards, their servant guiding them along. That night was snowing, so that it was not easy for them to walk, for they were without [sufficient] clothes or coverings, having left their outer garments behind them in the privy-house, through which they had escaped. Art was more exhausted by this rapid journey than Hugh, for he had been a long time in captivity, and had become very corpulent from long confinement in the prison[i]. It was not so with Hugh; he had not yet passed the age of boyhood, and had not [yet] done growing and increasing at this period, and his pace and motion were quick and rapid. When he perceived Art had become feeble, and that his step was becoming inactive and slow, he requested him to place one arm upon his own shoulder, and the other upon that of the servant. In this manner they proceeded on their way, until they had crossed the Red Mountain, after which they were weary and fatigued, and unable to help Art on any further; and as they were not able to take him with them, they stopped to rest under the shelter of a high rocky precipice which lay before them. On halting here, they sent the servant to bring the news to Glenmalur, where dwelt Fiagh, the son of Hugh [O'Byrne], who was then at war with the English. This is a secure and impregnable

ten on the 19th August, 1602, by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, to Cecil, that Henry O'Neal, the eldest son of Shane O'Neal, had then broken out of prison, and that his brother had done the like long before. And his Lordship adds: "But as things stand now, I do not see any great use to be made of them; and I fear I shall be more troubled with them than if they were still where they were. To-morrow (by the grace of God), I am again going into the field, as near as I can, utterly to waste the Country of Tyrone, &c."—See *Moryson's History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. iii. p. 190.

[i] *In the prison*, literally, "in the prison in which he was," which is redundant even in Irish. P. O'Sullevan Beare states, that Art was

cliaṫ an tan do elaittíṡ arṗ dol ḡur an ṅgliṡnó íṡin ar bá hinnill leó bṡiṫ annṡaiḋe ceo ttiaḡdaiṡ dia ttíṡ. O Raimic an ḡiolla ḡur an maiġin i mbaoí ṗiaċa atṗéd a ṡcéla ḋó, ⁊ aṁail ro ṗáccaiḃ na hócca ro ela ar an ccaṫṡaiġ, ⁊ naċ béṗṫaoi i mbṡtḋaiḋ ṗoṗṗa muna ṫíoṗta dia ccoḃaiṗ attṗaittte. Ro ṗoṗċonḡaiṗ ṗiaċa ṗó ċéḋoiṗ ṗoṗ dṗuinḡ dia aoṗ ḡṗaḋa (doneoċ ṗobḋaṗ taiṗiṗi laiṗ diḃ) dol dia ṗaiġiḋ, ⁊ ṗṡṗ ṗó biúḋ ⁊ ṗeaṗ aile ṗó lionn ⁊ coṗmaim leó. Do ṗónaḋ ṗaiṗṗiuṁ indṗin, ⁊ ṗanḡatṗaṗ bail i mbatṗaṗ na ṗiorṗa. Monuaṗ níṗ ḃó ṗoinṁeaċ ṗaḋal bátṗaṗṗoṁ ṗoṗ a ccionn, uaiṗ aṗ iaḋ ṗobḋaṗ éuḡaḋa dia ccoṗṗaiḃ aineaċtaiṗ colḃaḋa ciuṁaiṗḡeala cloiċṗneaċta acc ṗeóḋ dá ḡaċ lṡṫ impa, ⁊ acc iomuaim a mionaṗ nuiṗéttṗom, ⁊ a ṗneaḃannleintiḃ ṗnáṫċaol ṗṗi a ccenṡṗaiḃ, ⁊ a naṗṗan imleaḃaṗ, ⁊ a mallaċṗann ṗṗi a noiṗcniḃ, ⁊ ṗroiġtiḃ ḡur ḃó ṗaṁalta laṗ na ṗiorṗa duṗ ṗaimic náṗ ḃó daoíne itiṗ iat iaṗ ná miomṗolaċ iṗin ṗneaċta uaiṗ ní ṗuaiṗṗiot bṡḋḡaḋ ina mballaiḃ aċt aṁail batíṡ maiṗḃ. Ro tóġḃaḋ leó iaḋ aṗ a liġe, ⁊ ro ṗuṗailṗiot ṗoṗṗa ní don ḃiaḋ ⁊ don lionn do ṫoċaiṫeṡṁ, ⁊ ní ṗṗiṫ uaḋaiḃ idiṗ uaiṗ ḡaċ deoċ nó eaḃḋaiṗ nó ṫelḡdíṡ ḡan ṗuiṗeaċ, conaḋ ann ṗin atḃaṫ aṗṫ ṗó ḋeóiḋ, ⁊ ro haḋnaċt an dú ṗin. Dála Aoḋa ro ċonḡaiḃ ṗiḋe iaṗ ṗin an ċoṗmaim, ⁊ ro batṗaṗ a ḃṗíoġa ṗoṗ ṗoṗḃaiṗt iaṗ ná hól aċt a ḋi ċoiṗ namá, uaiṗ aṗ aṁlaiḋ batṗaiṗṗiḋe ina mballaiḃ maṗḃa ḡan moṫucċaḋ iaṗ nat ⁊ ionḃolḡaḋ ṗiṗ an ṗṡóḋ ⁊ ṗiṗ an ṗneaċta. Ro ċuiṗṗiot na ṗiṗ ṗoṗ iomċaṗ eiṗṗiuṁ ḡur an ṅglionn adṗubṗamaṗ, ⁊ baí i ttiġ dṡṗṗiṫ i ndiaṁaiṗ an dṡúiṫṗṡḋa aḡá leiġṡṗ go ttáimicc ṫeaċta go díceltа dia ṗiop ṡcél ó a ċliaṁain an tiaṗla ó Nṡill. Ro ṗiallṗoṁ imteaċt iaṗṗin iaṗ mbṗṡiṫ don teaċta ṗaiṗ. Ḃá doiliġ dóṗoṁ dol iṗin tuṗaṗ ṗin uaiṗ ní ro ṗéḋaḋ lṡiġṡṗ dia ṗroiġtiḃ ḡur ḃó

severely hurt by a stone, which had fallen accidentally upon him in his descent from the privy.

[j] *Instantly*, i ttṗaittte.—See note [s] under the year 1590, p. 1899, *supra*.

[k] *In a sequestered house.*—He was placed in this house from fear of pursuit. Dr. O'Conor ornaments the simple style of the annalists, in his account of the second escape of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, as follows, in his *Memoirs, &c.* p. 108:

"O'Donnel was carried on men's backs to the defile of Glyn Malura. Here the O'Beirnes" [O'Byrnes] "came out to meet him, and received him with shouts of exultation, mingled with expressions of the most implacable animosity to the English name: one kissed his feet, another clasped his hands, and the peasantry crowded into the castle to salute with their usual expressions of respect and veneration the young representative of the house of O'Donnel. Feasts were immediately prepared; the harpers swept the history of his illustrious family on the strings of their musical instruments, accompanied with rhapsodies of their own invention. Messengers were dispatched to the old Earl of

valley; and many prisoners who escaped from Dublin were wont to resort to that valley, for they considered themselves secure there, until they could return to their own country. When the servant came into the presence of Fiagh, he delivered his message, and how he had left the youths who had escaped from the city, and [stated] that they would not be overtaken alive unless he sent them relief instantly[j]. Fiagh immediately ordered some of his servants of trust (those in whom he had most confidence) to go to them, taking with them a man to carry food, and another to carry ale and beer. This was accordingly done, and they arrived at the place where the men were. Alas! unhappy and miserable was their condition on their arrival. Their bodies were covered over with white-bordered shrouds of hail-stones freezing around them on every side, and their light clothes and fine-threaded shirts too adhered to their skin; and their large shoes and leather thongs to their shins and feet; so that, covered as they were with the snow, it did not appear to the men who had arrived that they were human beings at all, for they found no life in their members, but just as if they were dead. They were raised by them from their bed, and they requested of them to take some of the meat and drink; but this they were not able to avail themselves of, for every drink they took they rejected again on the instant; so that Art at length died, and was buried in that place. As to Hugh, after some time, he retained the beer; and, after drinking it, his energies were restored, except the use of his two feet, for they were dead members, without feeling, swollen and blistered by the frost and snow. The men carried him to the valley which we have mentioned, and he was placed in a sequestered house[k], in a solitary part of a dense wood, where he remained under cure until a messenger came privately from his brother-in-law, the Earl O'Neill, to inquire after him. When the messenger arrived, he [Hugh] prepared to depart. It was difficult for him to undertake that journey, for his feet could

Tyrone, and soon after young O'Donnel set out for his own country.

"Mean time the Lord Deputy posted guards on all the fords of the Liffey, to prevent his escape; but Fiagh, escorted by a party of horse, galloped forward with him towards Dublin, foreseeing that the fords near the capital would not be so well guarded, since government could not suspect that he would hazard so close an approach. Here O'Donnel and he embraced each other with tears, and then, attended only by eight horsemen, he took his way through Meath, Stradbally, Sliabh Fuad, Armagh, Dungannon, to the shore of Logh Earne, where, after escaping a variety of dangers, he was joyfully received by the brave Hugh Maguire, and con-

hiġin do neoc ele a ṫurġbáil for a eoc, ⁊ a ġabáil etir a dib lamaib do ṡiḋiri an tan no ṫarḃlaingiḋ. Ro cuir fiacha dírim marcaċ irin aḋaiġ lair go raimic tar abainn lire dia imdiġail for na celccaib bataṙ fó a ercomair, uair do ċualatṫar goill aṫa cliaṫ go raibe Aoḋ i nglionn maoiluġra, conaḋ aire rin ro ċuirriot luċt coimédha for áṫaib édoimne na habann co ná raġaḋ Aoḋ, ⁊ na braiġde ro éla amaille frir ṫairrib i ccóicceaḋ ulaḋ. Ḃá hiccin do na hóccaib báṫar i ffarraḋ aoḋa gabail a broccur do ċaṫraiġ duiblinne tar aṫ ndorraiḋ miomḋomain baí for abainn lire co rangadar gan forcloirteaċt do na gallaib co mbátṫar for faiṫċe an dúine. Ro baí an luċt lar ro tréccaḋ rom feaċt riam (iarr an ccédna héluḋ .i. Felim ó tuaṫail co na ḃraṫair) i ttréċumarcc an díorma aġá ṫreórucċaḋ gur an dú rin, ⁊ ro ċíngailriot a ccodaċ ⁊ a ccairdiḋ re a roile. Tiomnaiṫ celeaḃraḋ do, ⁊ ráccbaid bíndaċtain occa, ⁊ rgaraiṫ frir annrin.

Dala Aoḋa uí domnaill ní baí ina ḟoċair aċt an taon óclaoċ do ḋeochaiḋ for a iarair irin nglionn oirdearc do muintir Aoḋa uí neill, ⁊ nó labraḋ tíngа na ttuaṫ nġṫrann, ⁊ nó bíoḋ do ġrér i ffroċair an iarla (.i. aoḋ o neill) an tan nó tiġiḋ i mfrcc gall gur ḃó heólaċ, ⁊ gur ḃó dána in gaċ conair baoí for a ċionn. Lotar iaram for a ndíḃ neaċaib ána udmalla for róḋaib raoín ndírġe na mide co rangatṫar for brú na bóinne ria madain ḋó goirid ó dhoiċḟt aṫa riar, ⁊ robtar ommaiġ im ġabail gur an ccaṫraiġ ír rin conaḋ é ní do rónrat gabáil lá hur na habann go hairm i mbíoḋ iarccaire dínnim deaṙóil, ⁊ arṫraċ bfcc occa ré hiomloċtaḋ. Do ċóiḋ Aoḋ irin ccurraċ co ro ráccaib an tiomarċoṙtaiġ é forr an mbruaċ allṫarraċ iar ttabairt a lán lóiġe dó. Tiec fri muinntire aoḋa ina fritiġ, ⁊ gabaiḋ lar na heocha tréṙ an ccaṫraiġ, ⁊ do bert go haoḋ iad don taoḃ arraill don abainn. Tiaġait for a neaċaib, ⁊ lotṫar co mbádar dá míle ón abainn. Ad ċiad doire dorraċ diogainn for a ccionn an ċonair ro ġabráṫ, ⁊ dúnclaḋ dímór ina ṫimċell amail biḋ lubġort foirriata. Ro baí dúnárur airḋirc lá hócclaċ nairġḋa

ducted by water to his father's castle of Ballyshannon.

[1] *They were afraid.*—This artless style could be easily improved; but the Editor will allow the Four Masters their own mode of telling stories. It should be stated thus: "Tyrone's servant of trust being afraid to bring Hugh O'Donnell publicly through the streets of Drogheda, rode with him along the south bank of the Boyne, to where he knew there was a ferry, kept by a poor man, who earned his livelihood partly by fishing and partly by ferrying

not have been healed [within the time], so that another person had to raise him on his horse, and to lift him from his horse, whenever he wished to alight. Fiagh dispatched a troop of horse with him, [who accompanied him] until he crossed the River Liffey, to protect him against the snares which were laid for him; for the English of Dublin had heard that Hugh was at Glenmalure, and had therefore posted guards on the shallow fords of the river, to prevent him and the prisoners who had escaped along with him from passing into Ulster. The youths who were along with Hugh were obliged to cross a difficult deep ford on the River Liffey, near the city of Dublin; and they proceeded on their way until they came to the green of the fortress, unperceived by the English. The people by whom he had been abandoned some time before, after his first escape, namely, Felim O'Toole and his brother, were amongst the troop who escorted him to this place; and they made friendship and amity with each other. They bade him farewell, and having given him their blessing, departed from him.

As for Hugh O'Donnell, he had [now] no one along with him but the one young man who had been sent for him to the famous Glen [Glenmalure]; he was of the people of Hugh O'Neill, and spoke the language of foreign countries, and had always accompanied the Earl (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) when he went among the English; so that he was acquainted with and confident in every road by which they had to pass. They proceeded forwards on their noble, swift steeds, by the straight-lined roads of Meath, until they arrived before morning on the brink of the Boyne, a short distance to the west of Drogheda; and they were afraid[1] of going to that town, so that what they did was this, to proceed along the brink of the river to a place where a poor little fisherman used to wait with a little boat, for ferrying [people across the river]. Hugh went into this little boat, and the ferryman conveyed him to the other bank, having received a full remuneration; and his servant returned with the horses through the city [town], and brought them to Hugh on the other side of the river. They then mounted their steeds, and proceeded onwards until they were two miles from the river, when they observed a dense bushy grove, surrounded with a rampart, looking like an enclosed garden, at some distance on the way before them. On one side

people across the river. Here he conveyed Hugh across the river, and then went round with the horses through the town of Drogheda, where he was well known as Tyrone's servant."

do na gallaib lá taob an doipe, ⁊ bá deapbcapa daob ó néill eipide. Iap ttoét dóib gup an dúnclaó pcuipitt a neic, ⁊ tiaġaitt ipteać ipin doipe baoí ipin dúnclaó uaip po baó pípéolać caoímtećtaid aoda ipin maiġin pin. Iap ppaġbail aoda hipuide luid piuṁ ipin dúnaó, ⁊ pó ġeib a ṗiaducćaó, puaip piuṁ aipsccal dsippit daob ó domnaill, ⁊ do bept laip é go po pipsrtlaó ⁊ co po ppiocáileaó aṁail bá lainn lsip. Ro anpat hipuide co ap a bapać daóaiġh Ro gabaó a neić dóib i nupćopać oidće, ⁊ lotap tap pliaó bpiġ, ⁊ tpé maćaipe conaill co panġatttap co tpaiġbaile mic buain pia mavain. O Robdap eppplaicte doippi an baile ipin mavain muić appsó po ćinnpsc gabail tpeṁit go panġatap ina pimim pop a neaćaib go piaćtatap don taob apaill. Robtap pubaiġ popppaoiliġ ap aba a ttéṁnuíd tap gać mbaoġal dá mbaoí psmpa gó pin. Appsó do ćottap iapaṁ gup an ppiod aipm i mbaoí toippdealbać, mac enpi, mic pelim puaid í néill, do léiccsn a pcéipi. Bá hinnill dóib ann paide uaip bá capa ⁊ bá coiccéle dóṁoṁ an tí toippdealbać, ⁊ ba hionann maćaip dóride, ⁊ don iapla ó neill. Airipprit anopaide co ap a bapać. Do ḋeaćatttap iapaṁ tpé pliaó puaitt co panġatttap go hapdmaća, anait ann co dícealta in aḋhaiġ pin. Tiaġaiṫ ap a bapać co dún ngsnainn aipm i mbaoí an tiapla aod ó néill. Bá paoiliġ eippiuṁ dia ttoidećt, ⁊ puccaó iad i naipeccal uaigneać gan ṗiop dá gać aon acht maó uatháó dia aop taipipi

[m] *A fine mansion-house.*—According to the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell this mansion was at Maiṁipip ṁop, or abbey of Mellifont.

[n] *Conveyed him.*—The reader must bear in mind that Hugh O'Donnell could not walk at this time, as his toes had been bitten by the frost, near Glenmalure.

[o] *Sliabh Breagh*, now *anglice* Slieve Brey, a chain of hills, extending from Clogher head, in the east of the county of Louth, to Rathkenny, in the county of Meath. The part of this chain of hills lying in the county of Meath is often called Sliabh na gCearc. This mountain is called Mons Bregarum, in the Lives of St. Fanchea and St. Columbkille, and it was so called as being the only mountain in the territory of Breagh.

[p] *Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain.*—This was originally the name of the strand at Dundalk, but it was afterwards applied to the town.—See it already mentioned at the years 1392, 1399, 1423, 1430, 1434, 1483, 1492, 1557.

[q] *The Fiodh*, i. e. the wood. This is still the Irish name of the Fews, in the south of the county of Armagh.

[r] *Turlough, the son of Henry.*—The name of this Turlough mac Henry O'Neill is marked on an old map in the State Papers' Office, London, as chieftain of the Fews, in the south of the county of Armagh. According to a pedigree of O'Donnell, in the possession of Count O'Donnell, of Austria, this Turlough had a daughter, Margaret, who married Hugh, son of Calvagh Roe, son of Manus, son of Con [the brother of Sir Niall Garv] O'Donnell; and she had for him a son, Carolus, or Calvagh Duv, the ancestor of the O'Donnells of Castlebar, and of the Counts

of this grove stood a fine mansion-house[m], belonging to a distinguished English youth, who was a particular friend of Hugh O'Neill. On reaching the enclosure, they unharnessed their steeds, and entered the grove which was inside the rampart, for Hugh's companion was well acquainted with the place. Having left Hugh there [in the grove], he went into the fortress, where he was kindly received. He procured a private apartment for Hugh O'Donnell, and conveyed him[n] thither, where he was attended and entertained to his satisfaction. Here they remained until the evening of the following day; their horses were got ready for them in the beginning of the night, and they proceeded across Sliabh Breagh[o], and through the territory of Machaire-Chonaill; and before morning they had arrived at Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain[p]. As the gates of the town were opened in the morning early, they resolved to pass through it on their horses. [This they did, and advanced] until they were at the other side; and they were cheerful and rejoiced for having escaped every danger which lay before them thus far. They then proceeded to the Fodh[q], where dwelt Turlough, the son of Henry[r], son of Felim Roe O'Neill, to recruit themselves. They were here secure, for Turlough was his friend and companion, and he and the Earl O'Neill had [been born of] the one mother. They remained here until the next day, and then proceeded across Sliabh Fuaid[s], and arrived at Armagh, where they remained in disguise for that night. On the following day they proceeded to Dungannon, where the Earl, Hugh O'Neill, was. He was rejoiced at their arrival, and they[t] were conducted [*recte*, Hugh was conducted] into a private apartment, without the knowledge of any, except a few of his faithful people who

O'Donnell of Spain and Austria. This Turlough mac Henry O'Neill, usually called Sir Tirlagh, was transplanted from the Fews to Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo, where he got a grant of a considerable estate, which was forfeited in 1641.

[s] *Sliabh Fuaid*, i. e. the mountain of Fuad, son of Breogan, one of the chieftains who came over with the sons of Milesius, so early as A. M. 2934, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 16. See also Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 300, 382. This mountain is shewn on an old map of Ulster in the State Papers' Office, London, under the name of Slew Bodeh, and placed between Lough Muckno [at Castle-Blayney] and Armagh. This name is still preserved and applied to the highest of the Fews mountains. It should be here remarked that Fews, the name of the territory, was formed, not from Sliab Fuaid, the name of this mountain, but from fiod, or feadh, i.e. wood, which was applied to the territory before the two baronies were formed.

[t] *They.*—This is faulty. It should be: "Hugh was shewn to a private apartment," because there existed no necessity for concealing the Earl's servant, who had accompanied Hugh O'Donnell from Glenmalure to Dungannon.

bataṙ ocá ḟṙiṫáileṁ, ⁊ baoí aoḃ an ḋú ṙin ṗé ceṫeóṙa noiḋḋe aġ cuṙ ṙeíṙi a aiṙtiṙ ⁊ a imniġ ḋe. Do bṙiṫ iaṙoṁ láṁ ḟoṙ imṫeaċt, ⁊ ceileaḃṙaiṙ ḋon iaṙla iaṙ ccoṙ ḋíṙime maṙcaċ laiṙ go ṙaimicc co haiṙṡi loċa héṙne.

Ba caṙa ḋóṙoṁ tṙiaṫ an tíṙe, ⁊ bá bṙaṫaiṙ aṙṙainn a maṫaṙ .ı. Aoḃ Maġuiḋiṙ uaiṙ bá hí nuala ingṡi Maġnuṙa uí ḋoṁnaill a ṁaṫaiṙ. Ro ba ḟaoíliġ Máġuiḋiṙ ṙeṁeṙiuṁ. Tuccaḃ iaṙaṁ ṡtaṙ ḋia ḟaiġiḋ ⁊ tṡíḋ inn. Imṙaiṙṙṡt aṙ iaṙṙoḋain co ṙanġataṙ ġuṙ an ccaol ccumaṅġ baoí ḟoṙṙ an loċ co ṙo ġabṙat ḟoṙt an ḋú ṙin. Do ċóttaṙ ḋṙoṅġ ḋia ḟain muintiṙ ina coṁḋail annṙin, ⁊ do bṙiṫṙat leó é co caiṙlén aṫa ṡṙnaiġ aiṙm i mbátṫaṙ baṙḋa uí ḋoṁnaill a aṫaṙṙoṁ. Baí anḋṙaiḋe co ttanġatṫaṙ a mbaoí ina ccoṁḟoċṙaiḃ iṙin tíṙ ḋia ḟaiġiḋ ḋia ḟiaḋucehaḋ. Robtaṙ ḟaoíliġ a ḟain muintiṙ ḟṙi ḋaṁna na ḟlaṫa ḋuṙ ḟaimicc, ⁊ ġé ṙo ḋliġṙṡt ṙainṙṡṙc ḋó aṙ aoí a ċeneóil Ro ḃaoí ḋaṁna náṙ ḃo lucċa acca ḋia ḟḟoṙḃáilte ḟṙiṙ, uaiṙ aṙ aṁlaiḋ baoí an tíṙ ina cṡíḋe cṙeaċ etiṙ ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ġaoiḋelaiḃ ġó ṙin. Ro ḃatṫaṙ tṙa ḋá ċaiṙtín aiṙḋṡiṙce .ı. caṙtin uuliṙ ⁊ caṙtin conaill ġo nḋíḃ céḋaiḃ laoċ amaille ḟṙiú (tanġatṫaṙ aṫhaiḋ ṙiaṙ an tan ṙa a cóicceaḋ connaċt) acc ionnṙaḋ ⁊ acc oṙccain an tíṙe co coiṫċeann co mbaoí ó ḟṡiaḃ anoiṙi tṫíṙ conuill aṙ a ccumaṙ cenmota caiṙtiall aṫa ṡṙnaiġ, ⁊ caiṙtiall ḋúin na ngall aiṙm i mbaoí ó ḋoṁnaill ġo nuaṫaḋ ḋaoíne ina ḟoċaiṙ. Aṙ a aoí ní ṙo ḟéḋṙat ní ḋó, ⁊ ní ḃaoí cuṁanġ occa ġaḃail ḟṙiú im aiḋṁilleaḋ na cṙiċe. Ba hann ṙo ġaḃṙatt na ġoill íṙin ionataċt ⁊ aittṙeḃ i mainiṙtiṙ na mbṙaṫaṙ i ṅḋun na ngall iaṙ ndol ḋia huṙḋ ⁊ ḋia macaiḃ eccailṙi ḟó ḋiaṁṙaiḃ, ⁊ ṙo ḋṙoiḃelaiḃ an tíṙe aṙ a mioṁġaḃail ṙiuṁ ḋuaṁan a muḋaiġṫe ⁊ a míṁbṙṫa. Iaṙ mbṙiṫ aṫhaiḋ iṙin mainiṙtiṙ ḋóiḃ ġuṙ an uaṫhaḋ ṙluaiġ aṫṙuḃṙamaṙ, do

[u] *They rowed him*, i. e. the men sent by Maguire to convey him to Ballyshannon. Maguire himself did not accompany him, as we learn from the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell: "⁊ ḋo ṫaoo in ⁊ ṙacḃaiḋ bṙnaċtaiṁ aġ Maġuiḋiṙ: He went into the boat and left his blessing with Maguire."

[w] *The narrow neck.*—This is that narrow part of the Lower Lough Erne, near Belleek, called Caol na h-Eirne. It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Peregrine O'Clery, that Caol na h-Eirne is that part of [the lower] Lough Erne, where the River Erne escapes from it: go ṙanġataṙ ġuṙ an ccaol ccuaṙċuṁanġ baoi ḟoṙ an loċ ṙemeṙeṙtmaṙ, baiḷ hi toeṫ aṙ an oḃ aḋḃċloṙaċ iaiċ-iomḋa ḟṙiṙi ṙaiṫeṙ Eiṙne.

[x] *Ballyshannon.*—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell that this castle was built by Niall, the son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, in the year 1423.

[y] *Willis.*—Captain Willis was made sheriff of Fermanagh, despite of Maguire, who had given the Lord Deputy three hundred cows to free

attended him; and here Hugh remained for the space of four nights, to shake off the fatigue of his journey and anxiety. He then prepared to depart, and took his leave of the Earl, who sent a troop of horse with him till he arrived at Lough Erne.

The lord of this country, namely, Hugh Maguire, was his friend and kinsman, by the mother's side; for Nuala, daughter of Manus O'Donnell, was Maguire's mother. Maguire was rejoiced at his arrival. A boat was afterwards provided for him [Hugh], into which he entered; and they rowed him[u] thence until they arrived at the narrow neck[w] of the lake, where they landed. Here a party of his faithful friends came to meet him, and they conveyed him to the castle of Ballyshannon[x], where the warders of O'Donnell, his father, were [stationed]. He remained here until all those in the neighbourhood came to him, to welcome him; and his faithful people were rejoiced at the return of the heir to the chieftainship; and though they owed him real affection on account of his family, they had an additional cause of joy at this period; [for, until his return] the country had been one scene of devastation between the English and the Irish. There were two famous captains, namely, Captain Willis[y] and Captain Conwell, with two hundred soldiers (who had some time before come thither from the province of Connaught), who were plundering and ravaging the country in general, so that they had [reduced] in subjection to them the entire of Tirconnell from the mountain westwards, excepting the castle of Ballyshannon, and the castle of Donegal, in which O'Donnell was [stationed] with a few men. The English, however, were not able[z] to do him any injury; nor was he [on the other hand] able to prevent them from plundering the country. The place where the English had taken up their abode and quarters was the monastery of Donegal, the friars and ecclesiastics having fled into the wilds and recesses of the territory to avoid them, from fear of being destroyed or persecuted. After having resided in the monastery for some time, with the

his country from a sheriff. Fynes Moryson states that Captain Willis had for his guard one hundred men, and "lead about some one hundred women and boys, all which lived on the spoil of the country." Hence that Maguire, "taking his advantage, set upon them and drove them into a church, where he would have put them all to the sword, if the Earl of Tyrone had not interposed his authority."—Vol. i. p. 28. See also P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compendium*, fol. 126.

[z] *Were not able*, literally, "Non potuerunt isti nocere illi" [O'Donnello] "nec erat potestas illi prohibere istos a diripiendo territorium."

ḋeaċaṫṫaṙ ḋṙoṅg ḋíoḃ co heoċaiṙ imliḃ an ċuain ḋí ṁile cſimenn ó ḋún na ngall ṙiaṙ go baile uí ḃaoiġill óiṙ bá hinnill leó bſiṫ iṙuiḋe ó ṙo ḃáṫṫaṙ bṙaiġḋe na ṗriċe ṙoṙ a ccumaṙ. Nó cſiġḋiṙ ina ndeiṙiḃ ⁊ ina ṫṫriaṙaiḃ co mbſiṙḋíṙ cṙóḋ ⁊ cſṫṙa, ionnmaṙa ⁊ eḋala in ṙo ba coṁṙoċṙaiḃ ḋóiḃ ḋon tír ḋia raiġiḋ ḋon ḃaile ſṙin. Ḃaṫṫaṙ ḋo ġṙéṙ acc ṫóċuiṙſḋ ṙuilliḋ ṙlóiġ ⁊ ṙochaiḋe ċuca ḋo ḋol taṙ bſṙnaṙ móṙ ḋingṙeim ⁊ ḋaṙccain na tíṙe ḋon taoḃ ṫoiṙ ḋo ṙliaḃ aṁail ḋo ṙónṙaṫ aiṙm imbaṫṫaṙ.

Imṫuṙa Aoḋa uí ḋoṁnaill iaṙ ṫṫoġaiṙm a ṫíṙe ċucca, ní ṙo an ṙriú go léicc (ó ṙo ċuala an ṁóṙḃṙoiḋ i mbaṫṫaṙ cenél cconaill, milleaḋ ⁊ míḋiaċ na maiṁiṙṫreċ) aċṫ aṙṙſḋ ḋo ṙóine ṫoiḋeċṫ go ḋún na ngall eineaċ i nionċaiḃ ṙriṙ na gallaiḃ. Ní taṙḋṙaṫ an tír eiṙṙioṁ i ṙṙaill gan ṫoċṫ ṙó a ṫoġaiṙm ina neiṙiḃ ⁊ ina mbuiḋniḃ aṁail aṙ ḋſine conṙanġaṫṫaṙ ḋonſoċ ṙo ċaṙṙaṫ hé láṙoḋain ṙo láṙoṁ a ṫeaċṫa aṙ amuṙ na ngall ḋia ṙáḋa ṙiú gan iomḟuiṙeaċ nó earnáḋhaḋ iṙin ſġlaiṙ ḋia haiḋmilleaḋ ní bá ṙíṙe, ⁊ naċ ṫṫoiṙmſṙccṙaḋ impa ṫeċṫ an ċonaiṙ baḋ laiṁn leó, aċṫ namá co ṙo ṙáccbaiḋiṙ ḋia nſiṙ ina mbaoí ḋo ḃṙoiḋ, ⁊ ḋo ċṙoḋ na ṗriċe leó. Ro ḃaoí ḋuaṁan ⁊ ḋimeaccla ṙoṙṙa ṙoṁ co ndeaṙnṙaṫṫ iṙoṙin aṁail ṙo ṙoṙċoṅġṙaiḃ ṙoṙṙa, ⁊ ṙoḃḋaṙ buiḋiġ ḋo ṙoċṫain a nanmann leó, ⁊ loṫṫaṙ ṙoṙ a ccúlaiḃ ḋoṙiḋiṙi i ccóicceaḋ ċonnaċṫ. Ṫaṅġaṫṫaṙ na bṙaiṫṙi iaṙaṁ ḋon ṁaiṁiṙṫiṙ.

Ḋo ċuaiḋ aoḋ ó ḋoṁnaill go háṫ ṙſnaiġ i ṙṙriṫiṙṙi, ⁊ ḋo bſṙṫ lſġa ḋo lſġſṙ a ċoṙ, ⁊ ní ṙo ṙéḋṙaṫ lſġſṙ ḋó co ṙo ḋeiliġṙiot a ḋí oṙḋain ṙriṙ, ⁊ níṙ ḃó hóġṙlán go diuiḋ mbliaḋna. Ḃaoí ṙiuṁ aṁlaiḋ ṙin in oṫaiṙliġe a ċoṙ ó ṙél briġḋe go mí aṙṙil. O ḋo ḋeachaiḋ aḋuaiṙe na haimṙiṙe ſṙṙchaiḋe ṙoṙ ccúla bá ṙoḋa laiṙ ṙo ḃoí ina oṫaiṙliġe ⁊ ṙo ċuiṙ taṙcclamaḋ ⁊ tionól ṙoṙ a mbaoí uṁal ḋia aṫaiṙ alla ṫoiṙ ḋon ṗṙliaḃ oiṙḋeaṙc .i. bſṙnaṙ móṙ tíṙe haoḋa, ⁊ ṙo ṫionóil ċuicce a mbaoí alla ṫiaṙ ḋon tṙliaḃ ċéḋna .i. ó baoiġill, ⁊

[a] *Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Boyle, now Ballyweel.—See note [w], under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*. On an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, "Ba. O'Boile" is shewn as a castle on the north side of the "Baie, of Donegale," opposite the "Monasterie of Donegalle" which is shewn on the south side of the River Eske, near its mouth.

[b] *Two and three*, literally, "in twos and threes."

[c] *Such of them as loved him.*—The reader must bear in mind that the sons of Calvagh O'Donnell, and their followers, the O'Gallaghers, O'Dohertys, and some of the Mac Sweenys, were opposed to the election of Hugh Roe as chief of Tirconnell.

[d] *Bands.*—"éiṙ .i. buiḋean."—*O'Clery.*

small number of forces which we have mentioned, a party of them went to Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill[a], [a castle] on the borders of the harbour, about two thousand paces west of Donegal, for they considered themselves secure there, as they had the hostages of the country in their power. These were wont to go forth, in companies of two and three[b], and carry off the flocks and herds, goods and treasures, of the neighbourhood with them into this castle. They were constantly inviting additional hosts and forces to proceed across Barnesmore, to persecute and plunder the country on the east side of the mountain, as they had already treated the western portion.

As for Hugh O'Donnell, after having summoned the country to him, he did not long wait for them (when he heard of the great oppression in which the Kinel-Connell were, and of the spoiling and profanation of the monastery), but proceeded to Donegal to meet the English face to face. The [people of the] country, such of them as loved him[c], did not neglect to come at his summons; they followed him in bands[d] and in companies as expeditiously as they were able; he, thereupon, sent his messengers to the English, to tell them not to remain or abide any longer in the monastery destroying it; and, [adding] that he would not prevent them to depart in any direction they pleased, provided only they would leave behind all the prisoners and cattle of the territory they had with them[e]. They were so terrified and dismayed that they did as they were ordered; and, being thankful that they escaped with their lives, they went back again into the province of Connaught. The friars then returned to the monastery.

Hugh O'Donnell returned to Ballyshannon, and sent for physicians to cure his feet; but they were not able to effect a cure until they had cut off both his great toes[f]; and he was not perfectly well till the end of a year [afterwards]. He remained thus confined under cure of his feet from the festival of St. Bridget to April. When the cold of the spring season was over, he thought it too long he had been confined as an invalid; and he sent [persons] to assemble and muster all those who were obedient to his father to the east side of the celebrated mountain, i. e. Barnesmore, in Tirhugh; and he collected [also] all those

[e] *With them*, i. e. in their hands, or in their possession.

[f] *Both his great toes:* a ḋí ordúin .i. dá ḋrodóiġ a ċoiṙe. In Irish the same word is used to express finger and toe; they are distinguished by adding láṁe and coiṙe.

Mac ruibne tíre bóġaine. Tánaic beór dia comhmóraḋ ó domhnaill a aṫair .i. aoḋ mac Maġnusa, mic aoḋa duiḃ co na commaim amaille frir .i. inġin tremair mec domhnaill a maṫairriomh. Bá ré ionaḋ erdalta in ro ḋalrad na maiṫe rin re a roile hi ceill mic nénáin, ⁊ bá hand nó hoirdniġṫe ua domhnaill do ġrér i tiġearnar for ċenel cconaill. Rainicc riuh gur an líon ccédna an dú rin. Tánaiċ ind airsi aoḋa uí domhnaill gur an maiġin rin, Mac ruibne ránat domhnall mac toirrḋealbaiġ, mic Ruaiḋri, ⁊ Mac ruibne na tuaṫ eoġan ócc mac eoġain óicc mic eoġain. Bátar dronga dearṁara do ċenel cconaill ná tánaicc irin ccomḋail rin. Ro ba diḃridhe aoḋ mac aoḋa duiḃ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ í domhnaill, ⁊ rliocht an ċalḃaiġ mic Maġnusa mic aoḋa duiḃ, ua doċarṫaiġ Sían ócc mac Sían, mic feilim mic conċoḃair ċarraiġ toíreaċ triocaiṫ ċétt innri heoccain, ⁊ drong do ꝓloinn truibne do ḋeachaiḋ ar a tír, conid ann ro aittreaḃrad for ur loċa feaḃail, ⁊ ar iad robtar toirriġ iomgona don calḃaċ ua domhnaill, ⁊ dia ṡiol ina dísharġ. Bátar beór drong mór don muintir ġallċuḃair gan éisṫ ann rin tria mhiorcair ⁊ tria mhíorún amail an luċt naile.

Do ċóid iarraṁ ua domhnaill Aoḋ mac maġnusa ⁊ na maiṫe rin tangatar dia ṡaiġid do ċrúd a ccomairle, ⁊ bá rsó ro cinnsi lá hua ndomhnaill (ó ro airiġsrtair a eirrte ⁊ aiḋḃle a aoíre) a tiġsinar do ṫaḃairt dia mac, ⁊ ó domhnaill do ġairm de. Ro molrad cáċ i ccoitċinne an ċomairle irin, ⁊ ro gniṫe ramlaiḋ, uair do radaḋ ó firġil an taircinḋeaċ dia raiġiḋ, ⁊ ro oirdnisrtairriḋe Aoḋ ruaḋ i ccindur na criṫe lá forconġra, ⁊ lá bindaṫ a aṫar, ⁊ do róine óro an anma feiḃ ro ba téṫa, ⁊ ro ġair ua domhnaill de an .3. lá do mai.

Ni ro léicc ó domhnaill aoḋ ruaḋ ccaoileaḋ don uatḋaḋ rocraide rin do rala ina farraḋ co rainicc etir ṫroiġṫeċ ⁊ marcaċ irin ccoiccriċ i ccenél eoġain mic neill. Ní ḋeachaiḋ tra raiḃṫe, ná rsiṁrior dia raiġiḋ, ar ní ro ṡaoilriot a eirġe riuh inealltha ar in liġe ina mbaoí, ⁊ ní móa do radrad

[g] *Kilmacrenan.*—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell that Cill mic Nénain, the church in which St. Columbkille was educated, and where the O'Donnells were inaugurated, was situated on the north side of the river Leanainn, in the very centre of the Triacha ched, or cantreds of Cinel-Luighdheoch. This had been the only district over which the O'Donnells had sway until they dispossessed the O'Muldorys and O'Canannans.

[h] *Tricha-ched*, i. e. hundred, or barony, containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land.

[i] *Like the others, recte*, "great numbers of the O'Gallaghers also abstained from coming to this

to the west of the same mountain, namely, O'Boyle, and Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine. There came also to join him, his father, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, with his wife, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, his [Hugh Roe's] mother. The place of meeting appointed by these chieftains was Kilmacrenan[g], where the O'Donnell was usually inaugurated Lord of the Kinel-Connell. He arrived with the same number at that place. To Hugh O'Donnell's levy on this occasion came also Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell, the son of Turlough, son of Rory), and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen, Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen). There were many parties of the Kinel-Connell who did not come to this assembly. Of these was Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell; and the descendants of Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv; O'Doherty; John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh, Chieftain of the Tricha-ched[h] of Inishowen; and a party of the Clann-Sweeny, who had gone away from their [own] territory, and were dwelling at that time on the margin of Lough Foyle, and who had been leaders in battle to Calvagh O'Donnell, and his descendants after him. There was also a great number of the O'Gallaghers who did not come hither, through spite and malice, like the others[i].

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) and these chiefs who came to meet him, then held a consultation; and the resolution which O'Donnell came to (as he felt his own feebleness and great age) was, to resign his lordship to his son, and to style him O'Donnell. This resolution was universally applauded by all, and accordingly adopted, for O'Firghil the Erenagh was sent for; and he inaugurated Hugh Roe chief of the country, by order and with the blessing of his father; and the ceremony of conferring the name was legally performed, and he styled him O'Donnell on the third day of May.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) did not permit those few troops he had then with him to disperse, but marched them, both horse and foot, into the neighbouring parts of [the territory of] the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall. No notice or forewarning [of this movement] had reached the others, for they did not think that he had perfectly recovered from his confinement; yet they did not intend

meeting, being, like the others, actuated by the malice and animosity which they bore to Hugh Roe, and his mother, Ineenduv, who had incited her Scottish attendants to murder Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher, as has been already at full length set forth."

dia nuíd tlíchm ria ccenel cconaill ó chín maip. Ro creach loirccead in po ba coimnsra doib do cenel eogain lar an uathad slóig sin gontar airligtear gach aon fob inécta ar a ruccrat. Tartatar an sluag edala iomda etir chtraib ⁊ indilib, ⁊ roait for ccúlaib dia cchrich budéin.

Ba hantt baoí dúnarur uí néill toirrdelbaig luinig ar an srat mbán in ionbaid sin, ⁊ níor bó gnát airisiom uí néill riam hirurde gur an ttoirrdealbach ísin. Ba mór a miorbolta rom fri cenel cconaill, ⁊ fri cliamain uí domnaill .i. an tiarla ó neill. Ro tarraing ua neill drong do gallaib duiblinne dia nsrtad i nacchaid cenel cconaill ⁊ an iarla uí neill .i. cartin uular, ⁊ cartin fulart go nóib céadaib laoch amaille friú. Ba galar mshman lá hua ndomnaill ócc goill duiblinne do tocht i nor a chrice do tairchélad a atarda, ⁊ an cuicciu ar chna conad aire do róine Slóiccead lair a ccionn treachtmuine i ttír eogain. Ro teichriot lucht an tíre an dala feacht riam go rangattar ciannachta glinne gsimin. At cuar dórom co mbuí ó neill ⁊ na goill remráite co líon a rochraide ina comrochraib, for forcongart ó domnaill for a rochraide a nionnraicchid airm i mbáttar. Do rónad fairriurm indrin. Do bsrt fuabairt biodbad ⁊ amur amnar forra hi midmsdón laoí. Ad connaatarraide cenel cconaill cuca ní ro anrat friú acht tiagait for a niomgabáil co cairlén baí for brú na habann dianid ainm Roa. Ba daingean dítogláige an cairtiall ísin, ⁊ bá dún arar dua catáin eiride. Ro gab ua domnaill acc iomruide imon mbaile. Ro faoid ua catáin a teachta do raigid uí domnaill, ⁊ rochridsno lair cuicce, bá hsd baoí irin litir gur bó dalta dórom ó domnaill, ⁊ co ro ernaidm a carardrad rír ó céin, ⁊ ro ba téchta dó fó dáig an carattrad ísin an cchreich táinicc for a ionchaib ⁊ for a

[k] *Second occasion.*—An dala feacht riam .i. an darú feacht roime. They did not fly before him on his first irruption.

[l] *Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin*, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry.—See note [o], under the year 1197, p. 107, *supra*. The River Roa, or, as it is now anglicised, Roe, flows through this barony, dividing it into two almost equal parts. The vale of this river was called Gleann-Geimhin by the Irish; and the name is still partly preserved in that of Dun Geimhin, *anglice* Dungiven, a church standing in ruins over a deep glen, through which the Roe flows.

[m] *He was informed.*—"Cuar, no ad cuar .i. do hinireadh."—*O'Clery.*

[n] *On the margin of the River Roa.*—This was probably the castle of Limavaddy, which was situated on the margin of the River Roe, in the barony of Keenaght.—See note [t], under the year 1542, p. 1472, *supra*. O'Kane had another castle at Dungiven, on the same river.

[o] *What was stated.*—The style is here very clumsy and totally devoid of art. The language

to fly before the Kinel-Connell [neither, indeed, had it been their wont to do so] from a remote period. By this small army of the Kinel-Connell the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen were plundered and burned; every one fit to bear arms whom they caught was put to the sword and slaughtered. The army also seized upon many spoils, both herds and flocks, and [then] returned back to their own territory.

At this time the residence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was at Strabane, where, before the time of this Turlough, the O'Neill had not usually held his residence. Great was his animosity to the Kinel-Connell, and to O'Donnell's brother-in-law, namely, the Earl O'Neill. O'Neill drew a party of the English of Dublin to strengthen him against the Kinel-Connell and the Earl O'Neill, namely, Captain Willis and Captain Fullart; and they had two hundred soldiers along with them. It was anguish of mind to the young O'Donnell that the English of Dublin should have come to the confines of his territory to spy his patrimony, and the province in general; wherefore, in a week's time he made a hosting into Tyrone. The people of the country fled on this second occasion[k] before him, until they reached Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin[l]. He [O'Donnell] was informed[m] that O'Neill and the English before mentioned were [assembled] with all their forces in the neighbourhood; and he ordered his troops to advance to the place where they were. This was accordingly done. He marched resolutely and fiercely against them in mid-day. When they perceived the Kinel-Connell approaching them, they did not wait for them, but fled, to avoid them, to a castle which was [situated] on the margin of a river called Roa[n]. This was a strong, impregnable castle, and the mansion-seat of O'Kane. O'Donnell proceeded to lay siege to the castle. O'Kane sent a messenger with a letter to him. What was stated in this letter was, that O'Donnell was his foster-son; that he [O'Kane] had ratified a friendship with him long since; that by reason of this friendship, it was now lawful for him [O'Donnell] to leave to him the property

should be constructed thus: "O'Kane sent a messenger with a letter to O'Donnell, reminding him that he was his fosterfather, and that he had been at all times on terms of friendship with his father, O'Donnell, and him; that, in consequence of this friendship, O'Donnell should now spare those O'Neills who had fled to his castle with their cattle, and placed themselves under his asylum; that he had solemnly promised to protect them before he knew that it was from his own fosterson, O'Donnell, they were flying; that if O'Donnell would spare these on this occasion, he would never again admit under the shelter of his fortilace any enemies to his fosterson, O'Donnell.

ċomaiṗce do leccaḋ ḋó an tan ṗin, ⁊ náċ léiccṗeaḋ ċuicce doṗiḋiṗi dia mbſiṫṗiuṁ ina ḋiaiḋ. Do ṗaḋ ó domnaill an aiṗcciḋ ṗin ḋó, ⁊ ṗoaiṗ ina ṗṗiṫing, ⁊ ṗo aiṗiṗ co cſnd teóṗa noiḋċe co na laiḃ iṗ in ccṗiċ aṗ a ndeaċatṫaṗ na cṗeaċa dia ttaṗd comaiṗce aga lot ⁊ accá láinṁilleaḋ. Soaiṗ taṗ a aiṗ dia ṫíṗ feiṗin, ⁊ ní ṗo aiṗiṗ co ṗainicc dún na ngall, ⁊ baí annṗaiḋe ṗṗi ṗé dá míoṗ aca lſiġſṗ.

Ro ba ṗada laiṗṗiuṁ baoí ó neill ⁊ a ġoill gan ṗobaiṗt ṗṗiṗ an ṗé ṗin, ⁊ ṗo ċuiṗ tionol ṗoṗ a ṗloġaiḃ lotaṗ aṗṗ iaṗoṁ taṗ bſṗnaṗ móṗ, taṗ ṗinn taṗ moḋaiṗn do ḋol gur an ṗṗaṫ mbán aiṗm i mbaoí ó neill co na ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ní ṗo anṗat go ṗangatṫaṗ eneaċ in ionchaiḃ ṗṗiú. O neill tṗa ní ṗo ṗáccaiḃ ṗiḋe náid a ġoill daingſn an dúnaiḋ dia ṗṗobaiṗt ṗiom, o na ṗuaṗatṫaṗ ṗoṁ a ṗṗṗeaccṗa im ċaiṫiorġail, báṗṗſḋ do ṗonṗat tſinnte ⁊ tſnḋala daḋannaḋ i ccſṫeóṗa aṗda an ḃaile, ⁊ ní ṗo ṗcaṗṗat ṗṗiṗ co ṗoṗ loiṗcṗiot i mbaoí do tiġiḃ ṗṗi múṗaiḃ ṗeaċtaiṗ, ⁊ ó na ṗuaṗatṫaṗ na ġoill amaċ do ṫaṗṗaċtain na hoiṗccne do ċóttaṗ dia ttiġiḃ iaṗ ccoṗccaṗ.

Imṫuṗa an iaṗla í neill ó ṗo ṗiḋiṗ ṗiḋe ainċṗiḋe a ċeneoil baḋéin dua ḋomnaill (aoḋ ṗuaḋ) aṗṗſḋ do ṗóine dol do ṗaiġiḋ an iuṗtiṗ .i. uilliam ṗitz-uilliam, ⁊ ṗṗotexion dṗaġḃáil dua ḋomnaill lá toċṫ do laṫaiṗ, ⁊ dia accallaiṁ co tṗaiġḃaile mic buain. Ṗuaiṗṗiuṁ iḋiṗ indṗin ⁊ do ċóiḋ aṗ cſnd í domnaill go dún na ngall, ⁊ ṗuc laiṗ é co tṗaiġ baile. Do ċóttaṗ díḃlíniḃ do ṗaiġiḋ an iuṗtiṗ, ⁊ bá ṗaoíliġ ṗiuṁ ṗṗiú, ⁊ ṗo ṁaiṫ an telúḋ dua domnaill, ⁊ ṗo naiḋmṗiot a ṗiṫ ⁊ a ccaṗattṗaḋ ṗṗi ṗoile aṁail iṗ deaċ ṗo ṗéḋṗat, ⁊ ceileḃṗait na maiṫe ṗin ṗṗiṗ an iuṗtiṗ, ⁊ ṗáccbaiṫ bſnḋaċtain occa, ⁊ ṗóait lſṫ aṗ lſṫ dia ttiġiḃ.

Oṗ ċualatṫaṗ an ḋṗonġ do cenel conaill báṫaṗ i ṗṗiṫbſṗt ṗṗi hua ndomnaill ṗioḋuccaḋ ḋó ṗṗiṗ an iuṗtiṗ tangatṫaṗ ṗiḋe uile ṗó ċóṗa ⁊ ṗó ṗiṫ dia ṗaiġiḋ. Robtaṗ iaḋ bá haiṗſġda táinicc annṗin Aoḋ mac aoḋa duiḃ mic

[p] *To avenge.*—"Taṗṗaċtain .i. diogail."—*O'Clery.*

[q] *To obtain a protection.*—This was a wise stroke of policy in the Earl O'Neill, in order to intimidate the race of Calvagh O'Donnell and their adherents, who were opposed to his brother-in-law, Hugh Roe O'Donnell. The facility with which the Chief Governor complied with this request founds a strong argument in favour of the suspicion of Fynes Moryson, who says that Fitz-William was privy to the escape of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

[r] *Peace.*—Cóṗa .i. ṗíochcháin.—*O'Clery.*

[s] *Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv.*—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that this Hugh Duv was the senior of all the race of Dalach, the

which had come under his asylum and protection; and that he would never again admit such, should he [O'Donnell] be in pursuit of it. O'Donnell granted him this request, but, returning back, remained three days and nights in the territory whence the spoils to which he had given protection had been removed, plundering and totally devastating it. He then went back to his own country, and never halted until he had reached Donegal, where he remained two months under cure.

By this time he thought it too long that O'Neill and his English were left unattacked; wherefore, having assembled his forces, they proceeded through [the gap of] Barnesmore, and across the [Rivers] Finn and Mourne, on his way to Strabane, where O'Neill and his English were [stationed]; and they never halted until they came before them face to face. But O'Neill and his English did not come outside the donjon of the fortress to engage them; and when they were not responded to in battle, they set fires and flames to the four opposite quarters of the town, and did not depart until they had burned all the houses outside the walls; and when they could not excite the English to come forth to avenge[p] the destruction, they returned home in triumph.

As for the Earl O'Neill, when he perceived the enmity that his own tribe bore to O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), what he did was, to proceed to the Lord Justice, William Fitzwilliam, to obtain a protection[q] for O'Donnell to come before him, and confer with him, at Tragh-Bhaile-mic-Buain [Dundalk]. This he obtained at once, and went to Donegal to O'Donnell, and took him to Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain, where both appeared before the Lord Justice, who was gracious to them, and he forgave O'Donnell the escape. They confirmed friendship and amity with each other as strongly as possible, and, having bid the Lord Justice farewell, and left him their blessing, they all returned to their respective homes.

When that party of the Kinel-Connell who were in opposition to O'Donnell heard that he had made peace with the Lord Justice, they all came to him in peace[r] and amity. The most distinguished of these who came there were Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv[s], son of Hugh Roe; Niall Garv[t], the son of Con,

son of Muircheartach, next after Hugh, the son of Manus, whom he expected to succeed in the government of Tirconnell. He is described as the Achilles of the Irish race, but it is added, that it was no disgrace to him to have submitted to the youth Hugh Roe, who was a man of greater eloquence, wiser counsel, loftier mind, and of greater force of character to command and enforce obedience.

[t] *Niall Garv.*—This is the Nial Garv who

aoḋa ruaiḋ. Niall garḃ mac cuinn, mic an ċalḃaiġ, mic Maġnusa mic aoḋa duiḃ co na ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ ó doċartaiġ Slan ócc mac Slain, mic feilim mic conċoḃair ċarraiġ iar na ġaḃail lairriuṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1593.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cuicc ceḋ, noċat, a tri.

O doṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ do ḃliṫ i mí ianuarii na bliaḋna so ina iosdaḋ airreaċair baḋéin illiṫḃsi for ionċaiḃ a naṁat .i. toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ mac neill conallaiġ. Ro gaḃ ag imirt a eccraitti ⁊ a aincridhe fair dia ionnarbaḋ ar a ṫiġearnar, ⁊ dia enirtiucchaḋ ar dáiġ aoḋa uí néill dóirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ. Ḃá fliṡde dóraṁ an reiṁdeiccri do róine uair rainicc ticcṡrnar do ġaiccid aoḋa uí neill, ⁊ do ratt toirrḋelḃaċ luineaċ aonta ⁊ uṁla dó imón ainm do ġairm de. Ro gairreaḋ iarraṁ o neill daoḋ o neill (.i. an tiarla), ⁊ leiccir toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ na gcoill so ḃatttar lair uaḋa iar sioḋuccaḋ ḋó fri hua neill ⁊ fri hua ndoṁnaill. I mi Mail do ġonraḋ do róraḋ indsin. Ro ḃaoi dna cóicceaḋ concoḃair mic nsra fó smaċtċáin síoḋa don diar íṡin, ⁊ so ḃadar i ngeill, ⁊ a naitire for ceumur gombtar fomamaiġṫe dóiḃ.

An ċlann uilliam sin a dubhramar do ṫoċt isteaċ i ccsnd an gobernóra fó ḟéil míċil na bliaḋna sṁainn so boċtaiḋsiot na coill iatt, co nár fagaiḃsiot a bsg dia maoin nó dia mór maiṫsi aca sia mbeltaine na bliaḋna so ⁊ an ṁsid na so díolaiṫriccheaḋ dia ndaoiniḃ, ⁊ ná so báraiccheaḋ so gaḃrat for sccaoileaḋ ⁊ for eirrsḋeḋ seċnoin eireann diarraiḋ a mbsṫaḋ.

Earraénta ċoccaiḋ ar nsirġe etir Sir Seóirsi binġam ó baile an ṁóta ⁊ Ḃrian na ramṫaċ (.i. brian ócc) mac briain mic briain, mic eoġain uí ruairc fa beltaine na bliaḋna so. Ḃá hé aḋḃar an imrisna cuid do ċiór na bainsiogna naċ fríṫ on mbrsire ar in bréil sin. Ḃrian ó Ruairc dia raḋa gaċ cior dá mbaoi gan díol gur ab ar an fresnann baí ina ṡáraċ so ḃaoi, ⁊ nár

afterwards betrayed the cause of Hugh Roe to the English. It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that this Niall Garv, who was a fierce and valiant champion, was the foster-brother and brother-in-law of Hugh Roe, but still that he submitted to him, not through love but fear.

[u] *After having taken with him.*—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell that O'Doherty and he came to meet each other with a party of twelve horse on either side; that Hugh Roe, indignant at the idea that O'Doherty alone should oppose him, took him prisoner, and kept him in irons until he rendered hostages for his future obedience.

son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, with his kinsmen; and O'Doherty, namely, John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh, after having been taken prisoner by him[u] [Hugh Roe].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1593.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-three.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) was during the month of January of this year at Lifford, his own lordly residence, confronting his enemy, Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh. He proceeded to wreak his enmity and vengeance upon him, to expel him from his lordship, and weaken his power, in order that Hugh O'Neill might be inaugurated in his stead. He was the better of this precaution which he took, for the lordship came to Hugh O'Neill, and Turlough Luineach gave consent, and made his submission to him, in order that the dignity might be conferred on him. Hugh O'Neill, namely, the Earl, was then styled the O'Neill; and Turlough Luineach, after having made peace with O'Neill and O'Donnell, sent away the English whom he had with him. This was done in the month of May. The province of Conor Mac Nessa[x] was then under the peaceable government of these two; and they had the hostages and pledges of the inhabitants in their power, so that they were subject to them.

The Clann-William, whom we mentioned as having submitted to the Governor at the Michaelmas of the preceding year, were so impoverished by the English, that before the May of this year they left them not the smallest portion of their former wealth or great riches; and such of their people as had not been executed or (otherwise) destroyed were scattered and dispersed throughout Ireland, to seek for a livelihood.

A warlike dissension arose in the month of May in this year between Sir George Bingham of Ballymote and Brian-na-Samhthach, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke. The cause of this dissension was, that a part of the Queen's rent had not been received out of Breifny on that festival, Brian O'Rourke asserting that all the rents not paid were those demanded for lands that were waste, and that he [Bingham] ought not to

[x] *The province of Conor Mac Nessa*, i. e. the province of Ulster, so called from Conor Mac Nessa, who was its king in the early part of the first century.

ḋliġ ꝓiuṁ cíoꝓ ḋiaꝓꝓaiḋ a ꝓáꝓaċ ġo mbſiṫ a ꝓuiḋiuccaḋ. Siꝓ Seoiꝓꝓi ḋo ċuꝓ ꝓaiġḋiuiꝓiḋe iꝓ in mbꝓeiꝓne ḋo ḋenaṁ cꝓeiċe i nġioll an ċioꝓa, ⁊ aꝓ é ġeall taꝓla ċuca bleaċtaċ bꝓiain uí ꝓuaiꝓc baḋéin. Do ċóiḃ bꝓian ḋiaꝓꝓaiḋ a naiꝓicc, ⁊ noċa nḟuaiꝓ iḋiꝓ. Taiṁic ꝓiuṁ iaꝓoṁ ḋia ṫíꝓ, ⁊ ꝓo ċuiꝓ tionol ꝓoꝓ aṁꝓoiḃ ⁊ ꝓoꝓ aoꝓ tuaꝓaꝓtail i ttíꝓ eoġain, i ccenel cconaill, ⁊ i ꝓꝓſꝓaiḃ manaċ. Iaꝓ ꝓoċtain ḋóiḃ ḋia ꝓaiġiḋ ní ḋeaꝓna aiꝓiꝓſṁ ḋo ló no ḋoiḋċe co ꝓáiṁicc co baile an ṁóṫaiġ. An tan baoí i ccomꝓoccuꝓ an ḃaile ꝓo léicc ꝓcaoíleaḋ ḋá ꝓceiṁeltoiḃ ꝓá ḋá tꝓioċa cloinne ḋonnchaiḋ .i. an coꝓann, ⁊ tíꝓ oilella. Níꝓ ḃó móꝓ ḋon tíꝓ ꝓin ná ꝓo aiꝓcc ḋon aon ꝓuaṫaꝓ ꝓin. Ro loiꝓcceaḋ laiꝓ ḃeóꝓ an lá ꝓin tꝓí ḃaile ḋécc aꝓ ġaċ taoíḃ ḋo ḃaile an moṫaiġ, ⁊ ꝓo leiꝓcꝓeachaḋ baile an ṁóṫaiġ ꝓſin laiꝓ ꝓeaċ ġaċ mbaile. Níꝓ ḃó hionaiꝓiṁ a néċta cenmoṫa mac coḃṫaiġ ꝓuaiḋ mécc ꝓaṁꝓaḋáin ꝓo maꝓḃaḋ ó ḃꝓian, ⁊ ġillibſꝓt ġꝓaiꝓne ḋuine uaꝓal ḋo ṁuintiꝓ Siꝓ ꝓſoiꝓꝓi ḋo ṁaꝓḃaḋ on lſiṫ naile. Tiicc mac uí ꝓuaiꝓc taꝓ a aiꝓ co naiꝓccṫiḃ, ⁊ co neḋalaiḃ iomḋa laiꝓ ḋia ṫíꝓ. An céḋ ṁí ḋo ꝓaṁꝓaḋ ḋo ꝓonaḋ innꝓin.

Sluaiccéaḋ lá máġuiḋiꝓ aoḋ mac conċonnaċt, ḋiomṫnuiṫ ꝓiꝓ in ꝓlóiġ ꝓin bꝓiain uí Ruaiꝓc. Aꝓſḋ ꝓo ġaḃ ceṫuꝓ tꝓe ḋeꝓceꝓt na bꝓeꝓne laiṁ clé lé loċ aillinne, ḋuaċtaꝓ ua noilealla, ⁊ ḋon ċoꝓann ḋo ḋꝓoiċſt maiṁiꝓtꝓeaċ na buille ġo maċaiꝓe ċonnaċt. Ro léicc ꝓcaoíleaḋ ḋá ꝓceiṁeltoiḃ in uꝓṫoꝓaċ laoí ꝓón tíꝓ ina ṫimċell. IS anḋ taꝓla ḋon ġoḃeꝓnóiꝓ .i. Siꝓ Riꝓḋeꝓḋ binġam ḃſiṫ aꝓ cnoc i ndoꝓuꝓ tuillꝓcci i mbaꝓúnṫaċt Roꝓꝓa commain in oiḋċe ꝓin aġ coiṁéiꝓteaċt ꝓꝓiꝓ an tíꝓ ina timċeall, ⁊ ḋo ꝓala ḋꝓonġ ḋo ṁaꝓcꝓloiġ an ġoḃeꝓnoꝓa aġ cuaꝓtuccaḋ na ccnoc aꝓ ġaċ taoíḃ ḋon tulaiġ i mbaoí ꝓiuṁ, ⁊ ní ꝓo ꝓáṫaiġꝓiot ní lá ḋallciaċ na maiḋne muiċe ġo tꝓaꝓla iaḋ ꝓſin, ⁊ maġuiḋiꝓ co na maꝓcꝓluaġ aġhaiḋ in aġhaiḋ. Do ꝓaḋꝓaṫ maꝓcꝓluaġ an ġoḃeꝓnoꝓa cúl ḋóiḃ, ⁊ ꝓo lſnaḋ iaḋ ġan ċoiġill lá maġuiḋiꝓ co na ṁuintiꝓ, ⁊ ꝓo báꝓ aġá ꝓꝓaoiġlſḋ, ⁊ aġá ꝓíoꝓḃualaḋ co ꝓoċtain ḋóiḃ ġuꝓ an ccoꝓtṫaḋ ⁊ ġuꝓ an ccomnaꝓt aiꝓm i mbaoí an ġoḃeꝓnóiꝓ. Ro ꝓilleaḋ ḋoꝓiḋiꝓi aꝓ Maġuiḋiꝓ i ꝓꝓiṫiṁġ na conaiꝓe céḋna, ⁊ ꝓo báꝓ aġá lſṁain ġo ḋol ḋó i nſiḋiꝓmſḋón a ċóiꝓiġṫéſḋ. Oṫ coinaiꝓc an ġoḃeꝓnóiꝓ co na baoí coiṁlíon ḋaoíne ꝓꝓiú ꝓo ꝓill

[7] *More than*, literally, "and Ballymote itself was totally plundered by him beyond every bally." The Irish preposition ꝓeaċ means *extra*, i. e. beyond, or more than, in this clause, as is evident from the context. See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vii. p. 318.

[8] *Gilbert Grayne.*—Sir Henry Docwra calls him "Captain Grenn Omoley," in his Account

demand rent for waste lands until they should be inhabited. Sir George sent soldiers into Breifny to take a prey in lieu of the rent; and the soldiers seized on O'Rourkes own milch cows. Brian went to demand a restoration of them, but this he did not at all receive. He then returned home, and sent for mercenaries and hireling troops to Tyrone, Tirconnell, and Fermanagh; and after they had come to him, [he set out, and] he made no delay by day or by night until he arrived at Ballymote. On his arrival in the neighbourhood of the town, he dispersed marauding parties through the two cantreds of the Mac Donoughs, namely, Corann and Tirerrill; and there was not much of that country which he did not plunder on the excursion. He also burned on that day thirteen villages on every side of Ballymote; and he ravaged Ballymote itself more than[y] [he did] any other town. Their losses were of little account, except the son of Coffey Roe Magauran, on the side of Brian; Gilbert Grayne[z], a gentleman of Sir George's people, who was slain on the other side. The son of O'Rourke then returned back to his own territory loaded with great preys and spoils. This was done in the first month of summer.

A hosting was made by Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught), to emulate that excursion of Brian O'Rourke. He proceeded first through the eastern part of Breifny, keeping Lough Allen to the left; then through the upper part of Tirerrill, through Corran, and across the bridge at the monastery of Boyle, into Machaire Connacht. Early in the day he dispatched marauding parties through the country around. This night the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, happened to be on a hill near the gate of Tulsk, in the barony of Roscommon, watching the surrounding country; and a party of his cavalry went forth to scour the hills around the hill on which he was [stationed]; but they noticed nothing, in consequence of a thick fog of the early morning, until they and Maguire's cavalry met face to face. The Governor's cavalry turned their backs to them, and they were hotly pursued by Maguire and his people, who continued to lash and strike them until they arrived at the camp[a] and fortification where the Governor was. They again turned upon Maguire, and pursued him back by the same road, until he had reached the middle of his forces. When the Governor saw that he had not an equal number of men with them, he returned

of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham, already referred to.

[a] *Camp.*—Coρcao .i. cai aρcaò.—*Old Gloss.*, i. e. a temporary dwelling, a camp.

tar a air, ⁊ téirna fín co na mbaoí ina farraḋ ón fhoirréiccsin rin genmoṫa uilliam clifart (duine uasal deafrccaiġṫe) go ccuicceap nó ríṡeap marcaċ amaille frir do ṁarḃaḋ don ċur rin. Ro marḃaḋ don taoḃ oile Emann mag ramṁraḋain fhriomaiḋ arda maċa (do rala co tsccṁaireaċ i fhoċair méguidir) ⁊ an tab maguidir .i. caṫal mac an abbaḋ, ⁊ Macc carfhraiġ feilim, ⁊ Mac a ḋírḃraṫar. An 3 lá do mí iul ro marḃaiṫ iadrsin, ar aoí tra ní ro línaḋ Máguidir ó rin co hoiḋċe, ⁊ rucc creaċa, ⁊ tromairṫe an tire, ⁊ do ċóiḋ ón ḟorlongport go a cele go coḃraiḋ cúm riġin co feapaiḃ manaċ.

Baoí Maguidir, ⁊ an brian ó Ruairc réṁráite fri ré an tramraiḋ i ccaomaonta ċoccaiḋ ⁊ aiḋmillte for ġallaiḃ. Baoí Beór brian mac aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa, mic Sían ḃuiḋe még maṫgamna ó ḋartraiġe oirġiall, ⁊ clann eimir mic conulaḋ ó ḟírnmaiġ ⁊ Riroírd mac uillicc a búrc .i. mac dṁain an ċorrain mar an ccéḋna for foġail ⁊ for díbírcc in acchaiḋ gall. Tucc-

[b] *Accidentally.*—Camden thought that the titular Primate, Mac Gauran, accompanied Maguire on this excursion designedly, to encourage him to fight against the heretics. His words are as follows:

"Ille [Mac Guyrus vir ingenii et pugnacissimi] prædabundus in vicinos agros irruit, Conacthiam ingreditur concomitante Gaurano sacrifico, qui a Papa Primas Hiberniæ designatus, jussit ut Deo fretus fortunam experiretur, certam victoriam pollicitus. Secus tamen accidit, Mac Guiro fortitudine Rich. Binghami fugato, & Primate cum pluribus occiso. Mox Mac Guyrus in apertam rebellionem prorumpit, quem Tir-Oenius Officii prosequutus, vulnus cum magna fortitudinis & fidei accipit."—*Annales Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1593.

The account of this irruption of Maguire into Connaught, and of Archbishop Magauran's death, is given as follows by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. iii. l. ii, c. 6:

"Sub hoc tempus Edmundus Macgabhranus Iberniæ Primas, Archiepiscopus Ardmachæ ex Hispania à Iaimo Flamingo Pontanensi mercatore vehitur, habens ad Ibernos Regis Hispaniæ mandata, vt Protestantibus pro Fide Catholica bellum indicant, & ab ipso quam celerrimè auxilium mittendum esse, intelligant: & ad Macguierem, qui iam bellum gerebat, profectus, cupidum bellandi virum Catholici Regis verbis & auxilij spe in incœpto facilè confirmauit. Cum Primate Macguier Brethnia Orruarki Principatu transmissa rursus Connachtam exiguis viribus ingreditur. Ea de re certior factus Richardus Binghamus Anglus eques auratus Connachtæ præfectus in illum mittit Gulielmum Guelfertum Anglum cum paruis copijs. Ad locum cui scuto miraculorum [*Skieth na bhfeart*] antiquitas nomen indidit, occurritur. Vtriusque partis equitatus peditum agmina præibat, tacitis cornibus procedens. Dies erat densissima nebula perquam obscura. Quare prius ferè vtrique alteros offenderunt, quam viderunt. Signo tuba subito dato vtrinque in pugnam proruitur. Macguier, quo erat præsentissimo semper animo, Guelfertum hasta transfodit, & interimit, eiusque equitatum fundit, & fugat. Macguierem non procul antè pedestre agmen sequebatur Primas

back, he himself and all his people having escaped scathless from that conflict, except only William Clifford, a distinguished gentleman, and five or six horsemen, who were slain on that occasion. On the other side were slain, Edmond Magauran, Primate of Armagh, who happened accidentally[b] to be along with Maguire on this occasion, ; the Abbot Maguire, (Cathal, son of the Abbot); Mac Caffry (Felim), and his brother's son. These were slain on the third day of July. Maguire was not pursued any more on that day[c]; and, having carried away the preys and great spoils of that country, he proceeded steadily and slowly, from one encampment to another, to Fermanagh.

The Maguire and the Brian O'Rourke before mentioned confederated during the summer to war against and plunder the English. Brian, the son of Hugh Oge[d], son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, from Dartry-Oriel ; the sons of Ever Mac Cooley[e], from Farney ; and Richard, son of Ulick Burke, i. e. the son of Deamhon-an-Charrain, were also in insurrection and rebellion against

Equo vectus et duobus tantum equitibus Felmio Maccaphrio, & Cathalo Macguiere comitatus: in quem, dum Macguier dum Guelferto dimicat, altera regij equitatus turma incidit. Primas fugiens equo corruit, & stratus humi interimitur vnà cum Felmio pugnante. Ex agmine Catholico pedites, qui Primatis vocem cognouerunt, & si illum non videbant, nebula oculorum vsum intercipiente, accurrunt, & Cathalum stricto ferro pro Primate prælianteni existimantes esse ex Protestantibus multis vulneribus conficiunt, & Protestantes equorum pernicitate illæsos dimittunt. Interfecto Primate Macguier magis mæstus, quam obtenta victoria, & præda lætus domum redit. Rursus Orruarkus, & Macguier statuentes non modo Protestantibus Anglis, sed etiam ijs Catholicis Ibernis, qui illis auxiliabantur, esse officiendum in Midhia Inaliam Opheralis ditionem deprædantur. Cum quibus de præda cæpit equestri prœlio experiri Gulielmus Opheral, sed in ipso equitum primo congressu Macguier pugnæ finem fecit, qua erat felicitate, & virtute, Gulielmum hasta traijciendo. Quo occiso cæteri nihil amplius institerunt, & Orruarkus, & Macguier præda potiuntur."—Fol. 127, 128.

The reader will also find a somewhat similar account of these events in Lombard, *De Hib. Com.*, p. 345 ; and Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 269, 270.

[c] *On that day*, literally, "Maguire was not followed from that till night," which is not correct, because he was not followed then either.

[d] *Brian, the son of Hugh Oge.*—See his pedigree given in the *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., p. 150.

[e] *Ever Mac Cooley.*—He is called Farmer of the Fernie by Fynes Moryson. His pedigree is given by Mr. Shirley, *ubi supra*, and long extracts from his petitions to the Queen, and to the Lord Treasurer, are given in pp. 97–100. In a letter of recommendation of this Ever Mac Cooley, by the Lord Deputy and Council, 5th January, 1592–3, he is styled "a principall gentleman of the county of Monochan, attending the Court in England, his children civilly brought up, and have the English language."

ꝼat na haiṙġialla ꝼi amuṙ ꝼoṙ banna ꝼaiġḋiuiṙ baoí i muineaċán ġo ꝼo maṙḃaḋ leó a nuṙṁóṙ conaḋ ḋe ꝼin taimicc ꝼꝼoclamation ḋo ċoṙ in ġaċ baile móṙ ḋá mbaoí in éꝼinn ḋia ꝼoccꝼa na ḋꝼonġa ꝼin a ḋubꝼamaṙ (co na ccoṁ-aonṫaiḃ) ḋo beiṫ ina ttꝼeṫuiꝼiḃ.

Ro ꝼoccaiṙ an iuṙtiṙ iaṙꝼin iꝼin ꝼꝼoġmaṙ aṙ ccinn ḋo ṁóṙꝼluaiġeaḋ na miḋe laiġśn ⁊ líṫe moġa ḋol i nulltoiḃ. Ro ꝼóccaiṙ maṙ an ccéḋna ġoḃeṙnoiṙ ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt ꝼloicċeaḋ ó ꝼionainn ġo ḋꝼoḃaoíṙ ḋo ḋol ina ccoinne ġo heṙne. Ḋala an iuṙtiṙ ḋo naḋꝼaiḋe a ionaḋ ꝼśn aṙ an ꝼlóicċeaḋ ꝼin ḋo ṁaṙaṙccal an iuḃaiṙ ⁊ ḋiaṙla tíṙe heoġain .i. aoḋ mac ꝼiṙḋoṙċa, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ. Ro imtiġꝼiot na ꝼlóiġ líonmaṙa lánṁóṙa ꝼin ḋon taoḃ ṫoiṙ ḋo loċ eṙne o ċaṙn móṙ ꝼleḃe bśṫa ġo hśṙ ꝼuaiḋ. Níṙ ḃó laind lá hiaṙla tíṙe heoġain toċt ꝼoṙ an tꝼlóicċeaḋ ꝼin, aṙa aoí ꝼo ḃaoí ḋuaṁan na ngall ꝼaiṙ ġuṙ ḃó hśccśn ḋó a ꝼiaṙ ḋo ġníoṁ.

Ou ċuala Aoḋ ṁáġuiḋiṙ toiċśꝼtal an tꝼlóiġ lánṁoiṙ ꝼin ḋia ꝼaiġiḋ ꝼo ċuiṙ a ċꝼoḋ ⁊ a cśṫa etiṙ ḃú ⁊ inniḷi i ccenel cconaill ꝼoṙ a niomġaḃail. Ḃaoí ꝼśn ġuṙ an uatḣaḋ ꝼlóiġ taṙꝼuṙtaiṙ ina ꝼaṙꝼaḋ ḋia ṫíṙ ꝼśn ⁊ ḋaṁꝼaiḃ a tíꝼiḃ ele ḋon taoíḃ ṫiaṙ ḋo loċ acc iniṙ ceṫlionn ꝼoṙ cionn na ngall co ná léicceaḋ taiꝼiṙ iatt an ḋú ꝼin, ⁊ ꝼo ġabꝼat iaṙaṁ laiṁ cḷi ꝼꝼiṙ an loċ (aṁail ꝼeṁebeṙtiaṙ) ġo ꝼanġatṫaṙ aṫ oiṙḋśiṙc ꝼil ꝼoṙ an eiꝼne .i. aṫ ċúluaiṁ. An ccśn báttaṙꝼoṁ acc toċt an ḋú ꝼin ꝼo buí Maġuiḋiṙ co na ꝼoċꝼaittte aġ coiṁiṁṫeaċt ꝼꝼiú ḋon taoíḃ ṫiaṙ ḋo loċ ġo ꝼaiṁicc ġuṙ an aṫ ċéḋna ḋon taoíḃ aꝼaill. Ro ionnꝼaiġꝼiot iaꝼaṁ an ꝼlóġ ġall an táṫh, ⁊ ꝼo ḃaoí Maġuiḋiṙ aġá coṙnaṁ ꝼꝼiú ꝼeiḃ a ċuṁainġ. Aṙ a aoí tꝼa ꝼo ꝼíoꝼaḋ an ꝼśnꝼocal .i. luiġiḋ iolaṙ aṙ uaṫaḋ uaiṙ ꝼiob śccśn an táṫ ḋo líccśn ḋo na ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ꝼo ꝼꝼaoíneaḋ ꝼoṙ ṁaġuiḋiṙ, ⁊ ꝼo maṙḃaḋ ꝼochaiḋe ḋia muiṙtiṙ. Ro ġonaḋ iaṙla tíṙe heoġain ḋon ċuṙ ꝼin.

[f] *Carn-mor*, now Carnmore, a townland in that part of the parish of Clones, which extends into the county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 35. It is a part of the range of Slieve Beagh, or Slieve Baha, and contains a large carn from which it has derived its name, and which is a very conspicuous object, of which a good view can be obtained from the top of the moat at Clones. For the situation of Sliabh Beatha, *anglice* Slieve Beagh, see note [n], under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

[g] *To avoid them*, i. e. away from them.

[h] *Ath-Culuain*.—P. O'Sullevan Beare calls this "Beal au Cluoen, os vadi prati;" and it is "Bel atha cul uain," in these Annals, at the year 1597. It is still the name of a ford on the River Erne, about half a mile to the west of Belleek.—See note [u], under the year 1247, p. 341, *supra*.

the English. These people of Oriel made an attack upon a company of soldiers who were [stationed] at Monaghan, and slew the greater part of them; wherefore a proclamation was issued to every town in Ireland, declaring the aforesaid persons and their confederates to be traitors.

In the autumn following, the Lord Chief Justice commanded a great hosting of [the men of] Meath, Leinster, and Leath-Mogha, to proceed into Ulster; and the Governor of the province of Connaught ordered a hosting [of all those dwelling in the region extending] from the Shannon to the Drowes, to meet them at Lough Erne. As for the Lord Justice, he gave his own place on this hosting to the Marshal of Newry and the Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Feardorcha). These numerous and very great forces marched from Carn-mor[f] of Sliabh-Beatha to Easroe, [keeping] on the east side of Lough Erne. It was not pleasing to the Earl of Tyrone to go on this expedition; however, he had so much dread of the English that he was obliged to obey them.

When Hugh Maguire heard that this great hosting was approaching him, he sent all his property, both cows and flocks, into Tirconnell, to avoid them[g], while he himself remained at the west side of the lake, at Enniskillen, with a small army of the inhabitants of his own territory, and hired soldiers from other territories, to oppose the English, and to prevent them passing that place. The others marched with their left to the lake, as we have before stated, until they arrived at a celebrated ford on the Erne, namely, Ath-Culuain[h]. While they were advancing to that place, Maguire and his forces kept pace with them at the other side of the lake, so that he arrived at the same ford on the opposite side. The English army then proceeded to cross the ford; and Maguire attempted to defend it as well as he was able. But the proverb, "the many shall overcome the few," was verified in this instance, for Maguire was obliged to let the English pass the ford, and was defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of his people. The Earl of Tyrone[i] was wounded on this occasion.

[i] *The Earl of Tyrone.*—This is the last action in which Tyrone fought on the side of the English. The Marshal Bagnal, whose sister had been carried off by Tyrone, who married her, impeached him of divers treasons, to which he replied, offering even to appear in England and there to defend his cause, or to maintain his innocence in single combat with his adversary.—See Captain Lee's Letter to Queen Elizabeth, in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, *et sequent.*; and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 4. The following account of this attack upon Maguire, and the cause of Tyrone's disaffection, is given in P. O'Sullevan Beare's

Tánaicc gobernoir cóicciò connacht, ⁊ iarla tuaòmuman donnchaò mac concobair mic donnchaiò í briain ina ccoinne don taoíb ele don erne, ⁊ ní

Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend., tom. iii. lib. ii. cc. 7, 10:

"Hæc dum agebantur, exercitus duo, quos in Macguierem conscribi Regina iusserat, comparati sunt. Alteri præerat Henricus Bagnal eques Auratus Iberniæ Castrametator, et Vltoniæ præfectus, qui minimé spernendas copias ex Ibernis, & Anglis præsidiarijs, Ibernisque nuper delectis ducebat. Equites habebat septingentos quorum partem maiorem, et peditum non paruam perduxit Comes Tironus, qui iussus Reginæ imperio non gerere morem, minime sibi integrum putabat. Macguier impendente periculo perculsus Odonellum, vt sibi præsidium ferat, rogat. Ex quo acceptis paucis Ibernis bipenniferis, & Scotis sagittarijs, & aliquot obæratis suis armatis longè exiguiores copias, quam hostis, habebat, quorum erant equites ferè centum. Bagnal cis Ernium flumen cum copijs omnibus constitit, inde traiecturus fluminis vadum, quod Prati nuncupatur, Macguierisque obæratos, qui eó fugerant, prædaturus. Ab altera parte Macguier consederat. Vltrò, citròque missilibus prælium inchoatur, Regij numero militum, armorum genere, natura loci prestabant. Nam, & peditatus multitudine superiores erant, equites septingentos contra centum habebant, & bombardarios contra sagittarios: neque enim sagittam tam longè iaculatur arcus, quám bomberda plumbeam pilam. Præterea bombardarij ex sylua, quæ ad fluminis ripam pertinebat, Catholicos in planicie stantes, impunè feriebant: et sagittarij in regios arborum densitate protectos minimè poterant sagittas collineare. Ita cum pugnaretur magno Catholicorum detrimento, Comes Tironus, qui regio equitatui præerat, calcaribus additis cum omni equitatu vadum penetrat, & in Catholicos impressionem faciens omnes fundit, fusosqué insequitur non tamen longe, nam ab Iberno pedite per femur telo transfixus est, & Macguier cum equitatu suo peditibus fert subsidium. Ea pugna desiderati sunt Catholici minus ducenti, ex regijs per quam pauci. Inter Tironum, qui qui fuit graui vulnere affectus, & Bagnalem ex hac quoque victoria vetus inimicitia augetur, dum vterque sibi gloriam arrogat: Bagnal, quod ipse esset exercitus imperator, & Vltoniæ præfectus cæteros imperio regens; Tironus, quod ipse magnà equitatus partem ductitauerit, vadum cum equitibus transmiserit, Macguierianos in fugam verterit, periculum adierit, & vulnus acceperit. Ob id à Bagnale rogatus, vt litteris Reginam, & Proregem de ipsius virtute faceret certiorem, se illis coram verum dicturum respondit. Odonellus, qui cum vberiore equitatu, bombardarijs, & hastatis Macguieri suppetias ibat, ad noctem post pugnam factam peruenit, hostemque inuaderet, nisi per internuncios a Tirono clàm rogaretur, vt ipsius salutis rationem haberet, Protestantes non circumueniens, dum in eorum castris ipse esset, quæ citò foret deserturus, vt deseruit: nam timens, ne à Bagnale vinculis mandaretur, & ad Proregem vinctus traheretur (vt iussum fuisse credebatur) ea nocte e castris saucius fugit in Dunganinnam municipium suum, vbi medicamentis adhibitis breui curatur. Eodem tempore Richardus Binghamus Connachtæ præfectus Iniskellinnam magis intestina proditione, quam vi capit. Ea insula est non magna Ernio lacu cincta, in qua Macguier arcem duplici vallo cinctâ tenebat. In hanc Binghamus copijs in Connachta conscriptis ex Anglis aliquot, sed Ibernis pluribus Catholicis signa militaria pedestria quindecim, & equestria quatuor per Brethniam Orruarki ditionem tunc temporis vastam, atque direptam perduxit, vectusque pontonibus, & phasellis arcem diebus aliquot frustra oppugnat, militibus octoginta magna virtute propugnantibus: haud

The Governor of the province of Connaught and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien) came to meet them at

dubius in cassum se vires diffundere, dato signo, propugnatores ad colloquium prouocat. Ad eum in castra prodit vnus non satis genere notus, sed cui propugnatores maximè suam salutem, & arcem credebant, quòd apud Macguierem familiaritate plurimum valebat, ab eoque donis ornabatur. Filius porcæ, vel scrophæ cognominabatur, nec incongruè; nam præterquam, quod statura erat inelegante, & facie difformi, illi etiam duo Columellares dentes ore prominebant similes suis, vel apri fulminibus. A Binghamo promissionibus, atque donis corruptus, & victus, postquam cum eo statuit, quemadmodum sit arcem proditurus, ad suos, tamquam arcem ad internecionem defensurus, rediuit. Binghamus induciarum spacio transacto more solito arcem oppugnat. Propugnatores suam quisque partem tutantur. Filius scrophæ, quasi sortiter, & animosè dimicaturus sese in exteriore vallo hostibus ostentat. Hi illum magno agmine aggrediuntur. Ille ex composito fugiens locum defensore nudum deserit, & tamquam sese recipiens, in secundum vallum celeriter confert: quò etiam sequentibus hostibus aditum permittit, arcis portam subiens, quam ingresso, miles qui ad portam in stationibus erat, venientibus hostibus portam claudere, & obserare festinat: sed illum Filius Scrophæ stricto ferro percutiendo humi sternens patefactis foribus hostes inducit, qui propugnatores omnes præter proditorem interemerunt: et senes pueros, atque fæminas, qui in arcem confugerant ex sublicio ponte, quo insula cum continente coniungebatur, præcipites dederunt. Locato in arce præsidio Binghamus, & Bagnal celeriter reuertuntur cum Tirono iam diffidentes, tum Odonellum, & Macguierem majoribus copijs refectum timentes."—*Cap.* vii.

"Hæc dum aguntur, & Odonellus Iniskellinnæ obsidionem producit, Tironus Comes magis indies Protestantibus infensus, & suspectus reddit. Principio ob victoriam apud vadum Prati de Macguiere obtentam gratiæ a Regina Bagnali relatæ sunt, Tirono verò ne actæ quidem, aut habitæ, quo nihil hic impatientius ferebat: neque tam cruciabatur, se digno prœmio fuisse fraudatum, quam eo Bagnalem ornatum, lœtantem, atque triumphantem: quippè vterque alterum inexpiabili odio persequebatur multis de causis. Bagnal Vltoniæ præfectus Tirono videbatur in prouincialium bona facere impetum, & prohibebatur. Tironus Bagnalis sororem fæminam forma conspicuam speciei pulchritudine captus rapuerat, matrimonio sibi coniunxerat, & ex Protestante conuerti ad fidem Catholicam fecerat: pactam sibi dotem à Bagnale retineri querebatur. Bagnal sæpè dixerat non tam claritate mariti sororem suam, & familiam esse decoratam, quam Papistæ rebellione, & perfidia esse breui fœdandam, & illi esse priuignos, quibus, et non sororis suæ liberis, si quos progigneret, esset hæreditas amplissima deferenda. Ob has, & alias causas vterque alterum in singulare certamen Dubhlinnæ prouocauerat, congressurique videbantur, nisi ab amicis anteuerterentur. Hinc Bagnal nullam incommodandi Tirono, & in eum accendendi Reginæ inuidiam occasionem prætermittebat. Insuper Tirono occurrebat Macmagaunus crudeli supplicio nuper affectus, & eius nomen Parlamenti decreto extinctum; alijque principes Iberni deleti in mentem veniebant. Sed Catholico viro Catholicæ Religionis libertas præcipuè ante oculos obuersabatur. Quibus & aliæ suspiciones nouè accesserunt. Iohannes Onellus Tironæ princeps cum fuisset à Scotis militibus suis per perfidiam extinctus (vt superius tradidimus) eius quoque possessiones Angliæ Reginæ fuerunt addictæ, & si frustra, nam sunt retentæ à Terentio Onello. Inter has Farnia Iberi Macmaganni municipium, reginæetiam fuit adiudicata eo nomine, quòd ad

ḋeirgéirrat naċ ní ıoır aċt an gobernoır go nsırġe amaċ cóıcciḋ ċonnaċt do ṙóaḋ go maınırtır na buılle ⁊ a ḃsıṫ ré hachaıḋ annrın ag creachaḋ muintıre heólaır ⁊ ıarṫaır ṗsrmanaċ. Ro ccaoılrıot rır ċonnaċt dıa ttıġıḃ ar a hairle. Do ḋeachaıḋ ıarla tıre heoġaın ⁊ an marargcál dıa ttıġıḃ ıar mılleaḋ morán ı ṗrsraıḃ manaċ. Ro ṗáccaıḃrıot bandaıġe ırın tır ag congnam la concobar ócc mac conċobaır ruaıḋ meguıḋır baoí ın eccraıttsr ré máguıḋır. Ba nsmróınmeċ sraonṫaḋaċ ro bár ó cloċar mac ndaımene ı ttır eoccaın go ráıṫ cruaċaın ı cconnaċtaıḃ ⁊ ó ṫráıġ eoṫuıle go breırne uí raıġıllıġ an tan rın.

Mág carṫaıġ rıaḃaċ .ı. Eoġan mac domnaıll mıc rınġın tıġearna carrreaċ do écc, ṗsr ceıllıġ craıḃḋeċ ro ba maıṫ eneċ, ⁊ oırbsrt erıḋe, ⁊ domnall mac corbmaıc na haoíne do ġaḃaıl a ıonaıḋ.

Maıre ınġean corbmaıc óıcc mıc ċorbmaıc, mıc taıḋcc meg carṫaıġ bsn uí ruılleḃáın moır do écc.

Muırġsrtaċ mac conċobaır, mıc toırrḋealḃaıġ uí ḃrıaın ó ḋruım laıġsn

Iohannem pertinebat, & á Regina Comiti Essexiæ Anglo dono data. Sed tunc temporis neque adiudicatio neque donatio executioni mandata est Ibero possessiones suas obtinente. Posteà Comitis huius iam mortui filius Farniam cuidam Iohanni Talboto Angloiberno locauit, Talbotusque in Farniæ castellum, & possessionem á Reginæ iudicibus mittitur, frustra á Catholicis obiurgatus, quód minimè iustè Iberi Catholici viri possessiones ab Hæretico, qui in eas iniusta actione agebat, conduxerit. Iberi verò filij eam opportunam occasionem rati, qua gerebat Odonellus arma, amicorum manu coacta Farniam castellum noctu inuadunt. Foribus improuisó ignem admouent. Castelli inquilinus Talbotus suffocante fumo expergefactus subucula tantum indutus lecto exsilit, foresque patefacit; poné ianuam absconditus, vbi Iberi liberi cum agmine suo irruperunt, nudus egressus pedibus salutem petit, quem sua familia sequitur eiecta, & direpta. Cuius rei culpam Angli in Tironum transferebant, asserentes hoc inuito, nihil illos ausuros. Sub idem tempus Angli, qui Ardmacham Primatis Iberni sedem præsidio tenebant, templum ingredi constituunt, resistentemque ædituum, & alios sacerdotes in vincula conijcere. Ad rixam accurrens Bernardus Onellus, qui tunc forte in oppido erat, sacerdotes in libertatem asserit. Duodecim Anglos milites patibulo suspendi iubet. Reliqui præsidiarij fugiunt, cuius rei authorem fuisse Tironum Protestantes pro re certa, indubitataque confirmabant."—*Cap.* x.

Captain Thomas Lee, who wrote his memorial addressed to Queen Elizabeth in 1594, and who had commanded some troops in various posts on the frontiers of Ulster, during Fitz-William's administration, and who was well acquainted with the machinations of Bagnal, who had been planted at Newry, to effect the ruin of the O'Neills, thus writes of the trial by combat with which O'Neill offered to clear himself of Bagnal's accusations of treason:

"And then, I am persuaded, he will simply acknowledge to your Majesty how far he hath offended you; and besides, notwithstanding his

the other side of the Erne. They effected nothing [worthy of note], except that the Governor returned with the rising-out of Connaught to the Abbey of Boyle, where he remained for some time, plundering Muintir-Eolais and the west of Fermanagh. The men of Connaught then dispersed for their homes. The Earl of Tyrone and the Marshal [also] returned to their houses, after destroying much in Fermanagh. They left companies of soldiers in the country to assist Conor Oge, the son of Conor Roe Maguire, who was at strife with the Maguire. Unhappy and disturbed was the state of [the entire extent of country] from Clogher Mac Daimhene in Tyrone to Rath-Croghan in Connaught, and from Traigh-Eothuile to Breifny O'Reilly, at this time.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Owen[k], the son of Donnell, son of Fineen), Lord of Carbery, died. He was a sensible, pious, truly hospitable, and noble-deeded man. Donnell, the son of Cormac-na-h-Aoine, took his place.

Mary, the daughter of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and wife of O'Sullivan More, died.

Murtough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, of Druim-Laighean[l], died,

protection, he will, if it so stand with your Majesty's pleasure, offer himself to the Marshal (who hath been the chiefest instrument against him), to prove with his sword that he hath most wrongfully accused him; and because it is no conquest for him to overthrow a man ever held in the world to be of most cowardly behaviour, he will in defence of his innocency allow his adversary to come armed against him naked, to encourage him the rather to accept of his challenge. I am bold to say thus much for the Earl, because I know his valour, and am persuaded he will perform it."

[k] *Owen.*—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a district in the county of Cork, now divided into four baronies.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, in which is quoted a Chancery Record, from which it appears that Teige O'Donovan, in his replication to his brother, Donnell O'Donovan, asserts that this Sir Owen Mac Carthy was an intruder, and that Donnell Mac Carthy was entitled to be "Mac Cartie Reough, whereunto he had right by her Highnes' Patents." The Donnell mentioned in this Chancery Record is the very person referred to in the text as the successor of Owen, the son of Donnell. According to the manuscript, entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, already often quoted, this Donnell was usually called Donnell-ni-pipy [Domnall-na bpiopaibe] from some pipes of wine which were washed ashore during his time, which was considered an omen of good success. He married Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Desmond, and had by her a son, Cormac, who married Eleanor, daughter of the White Knight, and had by her a son, Daniel, who married Helen, daughter of the Lord Roche, and had by her a son, Charles, who married Eleanor, daughter of Lord Muskerry, and had by her a son, Daniel Mac Carthy Reagh, who was living in the time of the writer of *Carbriæ Notitia* [1686], and married to Mary, daughter of Col. Townshend.

[l] *Druim-Laighean*, now Dromline, in a parish

déc, ⁊ a adhnacal ina baile fín .i. i nDruim laigín, ⁊ a mac Concobar do gabáil a ionaid.

Muirchertach mac Domnaill, mic Concobair uí Briain ó Tulcha déc.

Taidhc mac uilliam mic taidhc duibh uí Ceallaigh ón Calaidh i ccrich ua maine déc, ⁊ ro ba do mhórfhrcélaibh ó maine an tí tísdha ann sin.

O duibhdhir Choille na manach .i. pilip mac uaithne déc, ⁊ a mac diarmait do gabáil a ionaid.

Mairghréc ingín uí baoighill (toirrdhealbhach) déc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1594.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cúicc céd, nócat, aclaidh.

Mac maighamna .i. tigearna corc baircind airchinnigh déc .i. Taidhc mac murchaidh, mic taidhc ruaidh, mic toirrdhealbhaigh, mic taidhc, ⁊ a mac .i. toirrdhelbhach ruadh do gabáil a ionaid.

O Súillebháin béirre Eocchan, mac diarmata, mic domhnaill do écc. Ar a aoí ní bó ó Suillebháin beirre é an tan sin gérbh bó hdó riamh, dóigh ro bhí mac a dearbhrathar an bhliadhain sin na écc dún baoí, ⁊ béirre de .i. domhnall mac domhnaill mic diarmata iar mbrisi chomairle Saxan ⁊ comairle na hereann, ⁊ ro gairdh ó Suillebháin béirre do domhnall fhirsin.

O dubhda tíre fiachrach .i. dathí, mac taidhc riabhaigh mic eogain do marbhadh lá raighdiúir do mhuintir na bainriogna i mbaile dia bailtibh feirsin i tír fhiachrach muaidhe.

O hIdhin Aodh buidhe mac eogain mhannaigh, mic emainn, mic floinn do écc.

of the same name, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare. In the Description of the County of Clare, in the Library of Trin. Col. Dublin, E. 2. 14, this castle is placed in "West Mac Namara's country," and the proprietor of it is set down as "Muriertagh O'Brien," who is the very person mentioned above in the text.

[m] *Tulach.*—There were two castles of this name in the county of Clare, according to the description of that county just referred to, namely, Tullagh, which gave name to the barony of Tulla, in the east of the county, and which belonged, in 1585, to "Donell Reagh Mac Nemara;" and Tullagh, in the barony of "Corkemroe," in the west of the same county, which then belonged to Sir Donell [son of Conor] O'Brien, who was the father of the Murtough above mentioned in the text. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the Tulach of the text is the castle of Tullagh, in the barony of Corcomroe.

and was interred in his own town of Druim-Laighean; and his son, Conor, took his place.

Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien of Tulach[m], died.

Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly of Caladh[n], in Hy-Many, died; and his death was among the mournful news of Hy-Many.

O'Dwyer of Coill-na-manach[o] (Philip, son of Anthony) died; and his son, Dermott, took his place.

Margaret, daughter of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1594.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-four.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn[p], died, namely, Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige; and his son, Turlough Roe, took his place.

O'Sullivan Beare (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell) died. He was not, however, the O'Sullivan Beare at that time, though he had once been; for in the year previous to his death, his brother's son, Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, had, by the decision of the Council of England and the Council of Ireland, deprived him of Dunbaoi [the castle of Dunboy] and Beare; and Donnell himself was nominated the O'Sullivan Beare.

O'Dowda of Tireragh (Dathi, the son of Teige Reagh, son of Owen) was slain by one of the Queen's soldiers, in one of his own castles in Tireragh on the Moy.

O'Heyne[q] (Hugh Boy, the son of Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, son of Flan) died.

[n] *Caladh*, now Callow, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.—See note [t], under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

[o] *Coill-na-manach*, i. e. the wood of the monks, now the barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary, which was O'Dwyer's country.

[p] *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—According to the Description of the County of Clare just referred to, "the Baronie of Cloynetherala [Clonderalaw] conteyns East Corkewasken, and Tege Mac Mahone was chiefe in the same." This Tege Mac Mahon was the father of the Murrough mentioned in the text.

[q] *O'Heyne*.—Upon the surrender of his property to the Crown, he received a re-grant of an extensive estate in the original territory, in the thirtieth year of Elizabeth.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404. This is the last

Inġin ṁic uí ḃriain ara .i. onora inġin toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic Muirḋeartaiġ, mic doṁnaill mic taiḋcc bin ṗiarair mic emainn an ċalaiḋ mic piarair ruaiḋ buitilér déc.

Slóicċeaḋ mór do ċionól lár an iurtir, ⁊ ráinicc gan ráṫucċaḋ tar na críochaiḃ rortar coṁroiccri dó gan naċ niomṗuireaċ go riaċt go himir cṡiṫlionn, ⁊ baoí i ṗṗorḃairi, ⁊ i niomṗuiḋe imon dúnaiḋ, ⁊ geibitt an ṗluaġ ṗor toġail an ṁúir lar na haiḋmiḃ bá haḋlaicc leó, ⁊ níṙ ṙccarṙatt ṙir go ro ġaḃrat ṗo ḋeóiḋ, ⁊ ṗáccḃaiḋ an iurtir barda irin mbaile, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ dia ṫiġ iarain.

Maguidir tra óḋ ċuala riḋe an iurtir do ṙoaḋ ṗor cculaiḃ ro ċionoil riḋe an líon ar lia conranaccair co mbaoí occ iomṙuiḋe an ḃaile cedna, ⁊ ro ṗaíḋ teaċta do ṙaiġiḋ uí doṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ dia cuinġiḋ ṗair teċt dia ṗoirṙiḋin Níṙ ḃó hṡirlṡḋaċ ro ṗreacraḋ indrin lairṙiuṁ óir do ċóiḋ dia ṙaiġiḋ co na ṙoċraide, ⁊ ro gaḃrat acc ṗorḃairi ṗor an dún ó ṫorraċ iun go mṡdon augurt. Ro croitheaḋ, ⁊ ro creachloirccеaḋ lar an ṙoċraitte rin i mbaoí

notice of the O'Heyne family in these Annals. Duald Mac Firbis continues the pedigree of the family of Leydican for two generations more, which brings the line down to 1666, when he wrote. The Hugh Boy above mentioned in the text, had a son Hugh Boy, who had a son Owen, who seems to have been considered the head of the family in Mac Firbis's time. In 1612 O'Heyne of Leydican was Conor Crone O'Heyne, who had a son, Brian. On the 20th of February, 1612, he enfeoffed his son, Bryan O'Heyne, of and in his estates. This feoffment, the original of which is now before the Editor, runs as follows:

"To all Chresten people to whome these presents shall come, Connor Crone Oheyn of the Ledigan, in the county of Galwey, gent. send greeting in our Lord God Euerlasting. Knowe yee that I, the said Connor, for sundry good & lawfull considerations me moving, and in especiall for and in the regard and consideration both of my ffatherly care and affection, as well toward my sonne, Bryan Oheyn, as toward the establishment, continnuance, and succession of myn inheritance and living in myn owne kindred and familly, and the better ensuring and suportation of the same from ingerous challenges, suits, and vexations therevnto to be at any time pretended, wherein the impotencie of age, and state and declining yeeres, disabling me to imploy the mindfull paines and travells therevnto behoofefull, the defence and vpholding of my said Inheritance in nature and right belonging vnto my said sonne, Bryan Oheyn, haue given, graunted, enffeoffed, and confirmed, like as be these presents, I doe give, graunt, enfeoffe, and confirme, vnto the said Bryan Ohein, the third parte of a cartron of Gortenshine, the fourth parte of a cartron in the tearmon, commonly knowen by the name of Ballymollfargie and Pollantlynte and haulfe a cartron in Corroboye, being of my proper inheritance, with all and singuler the meadowes, moores, pastures, bogges, woods, vnderwoods, waters, watercourses, fishings, heats, montaines, commones, gardens, houses, land arable and land

The daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara, Honora, daughter of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, and wife of Pierce, son of Edmond an-Chaladh, son of Pierce Roe Butler, died.

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice; and he proceeded unperceived through the adjacent territories without any delay, until he arrived at Enniskillen; and he encamped around, and laid siege to the fortress; and the army proceeded to destroy its wall with the proper engines, and they never ceased until they finally took it. And the Lord Justice left warders in the castle, and then returned to his house.

When Maguire heard that the Lord Justice had returned back, he assembled the greatest number of forces that he was able, and beleaguered the same castle, and dispatched messengers to Ò'Donnell (Hugh Roe), requesting him to come to his assistance. This request was promptly responded to by him [O'Donnell], for he went to join him with his forces; and they laid siege to the fortress from the beginning of June to the middle of August. [During this time] these forces plundered and laid waste all that was under the jurisdiction

pasture, vnto them or any of them belonging, or in anywise appertaining; to haue and to hould, occupie, enioy, and possess, all and euery the premisses, with their appurtenances, vnto the said Bryan Oheyn, his heires and Assignes, to his and their proper vse and vses for euer. And further knowe yee that I, the said Connor crone Oheyn, haue couenaunted and agreed that my said sonne, Bryan shall pay vnto me some reasonable rent yeerlie, during myn owne lyffe, out of the before-mentioned parcells, and after my dicease to be to the vse of him, the said Bryan, his heires and assigns, as aforesaid, for euer. And further knowe yee that I, the said Connor crone Oheyn, haue constituted, and appointed my welbeloued Teig Enurgish of the Rahine, my true and lawfull Attourney, for me and in my name, to enter into all and euery the premisses, or into any one parte thereof in name of the whole, and thereof to take full and whole possession and seizen. And for me and in my name to deliver acctuall seizen and possession vnto the said Bryan Oheyn, according the effect of this present Deede. In witness whereof, I, the said Conor Crone Oheyn, have hereunto put my hand and seale, the 20 of February, 1612.

"CONNOR CRONE OHEYNE,
is marke & seale.

"Being present when the within named Connor crone Ohein signed, sealed, and delivered this deede vnto the within named Bryen mac Connor Ohein, and as well to the within named attourney, Teig knurgish, those whose names doe follow:

"JOHN BURKE,
is marke testis.
THOMAS BURKE,
is marke testis.
THOMAS CONNOGHIN,
testis."

"Being present when the within named Teig Enurgish," &c. &c.

fo fmaċt gall i ccriċ oirġiall ⁊ i mbrisfne uí raiġilliġ co ttarḋrat a mbú ⁊ a minnile a lón slóiġ dia nàṁroiḃ.

Baoí ó doṁnaill i ffoslongport acc forḃairi for imir ceiṫlenn ó ṫoraċ iun co mí August aṁail atruḃramar go ttairnic a lón do caiṫsṁ do ḃarda an baile aċt maḋ bfcc. Rangattar teaċta do ṗaiġiḋ uí doṁnaill ó na halbanchaiḃ fo ṫóċuir fiuṁ ċuicce fia fin dia hairnsiṗ dó co ttangattar co doire, ⁊ robtar iatt tangattar an dú fin doṁnall gorm mac doṁnaill ⁊ mac leóid na hara. Do ṫaod iaraṁ ua doṁnaill dia miomḟorttaḋ co nuathaḋ dia ṗlóġ amaille frir, ⁊ ro ṗáccaiḃ dronġ ṁór ele díḃ ag Máguidir do ċongnaṁ lair, ⁊ ro ṗuráil forra aiririom acc iomruide an ḃaile.

Iar ffior fcel don iurtir (.i. Sir uilliam fitzuilliam) co mbadar barda innri ceiṫlenn ind earbaiḋ lóin ⁊ bíḋ ro ḟorċongair ar droing ṁóir dṗeaṗaiḃ mide, ⁊ ar uairliḃ raġailleaċ ⁊ bionġamaċ coiccíġ connaċt (.i. im fsoirri ócc mbionġam) toċt do brisiṫ lóin go hinir ceṫlenn. Do cotar na maiṫe fin iaraṁ a ccsnd a cele a ccoinne an lóin co caḃán baile uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ leó laiṁ ḋsṗ lé loċ Éirne tre ṗsṗaiḃ manaċ go rangattar ró ṫuairim cṡiṫṗe mile don ḃaile.

Do ċualaiḋ Maguidir aoḋ dáil an tslóiġ fin do bsiṫ gur an mbaile (lar na lóintiḃ remraite) do ċoiḋride co na ṡoċraide buḋéin, ⁊ gur an ṡoċraide ro ṗaccaiḃ o doṁnaill lair, ⁊ im ċorḃmac mac an ḃarúin .i. dearbraṫair an iarla uí néill go ro gaḃrat airirsṁ i nsnaċ erḋalta iomċumang in ro ba dóiġ leó a ṡoċtain fiuṁ dia raiġiḋ. Ro ba torḃa an sdarnaiġe íṡin, uair rangattar gan ráṫuccaḋ dóiḃ baḋéin i ccsnd muintire meguidir ag bél aṫa rainrsdhaigh. Ro ṗiġsḋ iorġal aiġṫiḋe aintrenda, ⁊ fccaindsṗ cṡoḋa coṁnart storra attiú ⁊ anall, co ro fraoíneaḋ ró deóiḋ tria nsrt iombualta lá Maguidir co na ṡoċraide for an luċt naile co ro ráccbaḋ ár csnd lair, ⁊ ro boṫ occ lsṁain an maḋma co cian ar an maiġsn fin. Bá díriṁ a ttorcrataṗ do ṗaorċlandaiḃ ⁊ daorċlandaiḃ ir in iomairecc fin. Ro ráccbad eiċ, arm, ⁊ éoala iomḋa an dú fin lá taoḃ na neaċ ⁊ na ccapall báṫar fo a neireḋaiḃ lóin do ṡoċtain co hinir ceṫlenn. Téṁnatar fceolanga uaiṫe

[r] *Ara*, now Arran, an island lying to the east of Cantire in Scotland. General Stewart in his curious map of the antient Highland districts, in his Sketches, &c., of the Highlanders of Scotland, does not place Mac Leod on this island, but writes the name across the Isle of Skye, Glenelg, and other places.

[s] *At the mouth of a certain ford*, ag bél aṫa rainrsdaiġ.—See note [m], under the year 1586, p. 1856; and note [d], under the year 1588,

of the English in the territory of Oriel, and in Breifny O'Reilly; and they gave their cows and flocks as provision stores to their soldiers.

O'Donnell, as we have stated, was encamped, laying siege to Enniskillen, from the middle of June to the month of August, until the warders of the castle had consumed almost all their provisions. Messengers came to O'Donnell from the Scots, whom he had before invited over, to inform him that they had arrived at Derry. And those who had come thither were Donnell Gorm Mac Donnell, and Mac Leod of Ara[r]. O'Donnell then set out with a small number of his forces to hire them; and he left another large party of them with Maguire to assist him, and he ordered them to remain blockading the castle.

When the Lord Justice, Sir William Fitzwilliam, had received intelligence that the warders of Enniskillen were in want of stores and provisions, he ordered a great number of the men of Meath, and of the gentlemen of the Reillys and the Binghams of Connaught, under the conduct of George Oge Bingham, to convey provisions to Enniskillen. These chieftains, having afterwards met together, went to Cavan, O'Reilly's town, for provisions; and they proceeded through Fermanagh, keeping Lough Erne on the right, until they arrived within about four miles of the town.

When Maguire (Hugh) received intelligence that these forces were marching towards the town with the aforesaid provisions, he set out with his own forces and the forces left him by O'Donnell, together with Cormac, the son of the Baron, i. e. the brother of the Earl O'Neill; and they halted at a certain narrow pass, to which they thought they [the enemy] would come to them. The ambuscade was successful, for they came on, without noticing any thing, until they fell in with Maguire's people at the mouth of a certain ford[s]. A fierce and vehement conflict, and a spirited and hard-contested battle, was fought between both parties, till at length Maguire and his forces routed the others by dint of fighting, and a strages of heads was left to him; and the rout was followed up a great way from that place. A countless number of nobles and plebeians fell in this conflict. Many steeds, weapons, and other spoils, were left behind in that place [by the defeated], besides the steeds and horses that were loaded with provisions, on their way to Enniskillen. A few fugitives of Meath and of

p. 1866, *supra*. It was first written bel aża na mſiplead do ſonpaò; but the four last words are cancelled, and ſainpſòaiġ interlined in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery.

dreapaib mide 7 do pagailleacaib ar an ccaitiorgail sin, 7 ní po hanad leó side go panzattar go bpeirne uí Raigilliz. Ba sí conair do deachaid Seoirsi ócc bionzam zur an uathad at sula lair ar an latair sin tria lsheccain cloinne cobtaiz méz ramhradáin, tria bpeirne uí suairc, 7 arride go slicceć. Ro claoclaíodsd ainm for an at agá ttuccad an mór maidm sin .i. bel at na mbriorccad do zairm de fó dáiz an so faccbad do briorccaib, 7 do bsec bairzshaib oca an lá sin.

Ot ćualattar aor coiméda an baile sraoínead for an slóiz do bearttrat an cairlén do Mazuidir, 7 do beart som maitsm nanacail dóib.

[t] *Reillys.*—The chief of the Reillys, or O'Reillys, at this time was Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly. He died on the first of June, 1596, when his brother, Philip O'Reilly, was set up by O'Neill as the O'Reilly, though not without strong opposition from Maelmora Breagh, the son and heir of Sir John, who was supported by the English.

[u] *The Largan*, a district in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 347.

[w] *Bel-atha-na-mBriosgadh*, i. e. Mouth of the Ford of the Biscuits. It is translated: *Os vadi biscoctorum panum*, by P. O'Sullevan Beare.—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 135. The site of this battle is still traditionally remembered, but the name is obsolete. The ford is on the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, under Drumane bridge, about five miles to the south of Enniskillen.

[x] *Defeat.*—Cox says that news was brought to Dublin on the 11th of August, 1594, "that Cormock Mac Baron (Tyrone's brother), who besieged Iniskelling, had defeated the English, being 46 horse and 600 foot, under the conduct of Sir Edward Herbert and Sir Henry Duke." Philip O'Sullevan Beare gives the following circumstantial account of this rencounter in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 2, c. xi. fol. 133, 134, 135:

"In hoc rerum statu Iniskellinnæ arcis præsidium ab Odonello circumsessum fame premebatur. Ac filius quidem scrophæ arcis proditor, qui in ea ab Anglis erat relictus, sus vorax esuriente ventre afflictus cum commilitonibus quinquè noctu per lacum lintre missus, quòd regionum, et itinerum expertus erat, nunciatum, quanto in discriminé versaretur arx, & à Catholicis interceptus vna cum socijs multis vulneribus interficitur. Nihilominus Angli angustiarum arcis minimé nescij suppetias ire festinant. Carnes salsæ, caseus, magna copia biscocti panis parantur. Præsidiarij milites euocantur: Ibernorum delectus habetur; ex omnibus nuper conscriptis Ibernis, & Anglis præsidiarijs duo millia, & quingenti coguntur, quorum erant equites quadringenti. His imperator præficitur Henricus Dukus Anglus eques auratus Iphaliæ principatus præfectus, & castrametator Fool etiam Anglus, de quorum consilio certior factus Odonellus, legatos ad Tironum mittit, Protestantes Iniskellinnæ subsidio venire: id se vsque ad internecionem prohibiturum: quanto in periculo res sit sita, manifestum esse, & ita Tironum à se pro hoste habendum nisi ipsi in tanto discrimine posito ferat auxilium. Qua legatione audita diuersis curis anxius Tironus distrahebatur, cum animo suo reputans Odonellum incerta spe Hispani auxilij gerere bellum, antequam Hispana signa in Ibernia videat ac ita rem Catholicorum in summo discrimine esse sitam, etiam si ipse ferat opem; sin minus Catholicis opituletur, Protes-

the Reillys[t] escaped from this conflict, and never stopped until they arrived in Breifny O'Reilly. The route taken by George Oge Bingham and the few who escaped with him from the field was through the Largan[u], [the territory] of the Clann-Coffey Magauran, through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to Sligo. The name of the ford at which this great victory was gained was changed to Bel-atha-na-mBriosgadh[w], from the number of biscuits and small cakes left there to the victors on that day.

When the warders of the castle heard of the defeat[x] of the army, they surrendered the castle to Maguire; and he gave them pardon and protection[y].

tantibus tamen se esse suspectum, & ita vtrisquè fore hostem iudicatum. Aduentante vero Reginæ exercitu Cormakus Onellus Tironi frater cum equitibus centum, & bombardariis velitibus trecentis ed Odonellum in castra venit, missusne á Tirono, an suo ductu, minimè satis omnibus constabat. Macguier, & Cormakus cum peditibus mille ex Odonelli castris hosti obuiam eunt, vt illum incursionibus prohibeant, somnoquè, & quiete priuent, quominus strenué cum Odonello posteà prælietur. Interim Dukus non longius tribus milibus passuum sub vesperum consistit á Farnij fluminis vado. Vbi tenebris primis à Macguiere, & Cormako missis Sclopistis densissima plumbearum pilularum vi improuisó obruitur: quos contra Dukus quoque bombardarios suos mittit. Ita vtraque parte per noctem totam è minus præliante, regij periculo, & bombardarum sonitu somno priuantur. Postero die post lucis exortum Dukus ex vniverso exercitu agmina tria instruens equitum, & sclopperariorum alis munita, quód impedimenta magna habebat, iumentorum quæ commeatum baiulabant, asinariorum, calonum, atque meretricum, ea in duas partes diuidit, alteram inter primam, & secundam aciem, & inter hanc, & vltimam alteram collocat. Quomodo instructus milites præteritæ noctis vigilia semisomnes è castris mouens à Catholicis continuò tela iacientibus gressum comprimere sæpé compellitur, eosdem vicissim longius remouens. Ad horam diei vndecimam non longius bombardæ iactu à Farnio vado venit. Vbi equites ad pedes descendere iubet, quód erat locus equestri prælio minus idoneus. Hic Macguier, et Cormakus cum peditibus mille totis viribus dimicant. Eorum bombardarij agmini primo fortius reluctantur, & vltimo non modo bombardarij, sed etiam hastati insistunt. Cæterum primum agmen ferro viam aperiens, & hinc inde Catholicos arcens vadum aggreditur. Interim Catholici bombardarij, qui vltimum agmen impugnabant, Protestantium sclopperariorum alas in agmen compellunt, illudque plumbeis glandibus continenter carpendo faciunt trepidare: ordinibusque iam laxatis incompositum Catholici hastati irruendo penitus disturbant, & cum altera parte impedimentorum primum confundunt: deinde ad medium agmen compellunt. Hic medium agmen duplex certamen inibat, alterum componendo vltimum agmen, alterum Catholicis resistendo: sed vtrumqué Catholici vrgendo confundunt, & per alteram partem impedimentorum pellentes agmini primo miscent. Ita totus exercitus turbato, confusoque tumultu penetrat vadum, relicto commeatu, & omni impedimento, equis tantum seruatus, qui præcipuæ curæ equitibus erant. Mox quid agendum sit, Dukus consultat. Georgius Binghamus Iunior redeundum esse censet, ne post amissum commeatum omnes inedia vincantur pari fato cum Iniskellinnæ propugnatoribus, quibus opitulari non poterant. Contra castrametator Fool, quod

Tanaicc iurtir nua i nEirinn i mí iul na bliadna so. Sir uilliam Ruppel a ainm sein. Appeaḋ so cinnsiḋ lair gać baile dá mbaoí irreilḃ na bainriogna i neirinn lón ⁊ lán sroṁúr do ċor ind daimḋeóin i mbaoí ina aghaiḋ. Ro póccsaḋ lair drreaaiḃ miḋe, laiġsin, muṁan, ⁊ ċonnaċt toiḋeċt go líonṁar léiṫionoilte ina ḋoċom co baile áṫa luain an seirseaḋ lá déc do ṁí Septembir. In ecmaing na see sin táinaicc an iurtír aṁail so ṫinġeall go háṫ luain, ⁊ so arccna arraiḋe co sor còmáin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1595.

Aoir Criosd, mile, cúicc céd, noċat, a cúicc.

Aro iurtir na héirenn .i. Sir uilliam Ruppel do ṫoċt sor tapraing drunge do coṁarranaiḃ, ⁊ do ċoiḃnsraiḃ ḟiachaċ mic aoḋa, sor ḟiachaiḋ

nomen stultum significat, stultè reclamat, & obtestatur, vt arci Reginæ succurrant. Locus, in quo Protestans constiterat, humiditate impeditus erat, vbi equi in vliginem hausti vsui esse non poterant. Ideo à Catholicis magis impunè missilibus sauciatur. Ob hoc Fool alam sclopeariorum contra Catholicos producit, vt eos remoueat, dum rursus exercitus per ordines componatur. Cæterum cito cæpto destitit tragula traiectus, & occisus. Quo totus Protestantium exercitus consternatus desertis etiam equis vllo sinè ordine, & imperio ad vadum quod ante paulò traiecerat, reuertitur. Quo prohibetur à Catholicis fulminatoribus, qui partim impedimenta diripiebant, partim vadum obsidebant. Vnde dubius, quid potissimum consilij caperet, ad aliud angustibus vadum, quod supra in flumine intra sagittæ missum conspicatur, concitato cursu sese confert, & in illud præcipitat prius, quam fuit á Catholicis occupatum. Qua verò celeritate, & trepidatione penetrabat, & vadum erat altitudine, centum circiter milites subruuntur, quorum super corpora cæteri transeunt. Protestantem ex Ibernis pauci sequuntur, quorum ille paucitatem spernens consistit parumper, dum Dukus Anglici exercitus imperator cum alijs cohortium ducibus armis, & vestibus præter subuculam exuitur. Quibus tamen exutis non satis leuatus, nec aptus currendo inter quatuor Ibernos milites ex suis trahitur. Fugientes & pauidos Catholici ex manibus dimiserunt, diripiendis impedimentis animum intendentes. Nam pauci qui vltra vadum fuerunt secuti, statim rediuerunt. Ob quod ex Protestantibus Anglis, & Catholicis Ibernis, qui cum illis stipendium merebant, pauci supra quadringentos flumine, ferroqué perierunt. Equi, magna strues armorum, commeatus, & omnia impedimenta capta sunt. Inter quæ vis biscoctorum panum ingens in ipso vado strata loco nouum nomen indidit. Exercitus regij fusi, & fugati diuulgato nuncio Iniskellinna arx ab Odonello circumsessa in deditionem venit, propugnatoribus ex pacto dimissis, & Macguier est in integrum restitutus.

"Macsuinnius Tuethius vnus ex authoribus belli, qui obsidioni interfuit, breui post receptam arcem naturæ cedens triste sui desiderium Catholicis reliquit: in cuius locum suffectus est Melmurius Macsuinnius Mauri Lenti filius antecessori constantia minimè par, vt inferius apparebit. Obsidione soluta Odonellus memor

A new Lord Justice came to Ireland in the month of July of this year. Sir William Russell[z] was his name. He formed a resolution that provisions and stores should be put into every town in the Queen's possession in Ireland, in despite of all those who were opposed to him. He issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Meath, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, ordering them to meet him at Athlone, with all their forces assembled, on the 16th of September. The Lord Justice accordingly went to Athlone at that time, and proceeded from thence to Roscommon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1595.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-five.

The Chief Justiciary of Ireland, Sir William Russell, marched to Baile-na-Cuirre[a] in the month of January, against Fiagh, the son of Hugh [O'Byrne], at

truculentiæ, qua fœminas, senes, & infantes ex Iniskellinnæ ponte Angli præcipitauerant, cum omnibus copiis Connachtam, quam Richardus Binghamus hæretica tyrranide oppressam tenebat, inuadit: incursionibus longè, latèque factis Angloe colonos, & inquilinos diripit, fugat, occidit, viro nulli à decimo quinto anno vsque ad sexagesimum nato, qui Ibernicè loqui nesciebat, parcens. In Inalia Lomphortum pagum, quem opherali ademptum Brunus Anglus Hæreticus possidebat, accendit. Protestantium præda Onustus in Tirconellam redit. Ea inuasione in Connachta nullus agricola, nullus inquilinus, nullus omninò Anglus mansit præter eos, qui arcium, & munitorum oppidorum mænibus defendebantur. Nam qui igne, & ferro consumpti non sunt, bonis spoliati in Angliam secesserunt, illos, per quos in Iberniam deducti sunt, diris obsecrationibus prosequentes."—*Cap.* xi.

[y] *Pardon and protection.*—O'Sullevan seems to have been misinformed on this subject. On his authority Leland asserts that the garrison were butchered by the Irish; and he adds:

"In all the barbarous triumph of incensed conquerors they pierced into Connaught, and committed the most afflicting outrages in all the well-affected quarters; besieged the English fort of Belleek; cut off a detachment sent to its relief; and practised their usual barbarity on the garrison, when famine had compelled them to surrender. To complete his triumph, O'Donnel was enabled to establish one of the degenerate De Burghos, his associate, chieftain of the district, by the name of the Mac William: while Bingham, the Queen's Lord President of Connaught, was totally destitute of such a military force as might enable him to exert his usual vigor against such outrages."—Book iv. c. 4.

[z] *Sir William Russell.*—He was the youngest son of Francis, Earl of Bedford. He landed at Howth on the 31st of January, 1594, and went the next day to Dublin, but refused to accept of the sword till the Council had first given him in writing, under their hand, an account of the disturbed state of the kingdom; which being done, he was sworn on Sunday, the 11th of August, with great solemnity.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 403.

[a] *Baile-na-Cuirre*, now Ballinacor, in Glenmalure, in the barony of South Ballinacor, and

buḋéin co baile na cuirre hi mí Ianuarii do ṡonraḋ. Iar ndol dóiḃ i ccomhfoccur don ḃaile ria ríú raimicc leó dol tar dorur an dúnclaiḋ baoí ina timcell ro clor co tecchairreaċ ṡuaim droma ó na raiġdiúirib acc dol do ṡaicciḋ an ḃaile. Ḃróccair ṡiacha co na muintir, ⁊ at raġat co hobann, ⁊ ro ċuir drong dia ṁuintir diomċornaṁ an dorair co ro ċuir a ṁuintir uile ṡṙaiḃ, macaiḃ, mnáiḃ tré doirrib élaiḋ an ḃaile amaċ, ⁊ do ḋeachaiḋ ṡin ina lṅṁain co rucc lair ina riomláine iatt ro ḋiaṁraiḃ, ⁊ ro ḋroiḃelaiḃ ṡa maiġin ṡor innill lair.

Iar mbeiṫ driachaiḋ ṡor a iomġaḃáil taimic ina cṅo uátir riaḃaċ mac ġearailt mic tomair do ġearaltaċaiḃ ċille dara. Dála an iurtir baí riḋe co cṅo deiċ lá i mbaile na cuirre iar ná ṡáccḃáil driachaiḋ, ⁊ ro ṡaġaiḃ banda nó dó do raiġdiuirib aġá iomċoiṁétt ⁊ tiec ṡin tar a air co háṫ cliaṫ.

Do ċóiḋ dna uatéir riaḃaċ ⁊ araill do ċloinn ṡiachaċ mic aoḋa ar ionnraiġiḋ oiḋċe (in ionam covalta) ṡó cṅo cóicc lá ndécc iar rin co cruimġlinn i ndorar aṫa cliath. Ro loircceaḋ ⁊ ro léirrccriorad an baile rin leó, ⁊ rucctat ina mbaoí ina ccumang diomċar don ċṅo luaiḋe boí ṡor tṁpall an ḃaile, ⁊ ġér ḃó roilléir ṡoṡairccriona luirne ⁊ larraċa an ḃaile aġá loirccaḋ do ṡráidiḃ áṫa cliaṫ do ċóiḋ uatir ar gan ṡuiliuccaḋ gan foirḋṙccaḋ ṡair.

A ccionn mír iar rin tucc uatir ammar ṡor baile duine uarail dia ṙccairdiḃ baí ina coṁṡoċraiḃ, ⁊ gid é an duine uaral baoí riḋe co ṡírṁeaċ ṡuirreaċair i ṡṡoiċill a iondraiġṫe dia earccairdiḃ. An tan do ċuaiḋ uátir co na ṁuintir ṡon mbaile ro ionnraiġ an duine uaral co cróḋa cailcc nṙiṁneaċ i ccoinne uatéir co ro ṫuairccriot a ċele co hainṁín ṙccairdṙṁail co ro cṙeċtnaiġṙḋ uatir ina ċoir don ċur rin. Rucctat a ṁuintir leó hé gur an ṙliaḃ bá coiṁnṙa dóiḃ, ⁊ ro ċuirriot dia' lṙiġṙ é hi ṡṡoṫoll talṁan ar náp ḃeólaċ aon triar idir. Níp ṡáccaiḃriot ina ṡoċair aċt aon ḃuaċaill lṙġa dia ṡíor ṫanuriḃ buḋéin nó ṫṙiġṙḋ riḋe gaċ ré lá do ṫionól luiḃṙnd ṡó na coilltiḃ bá coiṁnṙa ḋó. Do rala iomacallaṁ ór ṙriol etir é ⁊ drong dṙccairdiḃ uateir go ro naiḋmriot re roile, ⁊ ro ṫarraing riḋe líon cṅgail

county of Wicklow. In the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the O'Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, the name is written baile na coppa, which means, town of the weir or dam.

[b] *Through the postern-doors*, literally, "the escaping doors."

[c] *Cruimghlinn*, i. e. the crooked glen or valley.

the instance of Fiagh's neighbours and acquaintances. Upon their arrival in the neighbourhood of the castle, but before they had passed through the gate of the rampart that surrounded it, the sound of a drum was accidentally heard from the soldiers who were going to the castle. Fiagh, with his people, took the alarm; and he rose up suddenly, and sent a party of his people to defend the gate; and he sent all his people, men, boys, and women, out through the postern-doors[b] of the castle, and he himself followed them, and conveyed them all in safety to the wilds and recesses, where he considered them secure.

While Fiagh was [thus] avoiding [his enemies], Walter Reagh, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas, one of the Geraldines of Kildare, came to join him. As for the Lord Justice, he remained for ten days at Ballinacor, after it had been deserted by Fiagh; and, having left one or two companies of soldiers to defend it, he himself returned to Dublin.

Fifteen days after this, Walter Reagh and some of the sons of Fiagh, the son of Hugh, set out upon a nocturnal excursion (in sleeping time) to Cruimghlinn[c], near the gate of Dublin. They burned and totally plundered that town [bally], and took away as much as they were able to carry of the leaden roof of the church of the town; and though the blaze and flames of the burning town were plainly visible in the streets of Dublin, Walter escaped without wound or bloodshed.

In a month after this, Walter made an attack on a neighbouring castle, belonging to a gentleman of his enemies. But the gentleman was wary and vigilant, in readiness against any attack of his enemies. When Walter and his people attacked the castle, the gentleman came to a bold and fierce combat with Walter; and they struck at each other furiously and inimically, and Walter was wounded in the leg. His people carried him off to the nearest mountain, and they placed him under cure in a subterranean cave, with the situation of which no three persons were acquainted. They left with him only one young physician of his own faithful people, who was wont to go every second day to the nearest woods to gather herbs. A conversation privately occurred between this man and a party of Walter's enemies; and he, having leagued with them,

now Crumlin, or Cromlin, near Dolphin's Barn. It is at least two Irish miles from St. James's Gate, which was then the outermost of the gates of Dublin.

uatſiṗ ina ċſnd. Rugad uatéṗ iaṗaṁ go haṫ cliaṫ, ro cṗochad tṗa, ⁊ do ṗonad cſṫṗaṁna de.

Cóiccead uiladh uile déiṗge in aon ṗann, ⁊ in aon aonta in agḣaid gall an bliadain ṗi.

Slóicċeadh lá clandaibh néill hi mí ṗebṗa i ndutchaiġ baṗúin ṗláine co náṗ ṗáġbatṗaṗ aṫmaoín dia nſiṗ iṗ na tíṗib ṗin daṗbaṗ nó dáitiuccadh dindilibh nó dáiṗnſiṗ.

Sluaiccéadh ele lá clandaibh néill co cſnandur co ro milleadh, ⁊ co ro mór-aiṗccſdh an tíṗ ina nuiṗṫimċell leó.

Slóicċeadh lá Máguidiṗ aodh mac conċonnaċt mic conċonnaċt ⁊ lá Magmaṫgaṁna briain mac aodha óicc, mic aodha, mic ṗſain buide co bṗeiṗne uí Raiġilliġ. Ro hindṗad, ⁊ ro haiṗccſdh an tíṗ co tinneaṗnaċ leó, ⁊ dna beóṗ ní ro ṗáccaibṗiot boṫ nat i ndionṗaide diaṗ nó tṗiúṗ don ċabán uile gan ṗoṗloṗccadh cenmota maiṗiṗtiṗ an ċabáin ina mbatṗaṗ goill an tan ṗin.

[d] *Hanged and quartered.*—The following account of the adventures and fate of this Walter is given by P. O'Sullevan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Ibern. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 2, c. ix. fol. 131:

"Rursus Lageniorum parui tumultus renouantur, quibus ansam præbuit Petrus Giraldinus Hæreticus. Is ob inhumanam crudelitatem iustitiæ minister ab Anglis creatus non modò viros, sed etiam fœminas, & infantes (ea erat truculentia) morte plectebat. Præcipua quadam libidine Vateri Giraldini Fusci sanguinem appetebat. Eius pagum Gloranem cum sicariorum manipulo repente inuasit, sed frustra, nam tum Fuscus aberat, & eius vxor, quæ intererat, fuga salutem petiuit. Haud diu post Fuscus cum Terentio, Felmio, & Raymundo Obruinibus Fiachi filijs affinibus suis, equitibus duodecim, & peditibus ferè centum Petri castellum improuisò aggreditur. Foribus primum, inde reliquo castello igne iniecto illum cum familia comburit. Interim Angli accolæ cum equitum turma, & peditibus aliquot Fuscum circumueniunt, in quos ille faciens impetum paucos vulneribus afficit, omnes in fugam vertit. Hinc Fuscus, & cum filijs Fiachus hostes indicati diligenter, & acriter ab Anglis impetuntur. Fuscus in municipio suo Glorane à Protestantibus, & Ibernis auxiliaribus, maximè Buttleris improuisò circumdatus sese cum paucis armatis in paruum munimentum, quod repentinos casus timens, vallo, fossaque obduxerat, recepit. Istud hostes oppugnant; ille propugnare conatur. Hostium multitudine vndiq: aggrediente Fusci frater Giraldus fortissimé prælians plumbea glande confoditur: Cæteri plerumque vulneribus afficiuntur. Fuscus, quod, & munimentum diutius tueri nequiuit, & commeatu carebat, per medios confertissimos hostes erumpens cum paucis euasit. Tempore minimé longo transacto cum vespertino crepusculo per pagos milites distribueret, ipse cum comitibus duobus domum à cæteris dissitam ingressus hostium milites sexdecim offendit. Strictis vtrinque gladijs regij quinquè grauiter vulnerantur; alter ex duobus Fusci militibus occiditur: ipse mallei ictu fracto pene femore sternitur. Ducem humi iacentem alter comes, qui Georgius Omorra vocabatur

[betrayed Walter], and led a party to where he was, who bound him. Walter was afterwards taken to Dublin, where he was hanged and quartered[d].

The entire province of Ulster rose up in one alliance and one union against the English this year.

An army was led by the O'Neills, in the month of February in this year, into the country of the Baron of Slane, and left no property after them in those districts, of corn, dwellings, flocks, or herds.

Another army was led by the O'Neills to Kells, and they spoiled and totally ravaged the whole country around.

An army was led by Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught), and by Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Hugh Oge, son of John Boy), into Breifny O'Reilly, and they quickly plundered and ravaged that country; and they left not a cabin in which two or three might be sheltered in all Cavan which they did not burn, except the monastery of Cavan, in which English [soldiers] were[e] at that time.

tollens, humeris impositus hostium manibum eripere molitur fugiendo ad comilitones qui in proximo pago diuersabantur. Quoties insectantium cursu superabatur, toties Fuscum humi relinquens stricto ferro cum quatuor, aut quinque certabat, quibus in fugam versis, illum iterum sublatum, quam concitatissimo poterat cursu portabat, donec socij auxilio accurrerint. A quibus Fuscus absconditus cum curaretur, à custode suo ab Anglis deprehenso capitis timore proditur, & Dubhlinnam delatus ferreo veru longo, & acutissimo infixus perimitur. Post Fusci necem Fiachus cum regijs copijs quater signa prosperé contulisse. Sub quam victoriarum prosperitatem fortuna minimé diu Catholicis secunda vertit alteram paginam, Terentius Obruin trium filiorum, Fiachi natu simul, & virtute maximus, quod Anglis patrem prodere constituerit, insimulatur. Fiachus id eò facilius credidit, quòd monitus fertur à Rosa Nituehile vxore sua Terentij nouerca quæ Dubhlinnæ ab Anglis custodia tenebatur, nimium ne mariti vitæ timente, an Protestantium arte, & fallacia decepta, incertum. Ergo Terentio deprehenso, quia paternus, inquit Fiachus, amor me non sinit digna pœna perfidiam tuam vlcisci, his te tradam, quibus tu me eras prodituru, vt sicut paternam pietatem es expertus, ita hostilis humanitatis facias periculum. Terentius Dubhlinnam vinctus delatus non modò se falso crimine purgauit, sed totam familiam longè honorificentissima morte cohonestauit: nam sæpe ab Anglis rogatus, & præmijs inuitatus, vt regiæ sectæ subscriberet, maluit Catholicam Christi Iesu legem confitens acerbo supplicio mori, quam negans viuere, patri præcipuè triste sui desiderium relinquens, qui breui quoque quodam, quem fidissimum habebat, prodente, & hostes ducente cum paucis familiaribus regiorum multitudine circumuentus capite truncatur. Nec ob id tamen eius filij Felmius, & Raymundus arma à mora omiserunt."

[e] *In which English were.*—Ina mbáttar goill. This should be: ina mbattar barba o gallaib, "in which an English garrison was then stationed."

Maccon mac concoiccpiche mic diarmata mic tadg caimm ui cleirigh ollamh uí domhnaill hi ṡinchar, Saoi foirccthe, ṡrḡna, ealadanta hi ṡinchar, ⁊ i ndán, foerlabraid roingte co mbuaid ninnrgni, naitṡirg ⁊ nṡrlabra, ṡṡr craibdeach caondutrachtach diada dearṡcad do écc i lṡitir maolain i ttuadmumain.

Sir Seón nóair genepal coccaid na bainriogna do teact i nEirinn act ceéd déec raigdiúir i ndeiread mi febru do corcc coccad ullṫad, ⁊ connaḋtad.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill Aod ruad do dol i cconnaḋtoib. Arṡṡ do luid cetur tar eirne (an trṡṡ lá don marta do ṡonrad) laiṁ deap ṡrí loc melge mic cobṫaiḡ, go bealad uí mithidein, ⁊ airirir hiruide in adaiḡ rin trér an mbreirne go braidṡliab, ⁊ do roine comnaide an adhaiḡ rin annraide. Níṡ bó rodaing dorom ell nó baoḡal dracebáil ṡor coiccead olnéccmaḋt an ionbaid rin, ar ro batṫar goill ind ionatṫaḋt, ⁊ in aittrebaib irin cerid co coitcionn, ⁊ go ṡonradad ina ṡorṫaib airṡṡair, ⁊ ina dúnarurraib diotoḡlaiḡib. Baí cetur Sir Riṡderd binḡam gobernóir coicciḋ connaḋt i Rorr coimáin, drong ṁór ele do ḡallaib i maimirtir manad ṡil ṡor bru buille, drong ele hi ttuillṡcce in eittirmṡdon maiḡe hai ṡri ráit cruachan anoir ttuait. Drong irin bror nua (dún ro claidṡriot na goill badein) etir loc cé, ⁊ loc narbad. Drong i mbaile an ṁótaiḡ, ⁊ drong ṁór ele hi ṡlicceach. Ráinicc ṡior Secel gur an ngobernóir co ror comáin go mbaoi ó domnaill acc triall don tír, ⁊ ní ro hanad lairṡṡide co riaḋt go mainirtir na búille, ⁊ ro ṡorcongrad lair ṡor a mbaoi do ḡallaib ir na bailtib remraite teaḋt dia raiccid an dú rin, uair bá dóiḡ lair comid íṡin conair no cingṡead ó domnaill co na ṡloḡaib.

Acc dol dua domnaill go coilltib concobair ro ṡorail ṡor a rocraide airirṡṁ ṡri a ninneall ⁊ ṡri a ttairbénad. Do ṡónad ṡair riuṁ rin, ⁊ níṡ bó hadbal an líon baí hiruide uair noca raibe act cṡitre ceéd nama ṡri

[f] *Erudite.*—"Foirgéi .i. teagairgte."—*O'Clery.*

[g] *Leitir-Maelain*, now Lettermoylan, a subdivision of the townland of Glangee, in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[h] *The lake of Melge, the son of Cobhthach*, now *Anglice* Lough Melvin.—See note [e], under the year 1455, p. 994, *supra*. This lake is said to have derived its name from Melge Molbhthach, the son of Cobhthach, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3696.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 39.

[i] *Ballaghmeehin.*—This is the name of a Roman Catholic parish forming the eastern portion of the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosseclogher, and county of Leitrim.—See this place already

Maccon, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, Ollav to O'Donnell in history, an erudite[f] and ingenious man, professed in history and poetry; a fluent orator, with the gift of elocution, address, and eloquence; a pious, devout, religious, and charitable man, died at Leitir-Maelain[g], in Thomond.

At the end of the month of February Sir John Norris, the Queen's general, came to Ireland with a force of eighteen hundred soldiers, to suppress the war in Ulster and Connaught.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. He first crossed the Erne, on the third day of March, and moved on, keeping the lake of Melge, the son of Cobhthach[h], on his right, until he arrived at Ballaghmeehin[i], where he stopped that night. He then proceeded on through Breifny, until he came to Braid-Shliabh[k], where he stopped for one night. It was difficult for him at that time to get an advantage of or surprise the province of Olnegmacht[l], because the English held their abode and residence throughout the country in general, and especially in its chief towns and impregnable fortresses. In the first place, Sir Richard Bingham, the Governor of the province of Connaught, was [stationed] at Roscommon; another large party of the English [was stationed] in a monastery which is [situated] on the bank of the Boyle; another in Tulsk, in the very centre of Moy-Ai, to the north-east of Rathcroghan; another in the fort, a fortress erected by the English themselves between Lough Key and Lough Arrow; another at Ballymote; and a great party at Sligo. News having reached the Governor at Roscommon, that O'Donnell was on his march into the country, he made no delay until he arrived at the monastery of Boyle, and ordered all the English of the towns above mentioned to come to him at that place, for he thought that it should be by that way that O'Donnell would pass with his forces.

O'Donnell, on his way to Coillte-Chonchobhair[m], ordered his troops to halt, to be drawn out in array, and reviewed. This they accordingly did, and the number he had there was not great, being only four hundred men fit for valour

referred to at the years 1439 and 1480.

[k] *Braid-Shliabh*, now Braulieve.—See note [7], under the year 1586, p. 1581, *supra*.

[l] *Olnegmacht*.—This is the most ancient name of the province of Connaught, and the Nagnatæ of Ptolemy is probably an attempt at writing it.

[m] *Coillte-Chonchobhair*, a woody district in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, and county

hſingnaṁ ⁊ fri hurſclaiġi dóiġ ní deaċatar ſlóiġ ele ina ṫóiċſrtal an tan rin ingé cenel cconaill, aċtmaḋ uatharḋ do ċóicceaḋ olnecmaċt báttar acc taiſcélaḋ, ⁊ acc ſéduccaḋ conaiſe dó, im conċobar ócc mac diarmada, ⁊ im ċonn mac an duḃalṫaiġ, mic tuaṫail uí conċobair. Tiaġait an ſlóġ iarraṁ iar na ṫtaiſbénaḋh go ſangattar don ḃúill, ⁊ tiaġait ṫairſi acc droiċſt cnuic an biocara i nurṫoraċ oiḋċe, arraiḋe dóiḃ tré moiġ luiſcc, ⁊ tre moiġ naoí co riaċtattar lá doḃarroillſi na maidne co ráiṫ cruaċan. Ro léicceaḋ ſccaoíleaḋ ⁊ ſccanraḋ dá ſcceṁeltaċaiḃ aṁail ro ṫſccaiſcc riumh dóiḃ ré ttoċt an dú rin. Ḃá fairſing foirlſṫan ro lſṫrat na laoċ ḃuiḋne ó raile, ar do ċuaiḋ drong díoḃ do ḋuthaiġ uí conċobair ruaiḋ ⁊ uí ainliġi, cuid ele go droiċet ḃeóil aṫa moḋa for ſuca, ⁊ dream ele ḃeór tar an ccairlén riaḃaċ riar. Ro baḋ lór do ḋiclſiṫ an trlóiġ íſin an dluiṁ-ċeó diaḋ ⁊ dſthaiġe ro lſṫ o na forloirccṫiḃ in gaċ airm ro gabrat an ſlócch dá gaċ leṫ i nuirtimċeall raṫa cruaċan. Tangatar an luċt do ċóiḋ go haṫ moḋa, ⁊ an ḟoirſnd ele do ċuaiḋ go hairteaċ ⁊ go cloinn cſiṫearnaiġ ria miḋmſḋón laoí go ráiṫ cruaċan, gér ḃó díċuṁaing doibh toiḋeaċt inellṁa lá haiḋble a ccreaċ, ⁊ a nedala, ⁊ fó ġébdaír ní baḋ mó ḋia mbſiṫ ina ccuṁang a ngluaraċt nó a nioṁáin ittir. Do ċóiḋ iarraṁ ó doṁnaill, ⁊ an luċt rin co na ccreachaiḃ go hailfind, ⁊ baí atharḋ annraiḋe acc furnaiḋe an ſcceṁelta do ċuaiḋ uaḋa go duthaiġ uí conċobair ruaiḋ ⁊ uí ainliġi. Ro arcená iarraṁ a hailfind laiṁḋſr lé haṫ fliſſn co huíḃ briúin. Airiſir ann an adhaiġ rin co ro ṫionóilſiot a ṁuintir uile ina ḋocom co na ccreaċaiḃ leó. Ní ro tionoileaḋ lá haoínneaċ do ġaoiḋealaiḃ ré ré ċian daimſir raṁail ina mbaoí do ċroḋ (daiſcctiḃ aen laoí) an dú rin.

Ro ḟorċongair ua doṁnaill ar a ḃarraċ ar a ṁuintir a ccreaċa do ċor tar ſionainn, ⁊ ro ḟaoiḋ a ġlaſlaiṫ, ⁊ gaċ aon náir ḃó tualaing arm dimbirt

of Roscommon.—See note [d], under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

[n] *Cnoc-an-Bhiocara*, i. e. hill of the vicar, now Knockvicar Bridge, on the River Boyle, about five miles to the north-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish of Ardcarne, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 6.

[o] *Bel-atha-Mogha*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Mogha, now *anglice* Ballimoe, the name of a ford, bridge, and village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

[p] *Caislen-riabhach*, now Castlerea, a small town in the west of the county of Roscommon. —See note [o], under the year 1489, p. 1168, *supra*.

[q] *Airteach*.—This is still the name of a dis-

and action; for no other forces joined his muster besides the Kinel-Connell, except a few from the province of Olnegmacht, who acted as spies and guides in pointing out the way to him, under the conduct of Conor Oge Mac Dermot, and Con, the son of Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal O'Conor. This host, after having been reviewed, marched on until they arrived at the River Boyle, and crossed it at the bridge of Cnoc-an-Bhiocara[n] early in the evening. From thence they proceeded through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and next morning, by break of day, arrived at Rathcroghan. Here, as he [O'Donnell] had instructed them before they arrived at that place, marauding parties were detached and sent forth; far and wide did these heroic bands disperse from each other, for one party of them proceeded to the country of O'Conor Roe and O'Hanly, another to the bridge of Bel-atha-Mogha[o], on the River Suck, and a third party westwards, beyond Caislen-riabhach[p]. The dense cloud of vapour and smoke which spread in every place where these forces passed, all around Rathcroghan, was enough to conceal their numbers. The party that had gone to Ath-Mogha [Ballimoe], and those who had gone to Airteach[q] and Clann-Keherny[r], returned to Rathcroghan before mid-day, though it was difficult for them to return in regular order, by reason of the immensity of their preys and spoils; and they could have procured more, if they had been but able to carry or drive them. O'Donnell and these went on with their preys to Elphin, and remained there for some time, awaiting the party who had gone to the country of O'Conor Roe and O'Hanly. He afterwards proceeded on from Elphin, keeping Ath-slisean[s] on the right, until he arrived in Hy-Briuin, where he remained that night, until all his people had come to him with their spoils. None of the Irish had for a long time before collected (by one day's plundering) so much booty as he had there.

On the next day O'Donnell ordered his people to convey their preys across the Shannon; and he sent his recruits, and all those unfit to wield arms, with

trict in the modern barony of Frenchpark, in the county of Roscommon.—See its exact limits pointed out in note [e], under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*.

[r] *Clann-Keherny.*—This is still the name of a district in the modern barony of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. It is chiefly comprised in the parish of Kilkeevin.

[s] *Ath-Slisean*, now Bellaslishen Bridge, on the road leading from Elphin to Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and about a mile to the south of the former.—See note [t], under the year 1288, p. 446, *supra*.

lar na creaćaiḃ ⁊ lar na hédalaiḃ co muintir eólair. An tan bátar deireaḋ an trlóiġ acc teċt tar'an áṫ ċéḋna ar and do riaċtatar glarláiṫ ⁊ aor diuḃraiċṫi na ngall, ⁊ do bríatt deaḃaiḋ dia roile co ro creċtnaiġitt ⁊ go ro gonaitt dronga ſtorra. Ar a aoí do deaċatar cenel cconaill tarr an aḃainn, ⁊ do ċóttar dia tiġiḃ co na nédálaiḃ iar mbuaiḋ ⁊ corgar.

Slóiccheaḋ ele lá hua ndomnaill (aoḋ ruaḋ) i cconnaċtaiḃ an toċtmaḋ lá déc do mí april. Barrſó a ccéḋna huiḋe tar eirne lam ḋſr lé loċ melge co mbattar in adhaiġ rin i Ror inbir. Tiaġait ar a ḃaraċ co cill fearga, ⁊ airirtt annraiḋe fri deireaḋ a ṙlóiġ do brſiṫ forra, ⁊ iar roċtain dóiḃ lotar iaram tréf an mbreirne co braidrliaḃ arraiḋe co maċairne ċonnaċt, ⁊ a ndeachaiḋ uaḋ gan creachaḋ ar an fluaiccéaḋ roime ro tſcclamaḋ a ccreaċa ċuicce go haon maiġin don ċur rin. Do ċóiḋ iaram gur na haircc-ṫibh ⁊ gur na hédalaiḃ rin lair go liaṫdruim muintire heolair an aḋaiġ rin.

An tan bá dóiġ lá a earccairdiḃ eiriom do ṙoaḋ tar a air i nulcaiḃ ní hſó rin do róine itir, acht ro ḟaiḋ teaċta go hinclſiṫe do raiġiḋ méguidir Aoḋa co ttiorad ina ḋoċom don anġaile, ⁊ ro lá luċt tairceltа roime for an ccriċ, ⁊ ro forconġair forra co ttíorcair ina ḋoċom i mionad erḋalta. Ro arrccna fſirrin iaram co taoí táiṫſnaċ co rainicc co na rlóġaiḃ an dá anġaile irin moiċdeaḋóil (dutharġ an dá ua fſrġail indrin ciḋ ria ṙiú ro ḃátar goill acc fortamlucċaḋ forra) ⁊ ro ḃaoí aon do na gallaiḃ raḋſin hi brort airſċair uí fſrġail .i. criortóir brún a ċomainm. Rangatar rirṫe ráirrluaiġ uí domnaill ⁊ meguidir ó rliaḃ cairrre co hſiṫne co ro ċuirriot gaċ ní gur a rangatar do na tíriḃ rin fó troimnell teineaḋ, ⁊ ro rmuit ċeó ḋoḃarḋa duiḃċiaċ. Ro gaḃaḋ leó an longport, uair ro ċuirriot tene gaċa rlſra ⁊ gaċa hairċinn de gur ab lá téitt réfſó tuccrat criortóir brún co na ċliamain, ⁊ co na mnaiḃ araon amaċ. Ro loirccaḋ dna cúicc rir déc do braiġdiḃ an tíre (bátar illaim acc an ccriortóir réṁraite) ná ro cuimgſó danacal nó do ṫſrarccain la trſṫan, ⁊ lá tſnoálbaċt na teineaḋ.

[t] *Ros-inbhir*, now Rossinver, a townland and parish in the barony of Dartry, and county of Leitrim.

[u] *Cill-Fhearga*, i. e. the church of St. Fearga, now Killarga, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

[w] *Sliabh-Cairbre*, now *anglice* Slieve Carbry, a mountainous district in the ancient territory of Cairbre Gabhra, now the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford.—See note [c],

the preys and spoils, into Muintir-Eolais. When the rear of the army was crossing the ford, they were overtaken by the recruits and musketeers of the English; and a battle ensued, in which many were hurt and mortally wounded on both sides. The Kinel-Connell, however, crossed the river, and carried off their spoils, after triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) into Connaught, on the eighteenth day of the month of April. He first crossed the Erne, and marched on, keeping Lough Melvin on the right, until he arrived at Ros-inbhir[t], where he stopped for that night. From thence he went to Cill-Fhearga[u], where he waited for the coming up of the rear of his army. Upon their arrival they proceeded through Breifny to Braid-Shliabh, and from thence into Machaire-Chonnacht; and such part of it as had escaped being plundered on the former expedition was plundered now; and they collected the preys together to him. After this he proceeded onward with these preys and spoils, and arrived the same night in Leitrim in Muintir-Eolais.

Now his enemies thought that he would return into Ulster; this, however, he did not do, but privately dispatched messengers to Maguire (Hugh), [requesting] that he would come to him in Annaly; and he sent spies before him through the country, and ordered them to meet him at a certain place. He himself then marched onwards, secretly and expeditiously, and arrived with his troops at the dawn of day in the two Annalys (these were the countries of the two O'Farrells, though the English had some time before obtained sway over them); and one of the English, Christopher Browne by name, was then [dwelling] in the chief mansion-seat of O'Farrell. The brave troops of O'Donnell and Maguire marched from Sliabh-Cairbre[w] to the River Inny, and set every place to which they came in these districts in a blaze of fire, and [wrapped it] in a black, heavy cloud of smoke. They took the Longford[x], for they had set fire to every side and corner of it, so that it was [only] by the help of a rope that they conveyed Christopher Browne and his brother-in-law, and both their wives, out of it. Fifteen men of the hostages of that country (who had been in the custody of the aforesaid Christopher Browne) were burned [to death], who could not be saved, in consequence of the fury and violence that prevailed.

under the year 1590, p. 1885, *supra*.

[x] *The Longford*, i. e. the fortress. This is more usually called Longphort-Ui-Fhearghail, i. e. O'Farrell's fortress, and from it the town

Ro gabaitt beór teóra cairtialla ele lá hua ndomnaill irin ló céadna. Ro marbaitt, ⁊ ro mudhaigit daoíne iomda don ċur rin, ⁊ ro baò dia raor ċlandaib hobsnd, mac Feargura, mic Briain ro marbaò lá Magnidir tré iomraiṫne. Ro hergabaò mac an priora uí raigilliġ lá druing naile don trlóiġ. Ro léirṫeacclamaò, ⁊ ro láintionóileaò in ro ba lainn leó do croò na criṫe ar gaċ aird dia raicchiò. Lotttar iarain co na ccreachaib ⁊ co na nédálaib co ro ġabrat longport i tteallaċ dúnchaòa in adhaiġ rin. Ro liccitt rceimealta uaṫa ar ná barać co mainirtir an caḃáin dur an bruiġbittír baoġal for na gallaib bátttar i ffordbairi and, ⁊ o ná fuairriot i ffécemair an baile iatt do bearṫrat leó gaċ ní gur a rangattar dia nedalaib. Tangattar iarain an adhaiġ rin co tellaċ eaċdaċ alla ṫiar do bél aṫa conaill. Ticcitt iarain dia ttiġib iar mbuaiò neċtra don ċur rin.

O ro ba dsrb lá gallaib an tiarla ó neill do eirġe i ccommbáidh uí domnaill ir in ccoccaò ro ċuir an iurtir ⁊ an ċomairle dsiċ ccéd laoċ go hiobar ċinn traġa do forbairi for ċenel neoġain, ⁊ ro ġeall an iurtir co na ḟloġaib doċt ina lsnmain dorccain ⁊ do milleaò an tíre.

Ro faiò ua neill a teaċta hi ccsnd uí domnaill dia ċuingiò fair teaċt dia ċomḟurtaċt in agaiò an anfforlainn ro dail dia ḟaiġiò. Nir bó hsrlsdaċ ro hsrtsò rin la hua ndomnaill uair ro tionoileaò a rloġa lair, ⁊ ráinicc tré tír eoccain go hairm i mbaoí ó néill, ⁊ do ċóttar ar aon co ḟoċard muirṫsimne hi mí Mail do ḟonraò. Do ċualaiò an iurtir a mbsiṫ ina oirċill diblínib an dú rin ro airir in aṫ cliaṫ don ċur rin.

Seoirri ócc bingam baoí i rlicceaċ ó gobernóir ċóicciò ċonnaċt Sir Richerd bingam do ċuaiò an Seoirri hirin long co na roirinn lam dsr fri hérinn

of Longford has taken its name.—See note [f], under the year 1448, p. 957, *supra*.

[y] *The son of the Prior.*—He was Maelmora, or Myles, the illegitimate son of Philip O'Reilly, who was commonly called the Prior, though he was not an ecclesiastic.—See note [d], under the year 1583, p. 1809, *supra*.

[z] *Teallach-Dunchadha*, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note [l], under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

[a] *To which they came.*—This phrase, which is very common in this Annals, sounds awkwardly enough in English. The phrase "which they could finger," so often used by Cox, would be better English.

[b] *Teallach-Eachdhach*, now *anglice* Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, a barony forming the north-west portion of the county of Cavan.—See note [r], under the year 1258, p. 371, *supra*.

[c] *Bel-atha-Chonaill*, now *anglice* Ballyconnell, a small town in the barony of Tullyhaw. See it already mentioned under the years 1470, 1475.

Three other castles were also taken by O'Donnell on the same day; and on those occasions many persons were slain and destroyed, of whom one of the freeborn was Hubert, the son of Fergus, son of Brian [O'Farrell], who was accidentally slain by Maguire. The son of the Prior[y] O'Reilly was taken prisoner by others of the army. As much of the property of the country as they wished to have was collected and gathered, [and brought] to them from every quarter. They then proceeded with their preys and spoils, and pitched their camp that night in Teallach-Dunchadha[z]. On the next day they sent marauding parties to the monastery of Cavan, to see whether they could get an advantage of the English who were quartered in it; but as they did not find any of the English about the town, they carried off every thing of value belonging to them to which they came[a]. They marched that night to Teallach-Eachdhach[b], west of Bel-atha-Chonaill[c]; and from thence they returned home, after the victory of expedition on that occasion.

When the English felt satisfied that the Earl O'Neill had risen up in alliance with O'Donnell in the war, the Lord Justice and Council sent a thousand warriors to Iubhar-Chinn-tragha[d], to make war on the Kinel-Owen; and the Lord Justice promised to follow them, and plunder and ravage the country.

O'Neill sent his messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to his assistance against the overwhelming forces that had come to oppose him. O'Donnell did not listen inattentively to them, for he assembled his forces, and proceeded through Tyrone, to the place where O'Neill was; upon which both went to Fochard-Muirtheimhne[e]. This was in the month of May. When the Lord Justice heard that they were both in readiness there to meet him, he remained in Dublin for that time.

George Oge Bingham, who was [stationed] at Sligo under Sir Richard Bingham, the Governor of Connaught, went[f] with a ship and its crew north-eastwards,

[d] *Iubhar-Chinn-tragha*, i. e. the yew of the head of the strand, now Newry.—See it already mentioned at the years 1526, 1593.

[e] *Fochard-Muirtheimhne*, now Faughard, a celebrated hill, on which stand the ruins of a church, about two miles to the north of Dundalk, in the plain of Muirtheimhne, now the county of Louth. This place is much celebrated in Irish history as being the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the site of the battle in which Edward Bruce was slain in 1318.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 566, note 13; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 627, 705, 706, 884; and note [v], under the year 1318, p. 520, *supra*.

[f] *Went.*—An English writer would say "sailed."

foirtiuaid do denam fogla hi ccenel cconaill, co po gabratt hi ccuan na fuilige. Fuaratar faill forr an tír an tan sin, co po innisfet maisiri muire baoi for ur na traga, 7 fuccrat a cculadaca oirrinn 7 a cailíri leó co nédalaib oile. Arraide do deacatar iaram co torraig (oilén in po bsindac colum cille an naoimérlam éiride). Ro creacrat 7 po oirccriot i mbaoi isin oilén, 7 rangatar iaram tar a nair co slisgeac.

Ad cuar dua domnaill aidmillead a criche dia éis (la heacthannchoib) ticcride a tír eogain dia tarraccain, 7 nír bó cian an ernaide dó i ttír conaill an tan rangatar teacta uí neill dia raigid, dia airnsir dó an iurtír co na slóg do tocht i ttír eogain. Soair ina fritheing dorridisi co ráinic airm i mbaoi ó néill. Bá faoilid fium frisi. Bá haddal an trochraide tanaicc an iurtir .i. Sir uilliam furrell, uair boi general coccaid na bainrioghna i nerinn a maille frisi .i. Sir Seon Norris, 7 iarla tuadmumhan donnchad mac concobair ui briain iadraide uile co na rochraide. Ní po hanad leó side co rangatar co hiubar cinntraga, arraide co hard macha. Bá hsó po cinnsiot hisuide gan airisiom go rocht doib go habainn mór hi cosirtmsdon tíre heocchain. Acc arcenam i réid dirge na conaire doib etir ardmacha 7 abann mór at conncatar an longport lán ndaingsin, 7 an cire comnart catha i mbátar cenel cconaill 7 eogain imon iarla ua neill 7 im ua ndomnaill, 7 iar ná airiuccad sin don trluag gall airirtt isin maigin sin co ar a barach. Do cotar iaram tar anair co hardmacha. Do deacatar na gaoidil ina lsnmain co po gabrat longport in atfoccur doib. Bátar frí ré cóicc lá ndécc agaid in agaid amlaid sin gan raigid do neacar aca for aroile, uair po baoi an iurtir co na slóg i ndaingnigtib ardamacha acc tocchail tor 7 acc doimniuccad díocc i ttimceall an baile. Ro faccaib an iurtir a cciond na nee sin trí banna raigdiuir ag iomcoimett ardamacha, 7 tsid fsin tar a air don iubar, 7 bátar gaoidil ina lsnmain co dorur an iubair. Do taod an

[g] *Mary's Abbey.*—This was the Carmelite abbey of Rathmullan.—See note [n], under the year 1516, p. 1334, *supra.*

[h] *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note [x], under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra.*

[i] *Revenge.*—"Tarracctain .i. dioghail."—*O'Clery.*

[k] *The Abhainn-Mhor*, i. e. the great river, now the River Blackwater, which flows for several miles between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh.—See note [z], under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra.* By Tir Eogain the Four Masters, at this period, meant the entire territory possessed by the O'Neills, and the other fami-

to commit depredations in Tirconnell; [and they sailed round], keeping Ireland to the right, until they put into the harbour of Swilly. They obtained an advantage of the country at this time, so that they plundered Mary's Abbey[g], which was [situated] on the brink of the Strand, and carried off the Mass vestments, chalices, and other valuable articles. They then sailed to Torach[h] (an island consecrated by St. Columbkille, the holy patron), and preyed and plundered every thing they found on the island, and then returned back to Sligo.

O'Donnell having been informed of the spoliation of his territory, in his absence, by strangers, he returned from Tyrone to revenge[i] it; but his stay had not been long in Tirconnell when O'Neill's messengers came to him to inform him that the Lord Justice had arrived with an army in Tyrone. He, thereupon, went back to the place where O'Neill was, who rejoiced at his arrival. The army brought by the Lord Justice (i. e. Sir William Russell) was very immense, for he had with him Sir John Norris, the Queen's general in Ireland, and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, son of Conor O'Brien), with all their forces. These never halted until they arrived at Newry, from whence they proceeded to Armagh. Here they resolved not to delay, until they should reach the Abhainn-mhor[k], in the very middle of Tyrone. On their march over the direct road from Armagh to this river, they beheld the fortified camp, and the strong battle-array of the Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connell, under the Earl O'Neill and O'Donnell; and when the English army perceived this, they remained where they were[l] until the next morning, when they returned back to Armagh. The Irish went in pursuit of them, and pitched their camp near them. They remained thus face to face for the space of fifteen days, without any attack from either side[m]; for the Lord Justice and his army were within the fortifications of Armagh, [engaged in] erecting towers, and deepening the trenches around the town. At the expiration of this time the Lord Justice left three companies of soldiers to defend Armagh, and he himself returned to Newry; and the Irish went in pursuit to the gate of Newry. In a week afterwards the Lord Justice set out

lies of the race of Eoghan. At an earlier period the River Abhainn-mhor, which was originally called the Dabhall, would be described, not as in the middle of Tir-Eoghain, but as flowing between Tir-Eoghain and Oirghialla; for the latter territory comprised the counties of Armagh and Monaghan, and, more recently, those of Louth and Fermanagh.

[l] *Where they were*, literally, "in that place," which is rather clumsy.

[m] *From either side*, literally, "without either of them attacking the other."

iuṗṫiṗ ḟo ċṡnò ṗeċṫmaine iaṗṫṫain lé lón ġo Muineaċan. Do ċóiḋ aṗṗiḋe co na ṡlóġ co haṫ cliaṫ.

Ní ṗo laṁṗaṫ ġoill aon ṫṗlóiċċeaḋ do bṗiṡiṫ co hullṫoiḃ ġo cṡnò aṫhaiḋ iaṗ ṗin, aċṫ aon ṫṗluaiċċeaḋ aṁáin do ṗónaḋ lá Siṗ ṗeon noṗaiṗ, ⁊ lá Siṗ ṫomaṗ oṗiṗ a ḋeaṗḃṗaṫaiṗ .i. ṗṗeṗiḋeṗ da ċuiċciḋ muṁan, ġo nṡiṗġe amaċ muiṁneaċ ⁊ miḋeaċ do ḋol in ullṫoiḃ. Do ċuaṗ leó co hiuḃaṗ ċinn ṫṗaġa, ⁊ ṗo ṫṗiallṗaṫ aṗṗiḋe co haṗḋmaċa. Iaṗ ṅdol i ṅġaṗ do lṡṫ na conaiṗe ḋóiḃ iṗ ann do ṗalataṗ na ġaoiḋil ṗoṗ a ccionn, ⁊ ṗo ġaḃṗaṫ aċċá ccailcc, ⁊ aċċá ccaiṫṡṁ aċċá ṫṫollaḋ, ⁊ aċċá ṫṫṗiġḋaḋ co náṗ lṡiccṗoṫ coḋlaḋh nó lonġaḋ ṗoṗṗaċṫ no ṗaḋaile ḋóiḃ ḟṗi ṗé cṡiṫeoṗa nuaiṗ ḟṗiċṡṫ. Ní ṗo léiccceaḋ ḋna aon ṫṗoicch ṗeaċa ṗin aṗ a naġhaiḋ iaṫṫ, ⁊ ṗoḃṫaṗ buiḋiġ a maiṫe do ṗoċṫain a nanmann leó taṗ a naiṗ ġuṗ an iuḃaṗ, iaṗ ḟṗaccḃáil ḋaoíne, eaċ, aiṗm, ⁊ eḋala co hiolaṗḋa ḋóiḃ. Ro ġonaḋ an ġeneṗal Siṗ Seón noṗiṗ, ⁊ Siṗ ṫomaṗ a ḋṡṗḃṗaṫaiṗ don cuṗ ṗin. Níṗ ḃó bṡṗn baoġail ḋoiḃṗiḋe ḋol iṗin ccóiccceaḋ iaṗ ṗin.

Iaṗ ṗoaḋ don ṫṗeoiṗṗi ṗeiṁṗaiṫe co ṗliccceaċ iaṗ nóṗccain maiṁiṗṫṗe

[a] *Towards Armagh.*—This should evidently be "towards Monaghan;" for we are informed by P. O'Sullevan Beare, who seems to have had the account of the rencounter between the Earl of Tyrone and Segrave from living witnesses, that this conflict took place at Cluain-tibrat, near Monaghan. The following is O'Sullevan's account of this conflict, but it rests on his testimony alone, for no older or contemporaneous writer has handed down any account of it, and all subsequent writers have merely copied him:

"Norris dux tantus cum exercitu suo Auriliám Macmagannorum ditionem ingressus non procul à Munichano in campum, qui Pratum Fontis dicitur, peruenit: vbi copias suas hosti spectandas præbet. Onellus imperator nihil imperitior, sed viribus longè impar occurrit. Ibi duarum bellicosisimarum insularum duo longé clarissimi duces primum signa conferunt. Erat ille locus planicies aperta, & patens sed humiditate parum impedita. Ex circumiectis vliginibus aquæ confluentes vadum faciebant, per quod erat Anglis commodius transeundum. Illud vadum Onellus obsidet; adire tentat Norris; eum remouere Onellus conatur. Equestris simul pugna, & bombardariorum velitatio circum vadum incipit. Equites regij armorum munimine, Iberni hominum dexteritate præstabant. Iberni fulminatores collineandi scientia longè antecedebant. Quod commodum sæpius commune partis vtriusque erat: nam in regio exercitu sæpè plures erant Iberni, quam Angli. Regij bombardarij bis à Catholicis confutati sunt, reclamante Norrise, qui vltimus omnium pugna excedebat. Ac sub eo quidem equus plumbea glande confossus cadit. Omnes partis vtriusque equites Macguieri non iniuria primas concesserunt. Cum Norris ægrius ferret suos bis reiectos locum non sustinuisse, Iaimus Sedgreius eques Ibernus Midhiensis corporis, & animi robore excellens ipsum, & Bagnalem ita alloquitur. Mittite mecum equitum turmam, & ego polliceor vobis, Onellum esse mihi ex ephippijs saltem detrahendum. Consistebat Onellus ab altera

with provisions, to [victual] Monaghan, and from thence he proceeded with his army to Dublin.

For some time after this the English did not dare to bring any army into Ulster, except one hosting which was made by Sir John Norris and his brother, Sir Thomas Norris, the President of the two provinces of Munster, with the forces of Munster and Meath, to proceed into Ulster. They marched to Newry, and passed from thence towards Armagh[a]. When they had proceeded near halfway, they were met by the Irish, who proceeded to annoy, shoot, pierce, and spear them, so that they did not suffer them either to sleep or rest quietly for the space of twenty-four hours. They were not permitted to advance forward one foot further; and their chiefs were glad to escape with their lives to Newry, leaving behind them many men, horses, arms, and valuable things. The General, Sir John Norris, and his brother, Sir Thomas, were wounded on this occasion. It was no [ordinary] gap of danger for them to go into the province after this.

The aforesaid George [Bingham] returned to Sligo, after having plundered

parte vadi quadraginta equitibus, & bombardarijs paucis stipatus, inde prælium contemplans, & imperia dans. Tertio equites, & bombardarij pugnam redintegrant. Et Sedgreius quidem comitatus turma electissimorum equitum Ibernorum, et Anglorum vadum aggreditur. In ipso vado pauci equites cadunt à scloperarijs corporis Onelli custodibus icti. Nihilominus Sedgreius in Onellum irruit: vterque in alterius lorica hastam frangit. Mox Sedgreius Onellum collo deprehensum ex equo deturbat; Onellus inuicem Sedgreium ex equo detrahit: ambo in certamen validæ luctæ manus conserunt: Onellus prosternitur, qui tamen animo tanto fuit, vt iacens Sedgreium sub lorica inter femina per genitalia stricto pugione confossum interfecerit. Circum Sedgreium octodecim equites splendidi regij succumbunt, & signum capitur: cæteri fuga salutem petunt: vnà quoque omnes regiæ copiæ pedem referre coguntur, septingentis plus minus desideratis Catholici pauci sunt vulneribus affecti: eorum nullus memorabilis numerus occisus. Postero die redeuntem Norrisem, & nitrato puluere non satis abundantem Onellus secutus ad viam Finauis infestius occurrit: vbi Ohanlonus summus exercitus regij signifer crure vulneratur, & alij glandibus plumbeis confossi cadunt. Munichanum arcem, quam tribus peditum cohortibus, & equitum turma Hinchus Anglus tenebat, inedia coactus dedidit, ipse ex pacto incolumis dimittitur."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. ii.

The name here written Sedgreius by O'Sullevan, is written Segrave by the Abbé MaGeoghegan. The descendants of this gigantic warrior are still extant in the county of Wicklow, and the present head of the family is six feet eight inches in height. Lombard states, in his Commentaries, p. 345, that Sir John Norris bore high testimony to the valour, discipline, and military skill of O'Neill and his native Irish soldiers on this occasion, and that he expressed a wish that he had had their assistance in his services abroad.

[a] *No gap of danger.*—This should be Oiṗ ba beaṗṅ baoġaiḷ, &c.

naoṁ muire hi ráiṫ ṁaolain, ⁊ eccailri ċolaim cille i ttoraiġ, nír bó rodha an re ro léicc dia ḋó gan a naiṫe fair, uair boí duine uaral do ḃurcaċaiḃ ina caoiṁṫeaċt co ndíḃ ḃaoċaiḃ déec i maille frir .i. uillecc a búrc mac rémainn na rccuab. Do radaḋ dimiccin ⁊ tarcairne doridhe feċt nan lá Sloirri ⁊ lar na gallaiḃ ar ċlna. Ro ba fearcc ⁊ ro ba londur lairrriaṁ indrin, ⁊ ro baoí ina ṁlnmain aiṫe a ḋíṁiaḋa ar Sheoirri dia ccaoṁraḋ ⁊ toċt iarom i muinteanur uí doṁnaill ar bá dearḃ lair gur ḃó hinnill dó ḃliṫ ina ḟoċair. Fuair riom iarraṁ baoġal an treóirri réṁraite lá naén dia mbaoí i nairlccal i nuatḋaḋ rochaidhe Ráinic riom dia ḟaiccíḋ, ⁊ ro ċuir ina accaiḋ a ainḋliccheaḋ ⁊ a eccóir fair, ⁊ ní ffuair fréagra ba lainn lair o ná fuair tairrngiḋ a cloidheaṁ, ⁊ imrir fair co ro ḃín a ċlno dia ċúil ṁíḋe. Ġeiḃiḋ an baile iarraṁ, ⁊ ro ḟaíḋ a ṫeaċta co háṫ rlnaiġ ḃail i mbátthar muintir uí ḋoṁnaill. Cuirridhe teaċta co tír eoġain airm i mbaoí ó doṁnaill feirrin. Ar fiadhat a rcéla ḋó, ⁊ at ċuaiḋ riuṁ don iarla ua néill iartthain. Robtar faíliḋ diḃlimḃ don ṁarḃaḋ íṙin. Celebraiḋ ua doṁnaill don iarla ar a ḃarać, ⁊ ní ro airir aċt a noiḋċiḃ co na fluaġ lair go ráinicc co flicceaċ fó ġeiḃ fáilte ⁊ do ratt uillscc a búrc an baile ḋó, ⁊ bá ráiṁ lair a ṁlnma. I mí iún do rónaḋ indrin.

An tan at ċúalatthar i mbátthar for díḃlircc do ċoicceaḋ ċondaċt (.i. búrcaiġ ioċtarać, clann ,ndoṁnaill, Siol cconċoḃair, Ruarcaiġ, ⁊ clann maolruanaiḋ, ⁊ ní hiad aṁáin aċt a mbátthar ar fóccra ⁊ ar faoinnel iar ná naṫċur ⁊ iar ná mionnarḃaḋ lá brongamaċaiḃ i nulltoiḃ ⁊ i mionadaiḃ ele)

[p] *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan.—See note [s], p. 1968, *supra*.

[q] *Redmond-na-Scuab*, i. e. Redmond of the Sweeping Excursions. The word rcuab, which is cognate with the Latin *scopæ*, literally denotes a broom or besom.

[r] *Was offered insult.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare states, that Ulick Burke was vexed because the Irish soldiers, who had accompanied George Bingham into Tirconnell, had not received a fair dividend of the booty carried off from that country:

"In Connachta Georgius Binghamus Iunior Sligacham arcem cum peditibus ducentis, quorum pars erant Iberni, tenebat. In qua præsidij causa relicto Vlligo Burko Raymundi filio nobili Iberno cum parte militum, ipse cum cæteris in Vltoniam duobus phasellis vectus Rathmelanem municipium Macsuinnij Fanidi, qui tunc aberat, inuadens monasterium Carmelitarum diripit, religiosis in arcem fugatis. Onustus præda Sligacham reuertitur. Cum divideretur præda, milites Iberni iure suo fraudati Vlligo videntur: qui cum iisdem agit, quemadmodum Binghami & Anglorum iniurias vlciscantur. Diem qua castellum illis adimat, constituit. Ea cum venisset, Iberni Anglos aggrediuntur. Binghamus ab Vlligo pugione confossus, & cæteri, vel occisi,

the monastery of the Blessed Virgin at Rath-Maelain[p], and the church of St. Columbkille on Torach; but God did not permit him to remain for a long time without revenging them upon him, for there was in his company a gentleman of the Burkes, who had twelve warriors along with him, namely, Ulick Burke, the son of Redmond-na-Scuab[q]. Upon one occasion he was offered insult[r] and indignity by George and the English in general, at which he felt hurt and angry; and he resolved in his mind to revenge the insult on George, if he could, and afterwards to get into the friendship of O'Donnell, for he felt certain of being secure with him. He afterwards got an advantage of the aforesaid George, one day as he was in an apartment with few attendants; he went up to him, and upbraided him with his lawlessness and injustice towards him, and as he did not receive a satisfactory answer, he drew his sword, and struck at him till he severed his head from his neck. He then took the castle, and sent messengers to Ballyshannon, where O'Donnell's people then were; and these dispatched messengers to Tyrone, where O'Donnell himself was. They relate the news to him, and he then went to the Earl O'Neill; and both were much rejoiced at that killing. On the following day O'Donnell bade the Earl farewell, and, setting out with his army, did not halt, except by night, until he arrived at Sligo. He was welcomed; and Ulick Burke delivered up the town to him, which made him very happy in his mind. This happened in the month of June.

When intelligence of the death of George Bingham, and the taking of Sligo, came to the hearing of those of the province of Connaught who were in insurrection, namely, the Lower Burkes, the Clann-Donnell, the Sil-Conor[s], the Rourkes, and the Clann-Mulrony[t], and not these alone, but also those who had been proclaimed, and roving after having been expelled and banished into Ulster

vel fuga salutem petentes deuastatæ religiosæ domus Carmelitarum pœnas sacrilegi luerunt. Arx Odonello traditur, qui in ea Vlligum præsidio præfecit. Sub idem quoque tempus Baleanmotam castellum Georgio Binghamo Maiori Tumultachus, & Cathalus Macdonachæ eripiunt."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. iii. fol. 139.

[s] *Sil-Conor.*—These were the O'Conors of Sligo. The O'Conors of Machaire-Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon, were, at this period, loyal to the English sovereign.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 112.

[t] *The Clann-Mulrony.*—This was the tribe-name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon, and of the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

marbad Seóirri, ⁊ gabáil sligeig tangattar do ṡaigid uí domnaill go sligeeć, ⁊ do ćoid gać aon aca iaram do raigid a aṫarda dilri badéin, ⁊ gać aittreabṫaig dar ćuirrit goill ma ffrsandaib (ma airsi bátar fsin ar foccra) ro gabrat leó mar lucṫ lsnamna ón uair rin amać. Bátar iaram erṁór a raibe o rinn iarṫaraicć iorrair, ⁊ uṁaill co drobaoir daon rann, ⁊ daon aonta lá hua ndomnaill fó ćsnd aon ṁiora. Nír bó hiomda cairlén nó comdaingsin ir na tírib rin náć baoí slán nó briste for a ćumar frir an ré cédna.

Tánaicc ó domnaill iaram co dún na ngall, ⁊ baí i hiruide go meadon august. Ro hairnsideaḃ doride tarccar albanać do ṫeaćt i ttír illoć febail .i. Mac leoid na hara, do ṫaédride ćuca dia ffortaḃ. Sé ćéd robdar iad a líon, ⁊ iar mbsiṫ athaid irin tír iar lsiccsn a ṡeiri, ⁊ a msirtin, ⁊ iar na ffortaḃ lair, ro tsccclamait a ṡlóġa co na aṁraib lair, ⁊ lotar tar eirne, tar droḃaoir, tar duib tarr an sliccicch, tar sr ndara, tar sliaḃ ngaṁ, go luiġne arraide co ráinicc go goirdealḃachaib. Baí ionatṫaćt ⁊ aittreabad ag gallaib hi ccairlén ṁór ṁec goirdealḃaig an tan rin, ⁊ ro ġab ua domnaill co na ṡlóġaib acc iomruide an baile gur bó hsiccsn don barda an baile do ṫabairt uaṫa fó ḋeoid. Do ṫaod iaram go ráinicc dún mór mec feorair. Ro ccaoílriot a ccceiṁelta go conmaicne, go muintir murchada, go lsitimel an maćaire riabaig, ⁊ go tuaim dá ġualann. Ro gabad leó turlać moćáin, ⁊ rochaide ṁór do ṁaithib an tíre im Rirdeard mac mec feorair. Ro creachad ⁊ ro léirindreaḃ an tír ina nuirtimćeall leó co ruccrat a croḋ, ⁊ a cstra a hionnmara, ⁊ a hedala doneoć gur a rangattar, ⁊ roait for ccúlaib.

Ot ćualaid gobernóir ćóiccid ćonnaćt .i. Sir Rirdeard bingam ó domnaill do ḋol ṫairir riar hí cconnaćtaib ro ṫionóil ride cóicc banna déc do ṡaig-

[u] *The Sligeach*, i. e. the river of Sligo, now called the Gity.

[w] *Castlemore-Mac-Costello*, i. e. Mac Costello's great castle.—See note [z], under the year 1284, p. 441, *supra*.

[x] *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. the great dun or fort of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham, now Dunmore, eight miles to the north of Tuam-daghualann, or Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note [z], under the year 1284, p. 441, *supra*.

[y] *Conmaicne*.—The barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, was called Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, and the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, was called Conmaicne Cineil Dubhain.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

[z] *Muintir-Murchadha*, a district comprising at this period about the northern half of the ba-

and other places, by the Binghams, they came to O'Donnell to Sligo; and each of them went afterwards to his own patrimonial inheritance; and every inhabitant whom the English had established in their lands during the period of their proscription adhered to them as followers from that hour forth. In the course of one month the greater part of the inhabitants of the district, from the western point of Erris and Umhall to the Drowes, had unanimously confederated with O'Donnell; and there were not many castles or fortresses in those places, whether injured or perfect, that were not under his control.

O'Donnell then went to Donegal, and remained there till the middle of August. He was informed that a number of Scots had landed at Lough Foyle, with their chief, Mac Leod of Ara; he went thither to hire them. They were six hundred in number. After being hired by him, and after remaining some time to rest and recruit themselves, he assembled his forces and hirelings, and they marched across the Erne, the Drowes, the Duff, the Sligeach[u], and Easdara, across Sliabh-Gamh, into Leyny, and from thence into Costello. The English held at that time abode and residence in Castlemore-Mac-Costello[w]. O'Donnell with his forces laid siege to this castle; and the warders were finally obliged to surrender it. He then proceeded to Dunmore-Mic-Feorais[x], and dispatched marauding parties into Conmaicne[y], Muintir-Murchadha[z], to the borders of Machaire-Riabhach[a], and to Tuam-da-ghualann. They took Turlach-Mochain[b], and a great number of the chiefs of the country, together with Richard, the son of Mac Feorais. They plundered and totally ravaged the country all around them, and carried off its flocks and herds, its wealth and riches, from all those they had met on their route, and [then] returned back.

When the Governor of the province of Connaught, namely, Sir Richard Bingham, heard that O'Donnell had passed by him westwards into Connaught, he assembled fifteen companies of soldiers, both horse and foot, and marched

rony of Clare, and county of Galway. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Athenry in 1584, that the Earl of Clanrickard had a chief rent of twenty marks per annum, out of the territory or cantred called Moyntermoroghow, in which the abbey of Rosserill is situated.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 368.

[a] *Machaire-Riabhach.*—See note [e], under the year 1469, p. 1064, *supra*.

[b] *Turlach-Mochain*, i.e. Mochan's dried lough, now Turlough-vohan, near Tuam, barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Turlach Mochain is called a castle in the country of Mac Feorais: "Turlaċ Moċáin caiṡeall ṡróe ṡíl i noúṫaiġ ṁeic ḟeoṙaiṙ."

dúirib etir marcaca ⁊ troigthecha co ráinicc go muincinn[c] coirpprleibe ar dáig ammair do ṫabairt for na ndomhnaill acc tionntud dia eachtra. Iar na ṡior sin dua domhnaill do fillsidhe tar a air biucc co na airecthib ⁊ co na éadalaib on ccampa go cele go goirdealbhchaib, go luighne diochtar ó nailella trér na trib droichdaib .i. droichd cuile maoile, droichd baile sra dara, ⁊ droichd sligighe. Bátar tra goill accá iarmhoirecht amail ar déine conrangatar ir na conairib sin. Do sidhdeilighsrtair na domhnaill dirim marcsluaigh, ⁊ do fordhongair forra airirsi i ndisreadh a slóigh ar nach fagbaittir urtorach an tsloigh gall giollanradh, nó aor diairm dia muintir siuin i mbaoghal. Rainicc siuin iarain co na chreachaib lair gan nach sriothorccain co riacht i ccomhrochraib gleanda dallain. Tánaicc an gobernóir for a lorcc co ro gab longport i mainistir sliccigh drorbairi for barradh ui domhnaill bátar isin ccairlén. Do ṡaidh na domhnaill ar a barach buidhsi marcslóigh do ṫaircélad forr na gallaib, ⁊ drior sccél an dúnaid ⁊ na nócc bátar and co rangatar go himeal bord na habann gur an ccnoc dia ngarar Ráth dá briotócc, ⁊ at ciad na goill ráncán seachnón an baile.

Do baí ócclaoch uallach borrfadach i ffarrad Sir Risdeard an tan sin do ba mac sheathair dó buddhsin cartin martin a ainm. Ar erride bá toíseach marcslóigh dó. Ní do fulaing sidhe decsran a namatt i ccomhroccur dó gan a ffuabairt, ⁊ tainicc co na diorma tar droichd sligighi anall. Do ciad muintir ui domhnaill iad dia raighid roait for ccúla (o nach radhatar coimlíon sriu) amail ar déine conrangatar. Tiagait na goill ina ndiúid, ⁊ nír tárratar idir roait iarain for ccula. Do airisiodhriot muintir ui domnaill a sccéla, ⁊ amail do bár occa ttoghraim, ⁊ amail do érnairiot lá luar a nsc. Iar ccloistecht an sceóil sin lá hua ndomhnaill bá sé airscc ar rainicc lair celcc do indell for ciond na nallmuireach isin cconair ccédna. Do ṡeglaim

[c] *Top.*—"Muincinn .i. uachtar."—*O'Clery, in Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 3.

[d] *Cul-maoile.*—This was the old name of the place now called Cul-Mhuine, *anglice* Colooney. According to the tradition in the country the castle of Cul-Maoile was some distance from the present village of Colooney; but if we can rely on the maps of Connaught made about this period, the castle of Collounie, opposite which was the bridge, stood on the south side of the River Owenmore, close to where it receives a stream from Loughdargan. This is the exact situation of the present village of Colooney, which is certainly the Cul-Maoile referred to above in the text by the Four Masters.

[e] *Gleann-Dallain*, a remarkable valley, situated partly in the county of Sligo, and partly in Leitrim. The church of Cill-Osnata, now Kil-

to the top[c] of the Coirrshliabh [Curlieu hills], with the intention of making an attack upon O'Donnell, on his return from his expedition. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he soon returned back, with his preys and spoils, from one encampment to the other, through Costello, Leyny, the lower part of Tirerrill, and over the three bridges, namely, the bridge of Cul-maoile[d], the bridge of Ballysadere, and the bridge of Sligo. Through these passages the English went in pursuit of him as quickly as they could. O'Donnell detached a troop of cavalry, and ordered them to fall to the rear of his army, to prevent the van of the English army from coming into collision with the attendants or unarmed portion of his people. He afterwards moved on with his preys, till he reached the neighbourhood of Gleann-Dallain[e], without any opposition.

The Governor followed in his track, and took up his quarters in the monastery of Sligo, to besiege O'Donnell's warders who were in the castle. On the next day O'Donnell sent a party of cavalry to reconnoitre the English, and learn the state of the fortress, and of the men[f] who were in it; and they advanced to the banks of the river, to the hill which is called Rath-Dabhritog[g], from which they espied the English moving up and down[h] throughout the town.

There was at this time along with Sir Richard his own sister's son, a proud and haughty youth, Captain Martin by name, who was the commander of his cavalry. He could not bear to see his enemies so near him without attacking them, and proceeded with his squadron across the bridge of Sligo. When O'Donnell's people perceived them advancing, they returned back as speedily as they were able, as they were not equal to them in number. The English pursued them; but not overtaking them, they returned back. O'Donnell's people then related how they had been pursued, and how they had escaped by means of the swiftness of their horses. When O'Donnell heard this story, the resolution he came to was, to lay a snare for the foreigners on the same passage.

asnet, in the barony of Dartry, or Rossclogher, in the county of Leitrim, is in it.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337.

[f] *Of the men*, literally, "of the youths."

[g] *Rath-Dabhritog*, i. e. Dabhritog's rath, or fort, now Rath hill, in the townland of Rathquarter, in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbury, Sligo. In the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, this townland is called Raghtabretoke, Rathavritoge, *alias* Rath. The fort on this hill commands the entire town of Sligo. It is a square fort, evidently constructed from the materials of the original one during the civil wars of 1641, or 1688.

[h] *Up and down*.—"Sáncán ⁊ anonn ⁊ anall."—*O'Clery*.

ıaṗaṁ an céd maṗcaċ ṗo ba deaċ dıa ṗluaġ co ttṗıb cédaıb ṫroıġteaċ co na ttṗealṁaıb dıubṗaıcṫı .ı. ṗıdbaca co na ṗaıġſt bolccaıb. Ro ḟoṗconġaıṗ ḟoṗṗa celcc do ınneall ḟá ṁıle do ḟlıcceaċ, ⁊ dıṗım bſcc maṗcṗluaıġ dṗaoıdeaḃ uaṫa co hımel bodṗ na haḃand do bṗéccaḃ an tṗlóıġ gall, ⁊ dıa ttıoṗta ına lſnmaın gan aıṗıṗıoṁ ḟṗı hıomaṗſcc co ṗoċtaın dóıḃ tar an maıġın ın ṗo hınḋleaḃ an ċelcc. Do ṗónaḃ ḟaıṗṗıum ṗın uile. Ot ċonnaıṗc caṗtın maṗtın an tuatḥaḃ maṗcṗlóıġ ḟoṗ uṗ na haḃann do ċóıḃ co ndıṗım móıṗ maṗcṗlóıġ a maille ḟṗıṗ dıa ttéttaṗṗaċtaın lotaṗ ḟoṁ ṗſmṗa co hıonmall aınéṗccaıḃ an ccédna ḟeaċt, nſṗ bó ċıan do na hóccaıb ıaṗaṁ gup bó héıccſn dóıḃ bſṫ acc eaċlorccaḃ a neaċ lá a ḋſne ⁊ lá a ḋıoġaıṗe ṗo bátṫaṗ gaıll ına ndeadhaıḃ. Ro cuıṗeaḃ deıṗeaḃ ḟoṗ aon dıoḃṗıde .ı. ḟeılım ṗıaḃaċ mac daueıd, dıa aıṁḋeóın lá hıonmaılle a eıċ co náṗ bó tualaınġ ḟṗſṗtal a muıntıṗe, ⁊ go mbó hſccſn dó aıṗıṗıoṁ ḟṗı a naıṁdıḃ, ⁊ teaċt taṗ ḟoṗċonġṗa a tıġeaṗna .ı. toċaṗ do ḟṗıṗ na gallaıḃ. O ṗob eṗḋalta laıṗ a ṁaṗḃaḋ ḟó ċédóıṗ. Soaıṗ a ġhaıḋ ḟṗıṗ an tí bá nſṗaṁ ḋó don luċt bataṗ ına lſnmaın, ⁊ ṗob eṗıde caṗtın maṗtın, ⁊ acc tóccbáıl a láıṁe dóṗıde ın oıṗċıll a aıṗm dımıṗt ḟoṗ an tí do ṗala ın eccoṁlann ḟoṗ a ċıonn do ṗaḋ ḟeılım a ṁéuṗ hı ṗuaınſṁ an ḟoġa baí occa ı neṗlaıṁe dıa ḋıubṗaccaḃ co ṗo amaıṗ caṗtın maṗtın ı ndeıṗc a occṗaılle ceċ ndıṗeaċ gup tṗeġdaṗtaıṗ a ċṗıde ına ċlıaḃ. Ḃá hſdıġtı ṗıuṁ tṗa cenmotá an tıonaḃ ṗın tṗıaṗ ṗo gaottá. Iompaıḋ na gaıll ḟoṗ ccúla ıaṗ nguın a ttṗſnṗıṗ ⁊ a ttoıṗıġ ıomġona, ⁊ do beṗaḋ leó hé ḟoṗ ıomċaṗ ḟaon ḟoṫaṗṗna ı ḟṗannṫaıṗıḃ écca co ṗangattaṗ an baıle, ⁊ ḟuaıṗ báṗ ın aḋhaıġ ṗın. Ot ċonnaıṗc ó doṁnaıll na gaıll do ḟoaḋ ḟoṗ

[1] *Bank of the river.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare says that Rothericus, the brother of O'Donnell, and Felimy Mac Davet, crossed the river; but his account of this transaction seems anything but correct. His words are as follows:

"Sequente autumno, sub quod tempus Norris cum Onello minus prospero marte contendit, Richardus Binghamus ad Sligacham recuperandam, & occisi consanguinei pœnas de Vlligo sumendas facit expeditionem. Vlligum Sligachæ obsidione cinctum oppugnat. Vlligus cum propugnatoribus egressus pro munitionibus quotidie certat. Odonellus obsidionem soluturus cum mille, & sexcentis militibus auxilia venire festinat. Apud Duraranem in hostis conspectu tentoria pandit. Duobus primis diebus interlabens flumen vtriusque partis equitatus adequitans iaculis leuiter vltrocitroque velitatur. Tertio die Rothericus Odonelli frater cum Felmio Macdaveto, & alio equite fluuium traiectus castra contemplatur. In illum Martin Anglus, qui in Binghami exercitu præstantissimus eques habebatur, procurrit, turma sua, cuius dux erat, stipatus. Rothericus admisso equo ad suos adcurrit. Martin sequens suorum primus vadum traijiciebat. Quem Felmius conuersus

He then selected one hundred of the best horsemen of his army, and three hundred infantry with their shooting implements, namely, bows with their arrow-quivers; he ordered them to lie in ambush within a mile of Sligo, and to send a small squadron of horse to the banks of the river, to decoy the English army; and should they [the foreigners] pursue them, not to wait for an engagement, until they should have come beyond the place where the ambuscade was laid. This was accordingly done. When Captain Martin perceived the small squadron of cavalry on the bank of the river[i], he advanced directly with a numerous body of cavalry, to wreak his vengeance upon them. The others at first moved slowly and leisurely before them, but these young heroes were soon obliged to incite their horses forward, the English having pursued them with such speed and vehemence. One of them, namely, Felim Reagh Mac Devit[k], was [however] compelled to remain behind, in consequence of the slowness of his horse; and, being unable to accompany his own people, he was obliged to disobey the orders of his lord, that is, to fight the English [before he had passed the ambuscade]. As he was certain of being immediately slain, he turned his face to the nearest of his pursuers, who was Captain Martin; and, as he [Captain Martin] raised his arm to strike his antagonist with his weapon, Felim placed his finger on the string of the javelin, which he had in readiness to discharge, so that he struck Captain Martin directly in the arm-pit, and pierced his heart in his breast. He was covered with mail, except in the spot where he was wounded. The English, seeing their champion and commander mortally wounded, returned back, carrying him, in his weakly condition, and in the agonies of death, in a recumbent posture, to the town, where he died on that night. When O'Donnell saw that the English had retreated, he was enraged, until the decoying party

hasta traiectum, & interfectum in ipso flumine equo deturbat, & ipse cum Rotherico, & alio commilitone incolumis euasit. Postero die obsidionis quarto, Binghamus, obsidio relicto domum redit, quem Odonellus secutus missilibus carpit."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. iii. fol. 140.

[k] *Felim Reagh Mac Devit.*—He is still vividly remembered in the traditions of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal. He was the head of the Mac Devits of Inishowen, who are, according to Cucogry O'Clery, a branch of the O'Dohertys, and the very man who afterwards burned the town of Derry, from which circumstance the Mac Devits are even to this day called "Burnderrys" by their Presbyterian neighbours. They are at present a very numerous sept in the neighbourhood of Londonderry, and throughout the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

ccúlaiḃ ro lonnaiġeaḋ eirriḋe co ro ṫoingriot luċt na ṗárṗuabarta tar cſnd ṗelim co ná baoí ní dia imḋeaġail gan a ṁarḃaḋ lá cartin martin aċt maḋ an taén ṗorccom rin. Ro tlaṫaiġertair a ṁſnma iarraṁ ó rangatar rcéla ċuicce ar a ḃaraċ co ro écc an cartin.

Dala an gobernora ro líon riḋe drſircc ⁊ do lonnar iar marḃaḋ a ḃraṫar, ⁊ ro forċongair for a ṙlóġ aiḋme toġla an ċairteoil do ḋénaṁ leó dur an ccaéṁraittír a erġabail for ṁuintir uí domnaill báṫar ann. Do ronaḋ leó rom indrin do ċranncaingel ⁊ do ċuḃaċlaiḃ na ccéileḋ nde, ⁊ dá gaċ aiḋme ranġatar a lſr baí irin maintir. Do raḋṫa iarraṁ rſiċſḋa bó ⁊ dam for na haiḋmiḃ rin dia neacṫair. Ro fuccṫa ḃeór roṫaḋa raoí dia ṗóġluaraċt gur an dúnaiḋ. Ro líonta iarraṁ do laoċraiḋ, ⁊ do láṫaiḃ gaile, ⁊ do ṙaoraiḃ i ṗroiṁdin toġla an ḃaile. Ro tréntairṗrġſḋ léo an lúiṫeaċ rin lá dorcattra urṫorraiġ na hoiḋċe co ro ruiḋiġṫe hé ṗri huillinn an ċairteóil, ⁊ gaḃair for rcaoíleaḋ an ṁúir iarttáin báttar dimiḋ raoir irin mbaile, ⁊ ro ġaḃrat acc bloḋaḋ an ḃalla ro a nſrċomair do ḋiuḃraccaḋ a

[1] *Bore testimony*, ro ṫoingriot.—In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is:

"Dur ṙiccſt ṙiantaċ na ṗarṗuabarta hi ṗṙeacnarcur na ṙlaṫa (gér ḃa doiliġ dóiḃ iṫir ar aiḋḃle a ṗuarna) ⁊ att riaḋat aṁail do ṙála ḋóiḃ, ⁊ ro toingrſt ḋile dar ċſnd an ċuraiḋ ro gon ṗartin martín na buí ní nom ḃeraḋ ar ṁuna ṫarḋaḋ an ṫaon ṗorgomh rin ġenmotá cumaċta an ċoiṁḋeaḋ. The soldiers of the ambuscade came in the presence of the chief (though it was difficult for them to do so, on account of the intensity of his anger), and they related how it happened with them; and they all testified, in behalf of the champion who had" [mortally] "wounded Captain Martin, that nothing could have saved him except that one thrust, except the power of the Lord."

Here it will be observed that the language of the apology for Mac Devit is defective; for the cause of O'Donnell's anger was, not because Felim Reagh had saved himself by killing Captain Martin, but because he had remained behind the decoying party, and thus prevented O'Donnell's ambuscade from cutting off the English pursuers. The apology should be thus worded: "And they all bore testimony, in behalf of Felim, that his horse was lame, and that he could not by any exertion have prevented himself from being overtaken by the enemy in the manner in which he was, and they shewed that this was demonstrated by the imminent danger to which he was brought, for that no human calculation could have anticipated that he alone could have killed a warrior cased in armed mail, at the head of a fierce troop of cavalry, or even, if he could, that this would have caused so select a body of cavalry to run away from a single Irish horseman, leaving their captain's mortal wound unrevenged. O'Donnell, on considering that the laming of Mac Devit's horse was accidental, and that it could not have been prevented by any precaution, suppressed his anger; and his mind was much consoled on hearing of the death of the haughty young Englishman."

[m] *Crannchaingel*, i. e. the latticed partition dividing the chancel from the nave, in the abbey

bore testimony[l] in behalf of Felim, [that his horse was lame, which prevented him from keeping up with his party, and] that there was nothing to have saved him from being slain by Captain Martin, excepting the one [chance] thrust; but his anger afterwards subsided when news reached him on the next day that the Captain had died.

As for the Governor, he was filled with anger and fury after the killing of his kinsman; and he ordered his army to construct engines for demolishing the castle, to see whether they could take it from O'Donnell's people who were in it. This they constructed of the crannchaingel[m], and of the bed-chambers of the Culdees[n], and of other implements which they found befitting for the purpose in the monastery. They covered these engines on the outside with the hides of cows and oxen, and wheels were put under them to remove them to the fortress. They were afterwards filled with heroes, warriors, and artisans, for the purpose of razing the castle. This mighty train[o] was drawn by them in the beginning of the night to the corner of the castle; and they immediately proceeded to destroy the wall. At this time some artisans who were within the castle began to pull down the opposite wall, in order that the youths within

church. "Cpannčaingel .i. cpannčliaċ ıcıp laeċaıb ⁊ cleıṙıb."—*Cormac's Glossary.*

[n] *Culdees.*—Here the term céile dé is used to denote monks, or friars.

[o] *Mighty train.*—The engines constructed by Bingham on this occasion were called *sows.* Sir George Carew, in his *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 124 (Dub. ed.), thus speaks of one of them:

"The castle, therefore, they besiege, and placed an Engine, well known in this country, called a sovv, to the walls thereof, to supp the same. But the Defendants did so well acquit themselves in a sally, as they tare the sovv in peeces, made her *caste her pigs*, and slevv twventy-seven of them dead in the place."

P. O'Sullevan Beare calls this machine, "muchum Bellicum," and describes this siege of the castle of Sligo briefly, but clearly and elegantly, in the following words:

"Neque Binghamus quidem dormit. Tomoniæ, & Clanrickardæ Comites Ibernos euocat: Connactæ delectum habet: Midhienses præsidiarios, et equites Angloibernos recipit. Cum signis militaribus viginti quatuor Sligacham obsidione vallatam oppugnat. Vlligus Burkus cum propugnatoribus egressus cum munitionibus acriter dimicat. Tandem ab oppugnatorum multitudine in arcem compulsus, ex turribus, pinnis, fenestris, et reliquis munitionibus missilia iaculando hostes arcet. Regij *muchum bellicum*" [muc ċoꝝaıḋ] "machinamentum militibus subter agentibus arcis muro admouent, murumque forare, & subruere incipiunt, Vlligus magnæ molis trabe funibus ligata ex arcis fastigio nunc dimissa, nunc in altum sublata *muchum*, & milites, qui sub eo latebant, conterit. Odonellus obsessis auxilio veniens appropinquat. Binghamus fugit. In oppugnatione regij sexcenti milites obierunt. Arcem vero quòd erat tam laboriosum, defendere, Odonellus demolitur."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. iv. fol. 140, 141.

mbiodbad do na hóccaib bátsar irtig. Do ódar araill ele don barda for taiblib an dunaid, 7 ro gabrat for tealccad táitleac ttuimgte, 7 carrracc cefnogarb forra anuar gombtar miona mionbrúite gac ní frir a ccomraicsir. Tiagaid tra drong ele do lucht an baile for fenertribh 7 for forléraib an cairteoil, 7 gabais for diúbraccadh a nubaill mealluaide, 7 a ttrom ćaor ttemnside forra go ro foirrgitt an fiallać baí ir na cumdaigtib clárraig don ćloićtrear, 7 don dian ndiubraccad rin. Ní ro fuilngit lar na gallaib a ccréćtnuccad ní bad mó, 7 ó ná ro fédrat ní don dúnadh ro fagaibrit a ttigdairi togalta múir, 7 roait ina frritting ór iat beógonta, 7 robtar buidig do rocćain a nanmantt leó. Bá crád cride lar an ngobernoir Sir Rirdeard bingam ná caemnaccair a aincride dimirt for bardaib an dunaid, ná for nać naon do muintir í domnaill, 7 impóidir for a air tar corrrliab, tar mag naoi co rainicc Rorrcommain. Do deaćaidh ó domnaill iaram tar éirne, 7 ro léicc a albanaig uada iar ttabairt a ttuarurtail dóib. Téid tar a air co rlicceać co ro brirfó lair an cairlén duaman gall dia aittreabad.

Teroitt a búrc mac uatéir ćiotaig, mic rfain, mic oiluerair mic Sfain do gabáil forbairi for bél leice, baile rin i mbarúntaćt tíre hamalgaid hi cconntae maigeó, 7 bá hiad barda an gobernora bátsar and. Iar rocćain na rcél rin gur an ngobernóir, ro forail for a dearbratair .i. captin John bingam, ar captin foal, ar captin mennri 7 ar a mac uilliam buide diúid co ndruing móir do daoinib uairle ele a maille friú dol drurtaćt an baile co lón 7 co narmáil dia raigid, 7 riarú ráinicc leó an barda dróiridin fuair teróitt a búrc an baile. Tiagaidriuṁ tar a nair fó aitmela, 7 ro gab teróitt acca ttoraigeaćt, accá ttrifgdad, 7 acca ttimćeallad agá mbuaidread, 7 accá mbárucćad car an ćaomlaoí co ro fáccaibriot daoíne, arm, 7 éidead iomda. Ro marbad lair an lá rin captin foal, captin mennri, 7 mac oidreaćta uilliam diúid, 7 rocáide ele do faorćlandaib, 7 do daor-

[p] *It preyed*, literally, "It was anguish of heart to the Governor."

[q] *Bel-leice*, i. e. Mouth of the Ford of the Flag, translated *os rupis*, by P. O'Sullevan Beare in *Hist. Cathol. Iber., &c.*, fol. 136, now Belleek, a rocky ford on the River Moy, about a mile to the north of the town of Ballina, in the parish of Kilmore-Moy, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 480, and the map to the same work. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of "Ca: Bellecke," as on the

might hurl the stones down on their enemies. Some of the warders also ascended to the battlements of the castle, and proceeded to cast down massy flags and ponderous, rough rocks, which broke and shattered to pieces every thing on which they fell. Others within the castle went to the windows and loopholes, and commenced discharging leaden bullets and showers of fire upon them; so that the soldiers who were in the wooden engines were bruised by that dropping of the stones, and by the incessant firing. The English did not remain to be wounded further; and, finding that they could effect nothing against the castle, they abandoned their wall-destroying domicile, and returned home, severely wounded, and glad to escape with their lives. It preyed[p] upon the heart of the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, that he was not able to wreak his vengeance upon the warders of the fortress, or on any of O'Donnell's people. He returned back [homeward] across the Curlieus, and over Moy-Nai, [never halting] until he arrived at Roscommon; and O'Donnell [also] returned [homeward] across the Erne, and discharged the Scots, having paid them their wages. He went back to Sligo, and demolished the castle, lest the English should inhabit it.

Theobald Burke, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, laid siege to Bel-leice[q], a castle in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and it was then defended by the Governor's warders. When the Governor received intelligence of this, he ordered his brother, Captain John Bingham, Captain Foal[r], Captain Mensi, the son of William Boy Tuite, with many other gentlemen, to go to the relief of the castle with provisions and arms; but, before they could relieve the warders, Theobald had obtained possession of the castle. They then returned home in sorrow; and Theobald went in pursuit of them, piercing, surrounding, disturbing, and slaying them throughout that fair day, so that they lost many men, [and much] arms and armour. On this day he slew Captain Foal, Captain Mensi, and the son and heir of William Tuite, with many others, both of the gentlemen and common people, not enu-

west side of the River Moy, a short distance to the north of the point where it receives the River Brosnagh.

[r] *Foal.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare calls him Foollurtus, and states that he was accompanied by Dudus, i.e. Tuite, an Anglo-Irishman; by Hugh and William Mosten, the sons of an Englishman, by an Irish mother; George Bingham, junior, and Minche, who were Englishmen.—See *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 2, c. xii.

clanḋaiḃ náċ áiṁiṁṫeaṗ. Ḃa ḋo ṫoṗaḋ ṡníṁa, eiṗṗiomail, ⁊ aiṫeaṗṗaiġ eolaiṗ ṗo imṫiġ ġaċ a ṅḋeachaiḋ aṗ ḋíḃ an lá ṡin.

O Neill ṫoiṗṗḋealḃaċ luineaċ mac néill ċonallaiġ, mic aiṗṫ, mic cuinn mic enṗí, mic eoġain ḋo écc. Ḃá heṗiḋe aen aṗ mó ṗo ḋeaṗlaic ḋionnṁaṗaiḃ ⁊ ḋeḋalaiḃ ḋéiccṗiḃ, ⁊ ḋollaṁnaiḃ, ⁊ ḋo luċt cuinġṡḋa neiṫ ḋo tiġeaṗnaḋaiḃ Ḃṗeann ina coiṁṗe, uaiṗ ṗo heṗṗuaccṗaḋ uaiḋṗiḋe ċo minic ṗo eṗinn ḋá ġaċ aen baí la hiaṗṗaiḋ nṡíṫ toiḋeaċt ina ḋoċom i ṗṗéiliḃ ġeine an ċoimḋe ḋo ṗonnṗaḋ, ⁊ iaṗ na ṫṫaṗṗaċṫain ní ṫṡiġṡḋ aen ṗó ḋiomḋa uaḋa ġan ṗiaṗ; tiġṡṗna aġá mbíḋiṗ ṗoċaiḋe ile ṗoṗ a ṫuillṁe ⁊ ṗoṗ a ṫuaṗuṗṫol, tiġṡṗna ṗo ba ṗoċonáiġ ṗṗi ṡiḋ, ⁊ ṗo ba coṁnaṗṫ ṗṗi coccaḋ conḋuṗ ṗala aoíṗ, ⁊ eniṗṫe ḋó, ⁊ ṗo hoṗḋaiġṡḋ oiḋṗe ina ionaḋ ḋeiċ mbliaḋna ṗia na ḃáṗ aṗ an bṗaṗliment ṗo congṁaḋ in áṫ cliaṫ i nainm na bainṗioġna elizabeth .i. Aoḋ mac an ṗiṗḋoṗca (.i. an baṗun), mic cuinn mic cuinn, mic enṗi, mic eoġain ḋia ṗo ġaiṗṡḋ iaṗla aṗ an bṗaṗliminṫ ṡin. Ḃá hanḋ aṫbaṫ ua nell iṗin ṗṗaṫ mbán, ⁊ a aḋnacal in aṗḋ ṗṗaṫa.

Maġ aéṅġuṗa aoḋ mac aoḋa, mic ḋoṁnaill óicc ṗṡṗ a aṫaṗḋa ṗo baḋ mó ainm ⁊ eṗḋeaṗcuṗ i ṗṗiaḋnaiṗ ġall ⁊ ġaoiḋel eṗeann ḋécc ġo ṗeaċtnaċ.

Ṫoiṗṗḋealḃaċ mac bṗiain mic ḋonnchaiḋ, mic ḋonnchaiḋ ḃacaiġ tiġeaṗna coṗca baiṗcinn iaṗṫaṗṫaiġe, ṗṡṗ ṗo ba móṗ tṡiṗṫ ⁊ tuaṗuṗccḃáil aṗ ṗuḋ eṗeann ḋo ṗéiṗ a aṫaṗḋa (uaiṗ ní baí occa aċt tṗiuċa ċéḋ namá) ḋo écc ⁊ a ṁac taḋcc caoċ ḋo ġaḃail a ionaiḋ.

Remann na ṗccuab mac uilliccc na ccṡnḋ, mic Riocaiṗḋ mic uilliccc cnuic tuaġ ḋo écc.

[s] *Superior knowledge*, aiṫeaṗṗaiġ eolaiṗ.—The word aiṫeaṗṗaċ, which is spelled aiṫiopaċ in O'Reilly's Dictionary, signifies craft, science, or skill.

[t] *An heir.*—This is not exactly correct, for the Parliament held at Dublin in 1585 only conceded to his rival, Hugh, the rank and title of the Earldom of Tyrone, leaving the possessions to be annexed thereunto, to the pleasure of her Majesty. In 1587 the Queen granted to Hugh, by letters patent, under the great seal of England, the Earldom of Tyrone, and the inheritance annexed to it, without any reservation of rent; but it was provided that the sons of the late Shane O'Neill should have sufficient provisions allotted to them, and that Turlough [Luineach] should be continued Irish chieftain of Tyrone, with a right of superiority over Maguire and O'Cahan. It appears from a patent, 20th Elizabeth, that the Queen had intended to create Turlough Luineach Earl of Clanoneill and Baron of Clogher; but it is quite clear that this patent was never perfected, as his son, Arthur, who makes so conspicuous a figure in the great rebellion, was simply knight. There are still extant several Irish poems, addressed to Tur-

merated; and all who escaped did so by virtue of their prowess, valour, and superior knowledge[s].

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) died. He had bestowed most wealth and riches upon the learned, the Ollavs, and all those who sought gifts of [any of] the lords of Ireland in his time; for he had often issued a proclamation throughout Ireland to all those who sought gifts, [inviting them] to come to him on the festivals of the nativity of our Lord; and when they came, not one departed dissatisfied, or without being supplied. He was a lord who had many soldiers in his service for pay and wages,—a lord prosperous in peace, and powerful in war, until age and infirmity came upon him; and an heir[t] had been appointed in his place, ten years before his death, at the parliament held in Dublin in the name of Queen Elizabeth, namely, Hugh (the son of Ferdorcha the Baron, son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), who had been styled Earl at this parliament. O'Neill died at Strabane, and was interred at Ardstraw.

Magennis (Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge), a man, of his patrimony[u], of greatest name and renown among the English and Irish of Ireland, died penitently.

Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Donough, son of Donough Bacagh [Mac Mahon], Lord of West Corca-Bhaiscinn[w], a man of great fame and character throughout Ireland, considering his patrimony, for he had but one cantred[x], died; and his son, Teige Caech, took his place.

Redmond-na-Scuab, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick [Burke] of Cnoc-Tuagh, died.

lough Luineach, inciting him to shake off the English yoke, and become monarch of Ireland like his ancestors, Niall Frasach, Niall of the Nine Hostages, Con of the Hundred Battles, and Tuathal Teachtmhar, whose lineal heir he is stated to be, and whose example he is encouraged to follow. But he was so old when he was made O'Neill, that he seems to have then retained little military ardour to tread in the wake of his ancestors; and he was so much in dread of the sons of Shane the Proud and of Hugh Earl of Tyrone, that he continued obedient to the Queen of England.

[u] *Of his patrimony*, i. e. a man who was more famed and renowned than any other chieftain of equal territorial possessions in Ireland. This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

[w] *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, forming the south-west portion of the county of Clare.

[x] *Cantred*, ṫṁoca ceo signifies a cantred, hundred, or barony, containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land.

O Gallcubair Sir Eóin mac tuatail, fír fo baḋ mór ainm ⁊ oirdírcur ag gallaiḃ, ⁊ ag gaoiḋelaiḃ an tanrin do écc .25. April.

Mainirtir ṁuineacáin i noirġiallaiḃ do bíṫ ag gallaiḃ an bliaḋainri, ⁊ banna raiġḋiuir agá hiomcoiṁéd do ġnaṫ. Rainic ṡgéla uaṫa co háṫ cliaṫ co mbátṫar i ttírṡce lóin. Iar ná cloirteaṫ rin don iurtir Sir uilliam Ruṡṡel, ⁊ do Sir ṡeon norir fo ḟurailṡṫ ré ḃanna ṗicṫ raiġḋíuiriḋe do Shaxancoiḃ ⁊ dírenncoiḃ co ndaoínib uairle iomḋa a maille ṗriú do ṁor lá lón ⁊ lá gac naiḋilcce ṗangatṫar alír go muineacan, ⁊ ṗangatṫar ṗompa gan ṗáṫucḋaḋ gan ṗriṫbearṫ gur an mbaile, ⁊ iar mbíṫ in adhaiġ rin i muineacan dóib fo triallṡat imṫeaṫ ar a ḃaraḋ do ḋol don iubar. An tan tra ṗangatṫar íḋ bícc ó muineacan roir do ṗala muintir uí neill dóib ṗor a ccionn. Ba hainmín ṡrccairḋírṁail an ṗiaḋucḋaḋ ṗuairṡriot annrin uair fo gabaḋ aga ccaiṫeaṁ ⁊ agá ccomṁṗuabairṫ agá marḃaḋ, ⁊ agá muḋucchaḋ on cceṫeora huair ṗia míḋón laí co ṗuinḋ nell nóna co nár bó hurura ríoṁ nó áirṡṁ in ró ṗáccbaḋ do ṁuintir an iurtir etir ṡaor ⁊ daor, ⁊ in ro ṗáccbaḋ beór deaḋaib, ⁊ déidíḋ dainnaib, ⁊ diolṗaoḃraib, dearraḋ, ⁊ déḋaḋ uaral, do caiplib, ⁊ do ċliaḃaib lóin in gac conair fo imtiġriot an lá rin. Ro gabaḋ ṗorlongport leó in iomṗoċraib an iubair, ⁊ tangatar bandai ina ccoinne ón iubar ar maidin ar ná ṁarac, ⁊ rob ṡrbaḋaḋ uirbírnaḋ fo bátṫar acc dol gur an mbaile rin, ⁊ ní fo ṡaoílṡṫ ag ṗágbail aṫa cliaṫ go ṗṗuigbedír a hionnaṁail rin diomarġoil in ullcoib. A mí man do ṡonraḋ do ṗṡraḋ an trírcomarc rin.

Cartin Ṗelli duine uaral do ṁuintir na bainriogna agá mboí urlaṁur ⁊ iomċoiṁéd a ṡeaṗann ón ngobernoir do marḃaḋ i ccairlén in aircín i ṗṗiull la a muintir ṗín.

O doṁnaill do ċionol a ṡlóiġ i mí december do ḋol i ccóicceaḋ connaċt. Ar í conair do luiḋ do ṡlicceaċ go tráiġ neóṫuile, co tír ṗiaċrach, ⁊ tarr

[y] *Sir John.*—In Ware's Annals of Ireland, and in Moryson's History of Ireland, he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is tolerable; but Cox calls him Sir Owen O'Toole, which is totally incorrect, though copied by all modern compilers. He was detained in prison for some years by the bribe-accepting Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

[z] *A message*, literally, "news or tidings."

[a] *For Newry.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare gives a brief account of an engagement which took place about this period (but he does not give the exact date), at the church of Kilclooney, eight miles from Newry, where six hundred of the English party, and two hundred of the Irish, were slain.

O'Gallagher (Sir John[y], the son of Tuathal), a man of great name and renown among the English and Irish of this time, died on the 25th of April.

The monastery of Monaghan in Oriel was this year in the possession of the English, and a company of soldiers constantly guarding it. A message[z] from them reached Dublin that they were in want of provisions. When the Lord Justice, Sir William Russell, and Sir John Norris, heard this, they ordered that twenty-six bands of English and Irish soldiers, together with many gentlemen, should be sent with provisions and all other necessaries to Monaghan. And these marched onward to the town without being noticed or opposed; and, having remained that night in Monaghan, they prepared the next morning to set out for Newry[a]. When, however, they had gone a short distance from Monaghan eastward, they were met by O'Neill's people; and ungentle and unfriendly was the salute they received there, for they [O'Neill's people] proceeded to shoot, strike, kill, and destroy them, [and the engagement lasted] from the fourth hour before noon until the dusk of the evening; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all those of the people of the Lord Justice, both gentle and plebeian, who were lost, or the number of steeds, of coats of mail, of arms, of various weapons, of wares, of rich raiment, of horses, and hampers of provisions, that were left on every road over which they passed on that day. They [i. e. the survivors] pitched a camp near Newry, and companies [of soldiers] came for them the next morning; and deficient and broken[b] were they in going to that town. Little had they thought, when leaving Dublin, that they should receive such an attack in Ulster. This conflict took place in the month of May.

Captain Felli, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had the superintendence and care of the lands of the Governor [of Connaught], was treacherously slain in the castle of Aircin[c] by his own people.

In the month of December O'Donnell mustered an army to march into Connaught. The route he took was to Sligo, Traigh-Eothuile, Tireragh, and across

[b] *Deficient and broken were they*, ꝓob ꝼṙbaḋaċ uṙbꝼṙuaċ ꝓo baccaṙ. This should be, "deficient and broken were the companies."

[c] *Aircin.*—This castle stood at the village of Killeany, on the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway. In 1585, on the composition then effected, all the patents of West Connaught were granted to be held as of "the Queen's manor, or Castle of Arkyne." In Cromwell's time it was pulled down, and a large fort erected on its site.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 78.

an muaiḋ co tír naṁalgaḋa. Baṫar clann uilliam búrc i ḟḟriṫḃeart fri a roile im tiġearnar an tíre, uair an dar lá gaċ fír díḃ bá dó báḋéin ro baḋ dír. Tangattar rom uile fo toġairm uí domnaill iar ttoiḋeċt dó don tir ro ḃaoí riom aġá ṡeṡrúdaḋ fri a comairlíṡchaiḃ cia dioḃraiḋe dia ngoirfeaḋ ticcṡrna. Conaḋ fair do ċinnṡiot fa ḋéóiḋ tiġearna do ġairm do ṫeróitt a buirc mac uaṫeir ċioṫaiġ, mic Sḟain mic oilueraiṡ, ar ḋáiġ ar é do ḋeachaiḋ ċuicce rium ceṫur iar ná ionnarbaḋ do ġallaiḃ ar a ḋuṫchaiġ, ⁊ ro ṫinġeall rom dó co ndiongnaḋ a ċobair dia ccaomṡraḋ, ⁊ ro ḃaoí ḃeór i ttuile a aoire fri foiṁdin imniġ ⁊ ettualaing an ċoccaiḋ i mbaoí riuṁ. Ro gairfeaḋ iarraṁ a gairm flaṫa de i ḟriaḋnairi na ṡlóġ a ccoitċinne ġé ro ḃattar arraill dia ċenel ro ba rine, ⁊ ba moa ar aoí ngarma iṁár. Do radaḋ geill ⁊ aittire ó na búrcaċaiḃ oile baoí i ḟriṫḃeart frir for laiṁ ṫeróitt iar na oirdneaḋ. Ro airir ó domnaill hi rann mec uilliam ró nodlaicc mór na bliaḋna ro i mbarúntaċt ċille mṡóin, ⁊ ir na briġiḃ hi ccloinn muirir.

Ḃai ard iurṡir na hereand .i. Sir uilliam Ruṡṡel i ngaillim in ionbaiḋ rin. Ro luaiḋṡiḋ riaṫċáin go cṡnd dá ṁíor gan urraḋa gan árraċ etir ua ndomnaill ⁊ connaċtaiġ do lṡiṫ, ⁊ an iurṡír don lṡiṫ ele acc ráccbáil na gaillṁe do. Ni ḃaoí aon ċonntae hi cconnaċtaiḃ cenmotá conntae an ċláir namá ná báṫar uile no dronga diriṁe ar gaċ conntae díḃ daon rann ⁊ daon lṡiṫ lá hua ndomnaill don ċur rin ó droḃaoír co conmaicne mara, ⁊ ó muaiḋ co rionainn. Baṫṫar ann dna ríol cceallaiġ cenmotá conċobar mac donnchaiḋ riaḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc duib ui ċeallaiġ uair ro gaḃaḋ lair riḋe an calaḋ ar ḟṡṡdorċa mac ceallaiġ mic domnaill, mic aeḋa na ccailleaċ ui ċeallaiġ. Do ċóiḋ tra fearḋorċa gur an líon baí hi ccṡnd ui domnaill, ⁊ ro gair ó domnaill tiġearna de. Ro eirġṡṫar ríol madagain irin ccoccaḋ ccéḋna aċt ó madagáin aṁáin .i. domnall mac feaain, ⁊ a ṁac Anmċaḋ. Lotṫar clann Remainn

[d] *He.*—In the original the verb is in the third person plural, which destroys the unity of the sentence.

[e] *Walter Kittagh*, i. e. Walter the left-handed.

[f] *Cill Meadhoin*, i. e. the middle church, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

[g] *Brees*, a castle in the parish of Mayo, in the barony of Clanmaurice.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

[h] *Conmaicne-mara*, now Connamara.

[i] *The Callow*, a castle in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

[k] *Hugh na gCailleach*, i. e. Hugh of the nuns, or hags.

[l] *Except the O'Madden.*—It would appear from the Journal of Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, preserved in the British Museum,

the Moy into Tirawley. The Clann-William Burke were at variance with each other concerning the lordship of the territory, each man of them [i. e. of the candidates] thinking that he himself was entitled to it. They all came at the summons of O'Donnell, on his arrival in the country; and he consulted with his advisers as to which of them he would nominate lord; he[d] finally decided upon nominating as lord Theobald Burke, son of Walter Kittagh[e], son of John, son of Oliver, because he had been the first to come over to him after his expulsion from his country by the English; and he [O'Donnell] had promised to assist him, if in his power. Moreover, this Walter was in the bloom of youth, and able to endure the hardships and toils of the war in which they were engaged. His title of chief was conferred on him in the presence of the forces in general, although there were others of his tribe older and greater in point of dignity than he. Hostages and pledges were delivered into the hands of Theobald by the other Burkes who were in opposition, after his election. O'Donnell remained with Mac William in the barony of Cill Meadhoin[f], and at Brees[g] in Clanmaurice, during the Christmas of this year.

At this time Sir William Russell, the Chief Justiciary of Ireland, was at Galway; and, on his leaving Galway, a peace of two months was proclaimed, but without pledges or hostages, between O'Donnell and the Connacians, on the one side, and the Lord Justice, on the other. There was not at this time any county in Connaught, excepting the county of Clare only, in which the inhabitants, or great numbers of them, had not joined and united with O'Donnell, from the Drowes to Conmaicne-mara[h], and from the Moy to the Shannon. Among them were the O'Kellys, excepting Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly; for he had (forcibly) taken the Callow[i] from Ferdorcha, the son of Kellagh, son of Donnell, son of Hugh na gCailleach[k] O'Kelly; upon which Ferdorcha, with all his number [followers], went over to O'Donnell, who appointed him lord [of Hy-Many]. The O'Maddens rose up in the same war, except the O'Madden[l] alone, namely, Donnell, the son of John, and his son,

manuscript add. 4728, fol. 61, *b*, that the Lord Deputy believed that O'Madden himself had joined this rebellion, for his secretary writes:

"O'Madden himself being gone out in action of Rebellion, and had left a ward of his principle men in his castle" [of Cloghan], whoe assoone as they perceaved my Lord to approach neare, they sett three of their houses on fire, which were adjoyninge to the Castle, and made shott at vs out of the Castle, which hurt two of our souldiers and a boye. And being sent to by my Lord to yeild vpp the Castle to the Queene,

na ꝓcuap mic uillicc a búrc, ⁊ an lucc aorubhramar go ro gabad ⁊ co ro bhrisfh, míliuc uí madaccáin, Tír atain,[n] urmhor bailtsfh na tíre leó cenmota an longport. Ro lomadh ⁊ ro léirgcriothadh cluain feartha bhénainn ⁊ ro gabadh erpucc an baile leó. Baí annsúde eogan dubh mac mhaoileachlainn bailbh uí madagain ó tuaith lurmaighi hi ccuma cáich. Do cuar leó iarmhach tar sionainn i ndealbha i fresnaibh ceall, ⁊ acc sóadh dóibh tar a nair co brú sionna do tainsnigeadh dá banna saighdiúirídhe baí ar órda isin mide ina niarmhoireacht, ⁊ ní siacht nabhad nó natucchadh sémpa go siachtadar gan fios gan aithiucchadh co ro iadhsat imon mbaile i mbátthar na foglaidha co ro marbhadh dronga dibhídhe im anmchaidh mac maoileachlainn modarbha mic maoileachlainn mic bhrisail, ⁊ im cobhtach ócc mac cobhtaigh uí madagain. Téarnatar clann Remainn a búrc ón mbhrisim sin co nurmhór a muintire amaille friú.

Ro bhreadh lá hua ndomhnaill don chuairt sin tri cairléin déc do chairléinaibh connacht. Iar ttocht dhua domhnaill tar muaidh co tír fiachrach ro gairsidhe ua dubhda do thaidhcc mac taidhcc fiabhaicch mic eogain, ⁊ ó hIghra fiabhach illuighne. * * * ⁊ Mac donnchaidh tire hoilella do Mhuirghis chaoch mac taidhcc an thriubhair, ⁊ mac donnchaidh an chorainn do Rudhraighe mac aedha, ⁊ mac diarmada maighe luirgcc do chonchobar mac taidhcc mic diarmada. Do bhrit lair iarmhach bhraighde gach tíre gur a rainicc i ngioll lé comhall, ⁊ roair tar a air go ráinic tar éirne iar ccriochnuccadh a thurair.

Braighde connacht uile (dhurmhór) bathar illáimh i ngaillimh on ngobernoir Sir Richerd bionham. Feacht and dia mbátthar mirghta mhraighde iar nól

their answere was to Capten Thomas Lea, that if all that came in his Lordship's companie were Deputies, they would not yeild, but said they would trust to the strenght of their castle, and hoped by to-morrowe that time that the Deputy and his companie should stand in as great feare as they then were in; expecting, as it should seeme, some aid to relieve them."—See this famous reply of O'Madden's people referred to in Brewer's *Beauties of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 152; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 149, 189; where the whole account of the siege is printed from Sir William Russell's Journal.

[m] *Meelick-I-Madden*, now Meelick, on the brink of the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.—See it already mentioned at the years 1479 and 1557.

[n] *Tir-athain*, now *anglice* Tiran, a district in the parish of Killimor-Bulloge, in the barony of Longford. The district so called is now divided into several townlands.

[o] *Longphort*, now Longford, a castle of considerable strength lying in ruins in the parish of Tirinescragh, in the barony of Longford, to which it has given name. This was O'Madden's chief castle.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 151.

[p] *The bishop.*—The bishop of Clonfert at this period was Stephen Kerovan, a native of the town of Galway. He succeeded in 1582, and

Anmchadh. The sons of Redmond na-Scuab, son of Ulick Burke, and those we have mentioned, went and took and destroyed Meelick-I-Madden[m], Tir-athain[n], and all the castles of the country, except Longphort[o]. They plundered and totally devastated Clonfert-Brendan, and took the bishop[p] of that town prisoner. Among the rest, on this occasion, was Owen Duv, the son of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden, from the district of Lusmagh[q]. They afterwards proceeded across the Shannon, into Delvin and Fircall; and, upon their return to the banks of the Shannon, two companies of soldiers, who had been billeted in Meath, were drawn in pursuit of them[r]. These soldiers advanced unnoticed, until they had surrounded the castle [of Cloghan], in which the plunderers were, when they slew many of them, and, among the rest, Anmchadh[s], son of Melaghlin Moder, son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal [O'Madden]; and Coffagh[t] Oge, the son of Coffagh O'Madden. The sons of Redmond Burke, with the greater part of their people along with them, escaped from conflict.

On this occasion thirteen of the castles of Connaught were broken down by O'Donnell. After crossing the Moy into Tireragh, he conferred the title of O'Dowda upon Teige, the son of Teige Reagh, son of Owen, the O'Dowda; in Leyny he nominated * * * the O'Hara Reagh; and he appointed Maurice Caech, the son of Teige-an-Triubhais[u], the Mac Donough of Tirerrill; Rory, the son of Hugh, the Mac Donough of Corran; and Conor, the son of Teige, the Mac Dermot of Moylurg. He took away hostages from every territory into which he had come, as a security for their fealty; and he [then] returned home across the Erne, having terminated his expedition.

The hostages of the greater part of the province of Connaught, who had been imprisoned in Galway by the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, being in-

died in 1602.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 642.

[q] *Lusmagh*, now Lusma, a parish in the south of the King's County, adjoining the county of Tipperary, and bounded on the west by the River Shannon. This was a part of O'Madden's country of Sil-Anamchy, and still belongs to the diocese of Clonfert.

[r] *Drawn in pursuit of them.*—These were induced to come into Fircall by some of Teige O'Molloy's people who were aiding the English.

[s] *Anmchadh.*—In Sir William Russell's Journal he is called "Ambrose Mac Molaghline Mottere O'Madden, of Clare-Madden, Gentleman."

[t] *Coffagh.*—In Sir William Russell's Journal he is called "Coheghe O'Madden of Clare-Madden." For a list of the chief men who were slain or taken on this occasion, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 150, 151.

[u] *Teige-an-Triubhais*, i. e. Thaddæus or Timothy of the Trowse, or pantaloons.

ḟiona iṗin ccéo ṁí ḋroġṁaṗ na bliaḋna ro co ro iomṗáiḋṗiot ſtoṗṗa ṗſin elúḋh aṗ in bṗṗioṗún i ṗaḃaṫaṗ, ⁊ imṫeaċt ḋáiṗ nó ḋéiccean. Iaṗ ccinḋeaḋ na comaiṗle ṗin ḋóiḃ do ċuiṗṗiot a nġlaiṗ ⁊ a nġſiṁle ḋíoḃ, ⁊ báṫaṗ ḋoiṗṗi an ḃaile eṗṗlaicṫe an tan ṗin, ⁊ bá hionam ṗṗoinniġṫe do ċaċ i ccoitċinne uaiṗ bá huṗṫoraċ oiḋċe ann do ċóiḋṗiot taṗṗ an ḋoṗuṗ ṗiaṗ don ḃaile. Ro ġaḃaḋ an ḋroiċſt ṗoṗṗa ġuṗ ḃó hſiccſn ḋóiḃ an aḃann aġġaṗḃ ḋionnṗaiccíḋ ṗo a nuṗċomaiṗ, ⁊ bá anaoinṗſċt baṫtaṗ ṗaiḋe aġ ṗáġḃáil na haḃann ⁊ aoṗ óccbaiḋ an ḃaile iaṗ ndol taṗ ḋroiċſt an ḃaile ina ccomaiṗṗciṗ. Ro maṗḃaḋ cuid do laṫaṗ, ⁊ ṗo hiomṗaíḋſḋ an ċuid ele ḋíoḃ ġuṗ an bṗṗioṗún óṗ imṫiġſḋaṗ. Iaṗ ndol do na ṗcélaiḃ ṗin ġuṗ an nġoberṗnóiṗ, Ro ċuiṗ ṗiḋe ṗġṗiḃenn ġo ġaillim ḋia ṗoṗċoṅġṗa ġaċ aon ṗo aonṫaiġ eluḋ don ċuṗ ṗin a ċṗochaḋ ġan ḟuiṗeaċ. Ro cṗochaḋ aṗ ḟuṗailſṁ an ġoberṗnoṗa Mac mec uilliam búṗc .ı. Emann mac Riṗdſiṗd an iaṗainn, Mac uí conċoḃaiṗ ṗuaiḋ * * * mic taiḋcc óicc mic taiḋcc ḃuiḋe, mic caṫail ṗuaiḋ Mac ṁec ḋauid hobſṗd mac hoibſṗd buiḋe, mic uilliam, mic tomaiṗ Muṗchaḋ ócc mac muṗchaiḋ na ttuaġ mic taiḋcc uí ḟlaiṫbſṗtaiġ Doṁnall mac Ruaiḋṗi mic taiḋcc uí ḟlaiṫbſṗtaiġ, ⁊ maoſliṗ mac tſroiṫ, mic uáṫeiṗ ḟada.

AOIS CRIOST, 1596.

Aoiṗ cṗiorṫ, mile, cúicc céo, noċat, a ṗé.

Maġ caṗṫaiġ móṗ déce .ı. Doṁnall, mac doṁnaill, mic coṗbmaic laḋṗaiġ mic taiḋcc, ⁊ ġéṗ bó Máġ caṗṫaiġ móṗ do ġaiṗṫi ḋe ṗo hoiṗdnſḋh co honoraċ ina iaṗla ṗiaṗ an tan ṗin hé aṗ ṗoṗċoṅġṗa ṗṗionnṗa ṗaxan. Ní baoí oiḋṗe

[w] *Created Earl.*—He was created Earl of Clancare [Clann Cáṗṫaiġ], and Baron of Valencia, on the 4th of June, 1565.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 320. Hooker says that when John or Shane O'Neill [Prince of Ulster, as he styled himself] heard that Mac Carthy More had surrendered himself and his possessions to the Queen of England, that he had been graciously received, his lands restored to him, to be held of English tenure, and that he himself was created a lord of Parliament by the name of the Earl of Clancare, he said to some English commissioners sent to treat with him:

"I keep a lacquay as noble as he. But let him enjoy his honour; it is not worthy of O'Neale. I have indeed made peace with the Queen at her desire; but I have not forgotten the royal dignity of my ancestors. Ulster was theirs, and shall be mine. With the sword they won it; with the sword I will maintain it."

It should be remarked, however, that Hooker is not to be depended upon in his report of what Shane O'Neill said on this occasion; for it appears from Shane's evidence in England

toxicated and excited after drinking wine, plotted together in the month of August in this year to make their escape from the prison in which they were, by stratagem or force. This resolution being adopted by them, they knocked off their chains and fetters. This was in the early part of the night, while the gates of the town were still open; and it was the time at which all in general were dining, for it was the beginning of the night, when they passed out through the gate of the town westward. The bridge was gained upon them, so that they were obliged to face the rough river which lay before them; but, at the same time that they were leaving the river, the soldiers of the town, who had crossed the bridge, were ready to meet them. Some of them were slain on the spot, and others were turned back to the prison from which they had fled. When the news of this reached the Governor, he sent a writ to Galway, ordering that all those who had consented to escape on this occasion should be hanged without delay; and there were hanged by order of the Governor, namely, the son of Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn); the son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. * * *; the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe; the son of Mac David (Hubert, the son of Hubert Boy, son of William, son of Thomas); Murrough Oge, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige O'Flaherty; Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Teige O'Flaherty; and Myler, the son of Theobald, son of Walter Fada [Burke].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1596.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-six.

Mac Carthy More died, namely, Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige; and although he was usually styled Mac Carthy More, he had been honourably created Earl[w] by order of the Sovereign of England.

that he was a man of astute mind; and it is quite certain that he would not, when in boasting mood, have condescended to compare himself to the Earl of Clancare, who had but a few years previously emerged from slavery, for it was not till the year 1565, that he was emancipated from the yoke of the Earls of Desmond, whose vassals his ancestors had been for many centuries, to whom they had rendered the most servile tributes in Earl's beeves, and in "the damn'd exaction of coyn and liverie." There is a very curious list of the rents and services rendered to the Earls (of Desmond) by the Mac Carthys and others, preserved in the Carew Collection of Manuscripts at Lambeth Palace, No. 617, p. 212. That this Earl of Clancare possessed but little of

ꝑſrḋa ḋia éir nó hoirnṗiḋe ina ionaḋ cenmoṫa aen inġſn do ꝑala na mnaoí aġ mac meġ carṫaiġ ꝑiaḃaiġ .i. acc ꝑinġin, ⁊ ro ba ḋóiġ lá cáċ ġur ḃó hſriḋe ro baḋ oiḋre ar an máġ carṫaiġ ꝑin atbaṫ .i. domnall.

Mac ꝑuiḃne na ttuaṫ eoġan ócc mac eoccain óicc mic eoccain mic domnaill ꝑſr toṫaċtaċ toirbſrtaċ, na ro ṫuill táinꝑiuṁ, nó tarcairne or o ġaḃ

the heroism of his ancestor is quite evident from all that we know of his history; and one can hardly avoid concluding that he was a craven coward, from his submission to Sir Henry Sidney, beginning, "The most humble submission of the unworthy and most unnatural Earl of Clancahir, otherwise called Mac Carthy More, unto the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, Knight," preserved on Patent Roll, 13 Elizabeth, and printed by Mr. Hardiman in his Ancient Irish Deeds (*Transactions R. I. A.*, vol. xv. Antiquities, pp. 73, 74). But it should be borne in mind that since the death of the Red Earl of Ulster, in 1333, O'Neill's ancestors were not only free from all Anglo-Irish exactions, but that they compelled the English of the Pale to pay them "black rent." The comparison between O'Neill and Mac Carthy is, therefore, a mere stupid joke of Hooker. It is, however, repeated by Leland, who has given many Anglo-Irish fables as true history.

[x] *Who could be installed.*—Donnell, Earl of Clancare, had one natural son, Donnell, who usurped the name and title of Mac Carthy More; but Fineen, or Florence, the youngest son of Donough Mac Carthy Reagh, who was married to Ellen, the only daughter of the Earl of Clann-Cartha, claimed the name and title of Mac Carthy More, and by the influence of the Earl of Tyrone he was established in that dignity. The writer of *Carbriæ Notitia*, already often referred to, after giving the pedigree of Mac Carthy More, has the following remarks upon the disputes between the different families of the Mac Carthys, about their respective rights to the headship in 1686, when this writer flourished:

"By this pedigree it appears that Mac Carthy Reagh, in the person of O Donnell Gud, became a separate branch of this noble family in the time of Donnell More in Curragh, who probably gave them Carbry for their portion and inheritance; and that Mac Donough did the like some time after and received their Estate in Duhallow, from their father, Cormock Fune; and that the Lords of Muskry more lately, in the person of Dermond More Muskry, became a distinct branch of this family, and were seated in Muskry by their father, Cormock mac Donell Oge.

"It is likewise manifest that Donell, Earle of Clancar, dying without issue male, his daughter and heir was married to Florence Mac Donough Mac Carthy Reagh, whose pedigree shall follow more at large. By virtue of which marriage Florence claimed the name and title of Mac Carthy more, which Donell, naturall son of the deceased Earle of Clancar, had usurp'd; and by the help of Tyrone, who was then come into Munster, he was establisht in that name and dignity, and his grandson and heir, Charles, is at this day ownd and stild Mac Carthymore. Nevertheless the followers of these great men doe often dispute which branch of this family is the principall, or chief of the Clancarthyes. Mac Carthymore alleages that he, having the title and name, and being likewise, by his grandmother, heir to the last Earle of Clancar, ought to be acknowledged chief without dispute.

"To this the others Answere, that by the father's side (which is chiefly regarded in Ireland), he is younger son of Mac Carty Reagh, and ought not to exalt himselfe above the Chief of his house. That an Irish title and name must

There was no male heir who could be installed[x] in his place, [or any heir], except one daughter [Ellen], who was the wife of the son of Mac Carthy Reagh, i. e. Fineen; and all thought that he was the heir of the deceased Mac Carthy, i. e. Donnell.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell), an influential and generous man, who had never incurred

be governe'd by the Irish Law of Tanistry, which, like the royal Law Salique in France, will not admit women to inherit estates and principalities,—suitable to the Law of Entailes in England, which excludes this very Mac Cartymore from being Earle of Clancar, tho' he be his heire at Common Lawe; neither had Tyrone any legall power in Munster to conferr the title of Mac Cartymore on any body that had not just right to it.

"Mac Carty Reagh alleages that he is the eldest branch of this noble family, which, by the Law of Tanistry, ought to be preferred; that he is a degree nearer of kin to the common ancestor, Donell More in Curragh, King of Cork" [*recte*, Desmond] "than any of the pretenders; that Carbry is an antienter principality than either Muskry or Duhallow; and that Mac Cartymore is a younger brother of his house.

"But the lords of Muskry say that because Mac Carty Reagh is the Eldest branch of this family, that is, the first that separated from the common stock, he is therefore excluded from the inheritance till all the later branches are lopt of by death; for the Tanistry respects the age and meritt, yet designs only impotent age; and, therefore, a man's vncle thatt be Tanist, but not his great grand vncle if alive; and soe by the Law of England, a brother shall be preferred before an unckle, and an unckle before a great unckle; soe that by both Laws the nearest of kin to him that was last seizd shall be his heir, and the Lords of Muskry are the undoubted heirs male to Cormock Mac Daniell Oge, Prince of Desmond, and to all his ancestors, even to Donell More in Curragh, from whom Mac Carty Reagh descends; and they deny any difference in their degrees of kindred to the said Donell More; and if there were it matters not, since a man's grandson and heir ought to be preferred before his second son. As for the antiquity of Carbry, it prooves nothing in this dispute; and as for the relation between Mac Cartymore and Mac Carty Reagh, whatsoever it may argue amongst themselves, tis nothing to a third person; and, therefore, they conclude the Crown of England has done them justice in giving, or rather restoring, to them the stile, and title of Earle of Clancarthy.

"But, be this as it will, my province leads me to the particular pedigree of Mac Carty Reagh, who were lords of this great territory of Carbry, and had the greatest chief rents out of it that was paid out of any seigniory in Ireland, insoe much that the Mac Cartyes have been stiled Princes of Carbry, as well in many antient historys and records, as in his severall letters Pattents from the Kings of England. I begin with Donnell Gud, because I have already shewn his pedigree upward to Calahane of Cashell, King of Munster." He then gives Mac Carthy Reagh's pedigree down to his own time, 1686.

There is a very curious tract, on the subject of this dispute between the Mac Carthys, preserved in the Carew Collection of Manuscripts at Lambeth, No. 601, p. 241, entitled: "Florence Mac Cartie's Reasons to prove that the

ceanduṁ a ḋṁiḋe co ló a eiṫṁioḋṫa ḟṁ caiṫṁeaċ conġaṁreaċ deaṁlaiḋṫeaċ daonnaċṫaċ, coṁnaṁṫ ḟṁi coṫuccaḋ aġmuṁ ḟṁi hionnṁaiġiḋ co mbuaiḋ ccéille ⁊ ccoṁaiṁle ḟṁi ṁiḋ, ⁊ ḟṁi ṁoċoccaḋ do ecc 26. Ianuaṁii, ⁊ mac a ḋṁṁḃṁaṫaṁ .ı. Maolmuiṁe mac muṁchaiḋ ṁaill do ġabail a ionaid.

O Raiġilliġ .ı. Sean ṁuaḋ mac aoḋa conallaiġ mic maoilmoṁḋa mic Sean do écc, ⁊ gé do hoṁdaiġsiḋ maille lé comporṁiṁion a hucṫ na bainṁíoġan aṫhaiḋ ṁiaṁ an tan ṁin ticcṁnaṁ a ḋuiṫce ḟin do bṁiṫ ag gaċ aon do ṁhioṫ maoilmóṁḋa uí Raiġilliġ ṁo gaiṁ ua néill aoḋ mac ṁiṁdoṁċa o raiġilliġ do ṁilip mac aoḋa conallaiġ ḟoṁ an mbṁeiṁne uile, ⁊ níoṁ ḃó cianṁaoġlaċ ṁoṁ iaṁ ngaiṁm tiġeaṁna de uaiṁ ṁo maṁḃaḋ ṁia ccionn lṁṫ ṁaiṫe go tṁġmaiṁeaċ la muintiṁ uí neill (láṁ ṁo hoiṁdneaḋ eiṁiuṁ) ⁊ ṁo gaiṁeaḋ ó raiġilliġ demann mac maoilmóṁḋa ṁinnṁeaṁ an dá tiġeaṁna ṁṁṁáite.

Mac iaṁla dṁṁmuṁan déce .ı. tomaṁ mac Sémaiṁ, mic Sean mic tomáiṁ dṁoiċit aṫa.

Teṁoit mac Piaṁaiṁ mic emainn buitelér tiġeaṁna caṫṁaċ dúin iaṁccaiġ, ⁊ tṁṁna cluana meala do écc. Ḟṁ deaṁlaiḋṫeach duaṁ mór ṁo ba mó duanaiṁe dṁionnġallaiḃ eṁeann duṁmór eiṁiḋe ⁊ a mac tomaṁ do ġabáil a ionaid.

Maġ eoċaccáin .ı. miall mac Roṁṁa mic connla déce.

Remann mac ġeaṁailt tiġeaṁna tuaiṫe bṁoṫaill do ḃáṁuccaḋ i ccoṁcaiġ tṁé ċionṫaiḃ a ḋibeiṁcce in aġhaiḋ ġall.

An tan tṁa ṁo ḟiḋiṁ an iuṁtiṁ, ⁊ coṁaiṁle na hEṁeann calmaċṫ ⁊ coṁnaṁṫ na ngaoiḋeal ina naġhaiḋ, ⁊ gaċ aén do ṁaḋṁaṫṫ go ṁomamaiġṫe dóiḃ baḋéin ṁiaṁ an tan ṁin ag dol daoin lṁṫ ṁṁiṁ na gaoiḋelaiḃ ṁémṁaite ina naġhaiḋ, bá ṁí coṁaiṁle aṁṁiċṫ leó teċta do ċoṁ do ṁaiġiḋ uí néill, ⁊ uí doṁnaill do cuingiḋ ṁioḋa ⁊ ċaoncoṁṁaiċ ḟoṁṁá. Ḃá ṁiaḋ ṁo toġaḋ ḟṁi hiom-

Earl of Clancare's land ought to descend to Ellen, his [Florence's] wife."

[y] *John Roe.*—This was Sir John O'Reilly.—See note [b], under the year 1583, p. 1804, *supra.*

[z] *Descendants of Maelmora.*—See note [d], under the year 1583, p. 1809, *supra.*

[a] *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—See note [e], under the year 1583, p. 1806.

[b] *Thomas of Drogheda*, i. e. who was executed at Drogheda.—See note [w], under the year 1468, p. 1050, *supra.*

[c] *Cathair-Duna-Iascaigh*, now Cahir, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.—See note [v], under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra.*

[d] *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.—See note [o], under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra.*

[e] *Tuath-Brothaill*, i. e. the district of Broghill. This is still the name of a manor, with a castle, near Charleville, in the north of the county of

reproach or censure from the time that he assumed the chieftainship of his territory to the day of his death; a sumptuous, warlike, humane, and bounteous man; puissant to sustain, and brave to make the attack; with the gift of good sense and counsel in peace and war; died on the 26th of January; and his brother's son, Mulmurry, the son of Murrough Mall, took his place.

O'Reilly, i. e. John Roe[y], the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John; died. And though, by a composition made some time anterior to this period, by the Queen's authority, it was ordained that each of the descendants of Maelmora[z] O'Reilly should [exclusively] possess the lordship of his own territory, yet O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha) nominated Philip, son of Hugh, the O'Reilly over all Breifny; but he did not live long after being styled Lord, for he was accidentally slain by O'Neill's people (by whom he had been inaugurated); and [then] Edmond, the son of Maelmora[a], who was senior to the other two lords, was styled the O'Reilly.

The son of the Earl of Desmond died, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda[b].

Theobald, the son of Pierce, son of Edmond Butler, Lord of Cathair-Duna-Iascaigh[c] and Trian-Chluana-meala[d], died. He was a liberal and bounteous man, and had the largest collection of poetical compositions of almost all the old English of Ireland; and his son, Thomas, took his place.

Mageoghegan, i e. Niall, the son of Rossa, son of Conla, died.

Redmond Fitzgerald, Lord of Tuath-Brothaill[e], was executed at Cork, for his crimes of insurrection against the English.

When the Lord Justice and the Council of Ireland saw the bravery and power of the Irish against them, and that all those who had previously been obedient to themselves were now joining the aforesaid Irish against them, they came to the resolution of sending ambassadors to O'Neill and O'Donnell, to request[f] peace and tranquillity from them. The persons selected for negociating

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. Roger Boyle, the third son of Richard, Earl of Cork, took the title of Baron from this place.—3 Car. I.

[f] *To request.*—Leland says, book iv. c. 4, that "the Queen, now principally attentive to the affairs of France, and the progress of the Spanish arms in this country, was well pleased at any prospect of composing the vexatious broils of Ireland." And he adds that O'Neill, "having discovered the real weakness of his enemy, determined to recommence hostilities without the slightest regard to promises or treaties, which he considered as mere temporary expedients."

luaḋ naiṫiṗcc ſtoṗṗa .ı. tomar buiṫilér iarla uṗmuṁan, ⁊ aiṗdeaṗṗocc caiṗil maolmuiṗe ,maġṗaiṫ. Raiṁicc iarla uṗmuṁan go traiġ ḃaile, ⁊ aiṗiṗiṗ annṗſin, ⁊ ro ṗaíḋ a ṫeaċta go hua neill dia aiṗnſiṗ dó na toṗcca ıṁá ttáiṁicc. Ꝑaíḋiḋ ua neill na ṗccéla céḋna dıonnṗaiġiḋ uí doṁnaill. Do ċóiḋ ua doṁnaill díṗim maṗcṗlóiġ go haiṗm ı mbaoí ua neill, tıaġat dıḃlínıḃ co ṗoċaiṗd muiṗṫemne. Tánaic an tıarla, ⁊ an taiṗdeṗṗocc dıa raiġiḋ At ṗétṗat do na ṗlaiṫiḃ ın toiṗcc ıma ttanġatṫar .ı. ġuṗ ab do ċuinġiḋ ṗíoḋa do beaċatṫar, ⁊ at ṗétṗat na coṁaḋa ro ṫinġeall an ıuṗtıṗ .ı. dılṗıucchaḋ ċóıcciḋ conċoḃaıṗ dóıḃṗıoṁ ġénmota an mbloıḋ tíṗe ṗıl ó dún dealġan co bóınn ın ro aıttṗeaḃṗat ġoıll ó ċſin ṁáıṗ ṗıar an tan ṗın, ⁊ ro ġeallṗat ṗṗıṗ ṗın ná tıoṗtaıṗ ġoıll ṗoṗṗa tar tóṗaınn cenmotát na ġoıll báttar hı ccaṗṗaıcc ṗſṗġuṗa hı ccáıṗlınd, ⁊ ı nıuḃar cınntraġa do léıcceḋ ṗṗı cṗeıc ⁊ conṗaḋh do ṗíoṗ, ⁊ ná léıccṗıḋe maoíṗ nó luċt toḃaıġ cíoṗa nó cana dıa raıcċıḋ aċt an cíoṗ do ṗattа ṗoṗ a ṗınnṗeaṗaıḃ (ṗeaċt ṗıaṁ) do ıoḋnacal dóıḃṗıuṁ co háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ná cuinġıḋṗe ġeıll nó eıttıṗe oṗṗa aċt maḋ ṗın, ⁊ do béṗṫa an ccéḋna do na ġaoıḋelaıḃ attṗaċt hı ccommbáıḋ uí doṁnaill hı ccóıcceaḋ ċonnaċt. Do ċóiḋ tṗa ó neill, ⁊ ó doṁnaill, ⁊ ı mbatar ıma ṗṗaṗṗaḋ do ṁaıṫıḃ an ċóıcciḋ do ṗccṗúḋaḋ a ccoṁaṗle ım na haıṫſṗccaıḃ ṗın do bṗſṫa cuca, ⁊ ıar mbſiṫ atḃaıḋ ṗoda dóıḃṗıḋe ⁊ do na maıṫıḃ aṗċſna acc ṗoṗaıṫṁſt an ro tozaeṫa lá ġallaıḃ ó do ṗıaċtatar éṗınn lá bṗéccṫınġeallṫoıḃ ná ro coṁaılleaḋ dóıḃ ıdıṗ, ⁊ an lıon do ḋeaċatar doıḋſḋaıḃ anaıṗċe dıa naıṗeaċaıḃ dıa nuaıṗlıḃ, ⁊ do ġaoṗċlandaıḃ ṗoıċenélċoıḃ cén náċ tuccaıt ıtıṗ, aċt do ġaıtt a naṫaṗḋa ṗoṗaıḃ, Ro ımecclaıġṗıot co móṗ co ná coṁaıllṗe ṗṗıú an ro tınġeallaḋ

[a] *Mulmurry Magrath.*—He wrote his own name "Milerus Magrath." He was of the Magraths of Termon-Magrath, on the borders of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh. He was a Franciscan friar, and had been appointed Bishop of Down by Pope Pius V.; but afterwards, embracing the Protestant religion, he was, in 1570, promoted to the bishopric of Clogher, and soon afterwards elevated to the archbishopric of Cashel, which he governed for forty-two years.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 206, 483.

[b] *Faughard-Muirtheimne*, now Faughard, near Dundalk, in the county of Louth.—See note [e], under the year 1595, p. 1967, *supra*.

[i] *To request a peace.*—"A mean solicitation on the part of government to Tyrone."—*Leland.*

[k] *The province of Conchobhar*, i. e. of Ulster, which in Conchobhar Mac Nessa's time extended to the Boyne.

[l] *Stewards*, i. e. sheriffs.

[m] *They feared.*—This fear on the part of the Irish arose from the practises of the Marshal Bagnal, who was doing all in his power to ruin O'Neill and the Irish chieftains of Ulster. When O'Neill saw that it was impossible to remove

between them were Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, and Mulmurry Magrath[g], Archbishop of Cashel. The Earl of Ormond repaired to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and there halted; and he sent his messengers to O'Neill, to inform him of the purport of his coming; upon which O'Neill sent the same intelligence to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell came to the place where O'Neill was, with a body of cavalry, [and] both set out for Faughard-Muirtheimne[h]. Here the Earl and the Archbishop came to meet them. They stated to the chiefs the object of their embassy, namely, to request a peace[i]; and they stated the rewards promised by the Lord Justice, namely, the appropriation to them of the province of Conchobhar[k], except the tract of country extending from Dundalk to the River Boyne, in which the English had dwelt long before that time. They promised, moreover, that the English should not encroach upon them beyond the boundary, excepting those who were in Carrickfergus, Carlingford, and Newry, who were at all times permitted to deal and traffic; that no stewards[l] or collectors of rents or tributes should be sent among them, but that the rents which had been some time before upon their ancestors should be forwarded by them to Dublin; that beyond this no hostages or pledges would be required; and that the Irish in the province of Connaught, who had risen up in alliance with O'Donnell, should have privileges similar to these. O'Neill, O'Donnell, and all the chiefs of the province who were then along with them, went into council upon those conditions which were brought to them; and, having reflected for a long time upon the many that had been ruined by the English, since their arrival in Ireland, by specious promises, which they had not performed, and the numbers of the Irish high-born princes, gentlemen, and chieftains, who came to premature deaths without any reason at all, except to rob them of their patrimonies, they feared[m] very much that what was [then] promised would not be fulfilled to them;

the Marshal, or to enjoy peace, or do any service by which he could distinguish himself whilst Bagnal was Marshal of Ulster, he refused to meet her Majesty's Commissioners, stating by letter, that "he could not attend the Commissioners with safety or with honour; that he had little hope of any performance of articles, as he had been already deceived by confiding in the Queen's officers; that the intentions of the Lord General were ever just and honorable, but had been fatally counteracted by the Deputy: and as Sir John Norris was speedily to be removed from his command, and the grievances of the Northerns to be submitted to a new Chief Governor, whose principles and character were entirely unknown, he had the less reason to expect an equitable conclusion."—Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 4.

dóib comid fair deirid leó fó deóid an trío do éimgid. Ro airnidriot iarain in aitirrce don iarla, ⁊ do cóidride co hát cliat do raigid an iurtír ⁊ na comairle, ⁊ at fét dóib a diúltad imón rít, ⁊ a frisccra ó na gaoidelaib. Ro cuir an iurtir ⁊ an comairle teacta go Saxaib do raigid na bainriogan dairnsir a fcél diride comid and fo cfid ri iolar ndaoíne go herinn co na naidmib tecta leó co nár bó luga oldátt ride míle a líon daor tuarurtail, ⁊ damroib fo batttar in urfaicill coccaid do gaoidealaib. Ro tfeclamad iarain floiccead lán mor la general coccaid na bainriogan in Erinn .i. Sir Iohn norris do dol i ccoiccead connact ar daig in fo éirigh i ccombaidh coccaid na ngaoidel díob do cfinnfucchad. Tainicc iarla cloinne riocaird .i. Uillecc mac Riocaird Shaccranaig, mic uillicc na ccenn co lion a rocraitte ina ttionol. Tánaicc tra iarla tuadmuman .i. donnchad mac concobair, mic donnchaid uí briain co na rocraitte on modh ceedna. Tangattar tra dronga dírime nach airimteair cenmotatraide. Act cfna atberat aroile na fo tionoilead fri fé cian daimrir in erinn for feilb an frionnra ramail don trluaigead irin ar lionmaire a lertionoil, ar allmurdact ⁊ ar iongnaite a ninnill, ⁊ a neccoircc. Iar ttorraccain doib féin uile go haon baile .i. go hat luain do raigid an generala lotttar iarain co Rorcomáin, ⁊ í ccomrocraib mainirtre na búille iartttain ⁊ o na fuairriot connacttaig for a ccionn ann rin amail fo raoílriot, iompaíd tar a nair riar hi rann Mheic uilliam go cionnlaca, ⁊ go maigin go fo gabrat campa comfairring la taob abann Rodba.

An tan fo batar an trocraitte lan mor acc tómaitfim tocht an dú rin, Ro fáid Mac uilliam burc teróitt, a teecta go hUa ndomnaill dia cuingidh fair toidecht dia foiritin, nir bó failligtech fo frecccrad indrin la hua ndomnaill uair nob erlam eiride do techt i ccoiccead mfdba riariu rangattar na teacta dia raigid. Scriobtar litre, ⁊ fcribfnna uada go gaoidelaib coiccid olneccmacht dia forcongra forra toidecht ina dócom go hionad erdálta baí forr an cconair do raigid longport an generala Sir Iohn norris, ⁊ do deachaid budfin hi ccfnn trfda co na flog lair tar eirne, tar Slicceé, lam dfr fri

[n] *His having been refused the peace.*—An English writer would say: "he informed the Lord Deputy and the Council of the answer given by the Irish, and how they had rejected his proposals for a peace."

[o] *Ceann-lacha*, i. e. the Head of the Lake, now Kinlough, a townland in the parish of Shrule, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. It is so called from its situation at the head or extremity of Lough Corrib.

so that they finally resolved upon rejecting the peace. They communicated their decision to the Earl, who proceeded to Dublin to the Lord Justice and the Council, and related to them his having been refused the peace[n], and the answer he had received from the Irish. The Lord Justice and Council sent messengers to England to the Queen, to tell her the news; so that she then sent a great number of men to Ireland, with the necessary arms. Their number was no less than twenty thousand; and they were composed of mercenaries and [native] soldiers. A great hosting was mustered by the Queen's general of war in Ireland, namely, Sir John Norris, to proceed into the province of Connaught, in order to reduce all those who had risen up in the confederation of the Irish in the war. The Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick na gCeann, came to join his levy with all his forces. The Earl of Thomond, i. e. Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, came likewise with his forces; and also many others besides them, not enumerated, came to join him. In short, some say that no army like this had for a long time before been mustered in that part of Ireland possessed by the Sovereign [of England], in the numbers of the muster, the exotic and strange character of their equipment and appearance. When all these had come together at Athlone to meet the General, they then proceeded to Roscommon, and afterwards to the vicinity of the monastery of Boyle; but, not finding the Connacians there before them, as they had expected, they returned back, and marched towards the territory of Mac William, to Ceann-lacha[o], and to Maighin[p], and pitched a spacious camp on the brink of the River Robe.

When this great army was threatening to come to this place, Mac William Burke (Theobald) sent his messengers to O'Donnell, requesting of him to come to his relief. Not negligently did O'Donnell respond to this [request], for he had been prepared to proceed into the province of Meave [Connaught] before the messengers arrived. He sent letters and writings to the Irish of the province of Olnegmacht [Connaught], to request of them to meet him at a certain place on the road, leading to the camp of the General, Sir John Norris; and he himself set out on his journey with his army across the Erne and the Sligo,

[p] *Maighin*, now Moyne, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in the parish of Shrule, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and the map to the same work.

ꝓṡúiḃ ꝓleiḃe gaṁ tṙe luiġne, ⁊ tṙe cṙich gailſnġ. Tangatar tṙa gaoiḋil an ċoicciḋ gan iomḟuirṙeaċ ꝓon toġairm iṙin. Tanaicc ann cetur Ḃṙian ócc (.i. o ꝓuairc) mac bṙiain mic bṙiain mic Eoġain uí ꝓuairc. Tánaic ann ó concoḃair ꝓuaḋ, ó ceallaiġh, Mac diarmata maiġe luirccc. Tangatar ann an dá ṁac donnchaiḋ, an dá Ua ſġhṙa, ⁊ ua duḃda. Iar ttorṙaċtain na ngaoiḋeal ꝓin co háit naén ḃaile, ní ꝓo hanaḋ leó go ꝓo gaḃṙat longṙort ꝓor ionchaiḃ Sir Iohn norir don taoḃ arail don Roḋba cedna.

Ro bai iomaiṫiġiḋh ſtorṙa anonn ⁊ anall aṁail biḋ ꝓri ꝓiḋh ⁊ ꝓri cairdine, ⁊ níṙ bó hſḋ ón iar ꝓṙíṙ, aċt bá do bṙaṫ ⁊ taiṙcélaḋ ⁊ do ṫabairt bṙéicce imo ꝓoile dia ccaoṁṙatṫaíṙ. Airiṙitt atḋaiḋ aṁlaiḋ ꝓin aġḋaiḋ i naġḋaiḋ co ttairṙnic a lóinte do na gallaiḃ conaḋ é ní ꝓo chinnṙiot déiṙġe an ṗuiṙt i mbátṫar ó ná ꝓo ċuṁaingṙiot ní do na gaoiḋealaiḃ. Do ġníatt ꝓaṁlaiḋ ⁊ do ċóiḋ an general go gaillinn, arṙiḋe go baile áṫa luain, ⁊ ꝓo ṗáccaiḃ ꝓaiġdiúiṙi hi ccungа, ⁊ mar an cceḋna i ngaillinn, i mbaile ath an ꝓioġ, iṙin mullach mór ua maine, hi ccill ċonaill i mbél aṫa na ꝓluaiġeaḋ i Rorr comáin, hi ttuillṙgi, ⁊ i mainiṙtiṙ na búille.

Ua conċoḃair ꝓliġiġ do ṫeċt in eṙinn co ngallaiḃ iomḋa lair hi ꝓroġmar na bliaḋna ro.

Do cuiṙſiḋ Sir Riṙdeṙd bionġam co na bṙaiṫṙiḃ a cuṁaċtaiḃ cóicciḋ ċonnaċt, ⁊ ꝓuccaḋ iadṙiḋe co haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ do cuiṙit arṙaiḋe go Saxoiḃ ⁊ ro cuiṙeaḋ neach ele ba ꝓſṙṙ iṁár ina ionaḋ i ngoberṙnoṙaċt ċoicciḋ connaċt .i. Sir Conerr cliṙort a coṁainm. Ḃá ꝓſṙ tioḋnaicṫe ṙéḋ ⁊ maoíne do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do gaoiḋelaiḃ eiṙiḋe, ⁊ ní ṫainicc do ġallaiḃ i nEṙinn iṙ na dſiḋſnċoiḃ nech ba ꝓſṙṙ iṁár. Iar ttoċt do co haṫ cliaṫ ro baí aġ coṁcṙuinniuccaḋ daoíne ⁊ acc uiṙtṙiall arṁála do ḋul hi cconnaċtaiḃ. Do ċoiḋ iaṙaṁ co líon ꝓlóiġ, ⁊ ꝓoċaiḋe co baile aṫa luain, ⁊ do ꝓccaoil a ḃandaḋa i ccampa ⁊ hi ꝓꝓorlongṙort ar ḃailtiḃ ó maine, ⁊ cloinne Riocaiṙd .i. gaillinn, baile áṫa an ꝓioġ, an mullaċ mór, congа, ⁊ an lſiṫinnṙi. Do ċotṫar dṙong ṁór do ṁaiṫiḃ ċóicciḋ connaċt do ꝓaiġiḋ an gobernora, ⁊ do ġaḃṙat lair ꝓo dáiġ a allaḋ ⁊ a árd tuaṙuṙccḃala. Ro ba diḃṙiḋe ó concoḃair ꝓuaḋ .i. Aoḋ mac toirṙdealḃaiġ ꝓuaiḋ, ⁊ mac diarmata .i. concoḃar, ⁊ ro naidmṙiot a ccaṙattṙaḋ ꝓṙiṙ.

[q] *Brian Oge.*—Charles O'Conor adds in the margin that this Brian Oge was the son of Brian-na-Murtha.

[r] *Mullaghmore-Hy-Many*, now Mullaghmore, near Mount-Bellew. This castle is now a heap of ruins.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,

keeping the stream of Sliabh-Gamh on the right, through Leyny and the territory of Gaileanga. The Irish of the province came at the summons to meet him; and, first of all, O'Rourke (Brian Oge[q], the son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Owen); thither came O'Conor Roe, O'Kelly, Mac Dermot of Moylurg; thither came the two Mac Donoughs, the two O'Haras, and O'Dowda. When these Irish came together at one place, they made no delay until they pitched their camp, confronting Sir John Norris, on the opposite side of the same River Robe.

There was a communication between them on both sides, as if through peace and friendship; but this, in truth, was not so, but to spy, circumvent, and decoy each other, if they could. Thus they remained, face to face, until the English had exhausted their provisions; and the resolution they came to was, to leave the camp in which they were, as they could not do any service upon the Irish. They [accordingly] did so; and the General proceeded to Galway, and from thence to Athlone; having left soldiers in Cong, Galway, Athenry, Mullaghmore-Hy-Many[r], Kilconnell, Ballinasloe, Roscommon, Tulsk, and the monastery of Boyle.

In the autumn of this year O'Conor Sligo returned to Ireland with a great number of Englishmen.

Sir Richard Bingham and his relatives were deprived of their power in the province of Connaught; and they were brought to Dublin, and sent off from thence to England; and a far better man than he was appointed in his place to the governorship of Connaught, by name Sir Conyers Clifford. He was a distributor of wealth and jewels upon the English and Irish; and there came not of the English into Ireland, in latter times, a better man than he. On his arrival in Dublin, he proceeded to muster men and arms, to proceed into Connaught. He afterwards marched, with the entire of his troops and forces, to Athlone, and distributed his companies in camps and fortresses among the towns of Hy-Many and Clanrickard, namely, Galway, Athenry, Mullaghmore, Cong, and Lehinch[s]. A great number of the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired to the Governor, and adhered to him, on account of his fame and high renown. Among these were O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Turlough Roe, and Mac Dermot, i. e. Conor, who formed a league of friendship with him.

note [d], p. 18.

[s] *Lehinch*, a castle in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note [h], under the year 1412, p. 811, *supra*.

O concobair Sligigh tra iar ttocht do a Saxoib co hEirinn ro gabhrideadh ag clandhrucchadh Connacht amhail ar dhsch ro fhs a hucht gall, ⁊ ro gabhrat clann ndonnchaidh cuile muine lair. Baí beor baile an mhóraigh ar a chumar. Ro gabhrat mar an ccéadna muintir Airt lair, uair ba hiaidhridhe porthar tairiri dhriar a ionaidh do ghrer, ⁊ porthar faoílighe dhia rochtain dhia raighidh, ⁊ ro lionrat duaill, ⁊ do dhíomar, ⁊ ro gabhratt acc baigh ⁊ acc bagar ar chenel cconaill.

O domhnaill dna ór cualaigh ridhe forccadh an rcceoil rin, ⁊ a ndolrom i ccombáidh gall ina aghaidh, ní ro airir fri tecclamadh flóigh cenmotá amhraigh ⁊ aér tuarurtail ⁊ do taéb iaram tar Sligeach riar go Rorr oircc an porthar tairiri la hUa cconcobair in gach dú i mbátthar i ndiamhraibh, ⁊ i ndroibelaibh daingne an tire co ná ro fhaccaibh mil minnle leó, ⁊ ní ro cheach acht iadrom namá, ge ro choiccill doibh co minic rsime ar a ndínnime ⁊ ar a ndsroile go por bhort a mbriathra diúmrachta, ⁊ a naincridhe na ro fhedrat do dhicleith Ua domhnaill dia norgain an tan rin.

Conchobar, mac taidhg, mic concobair ui bhriain o bél atha an chomhraic do dhol for dibhsircc ⁊ for fhoghail, uair baíridhe, ⁊ dhrong do chloinn tirchigh amaille frir ar ionnarbadh o na nathardha arraon la gaoidhealaibh an tuaircirt, ⁊ taimic ina mhsmain rochtain dhia ttír, ⁊ arrfeadh lotthar do chloinn Riocaird, do Shleibh echtghe, ⁊ dhiochtar cloinne cuilein. Ro bár ina lhsmain o gach tír do thír co ro gabadh Concobar fa deoidh ar in ccoill móir, ⁊ ruccadh é hi ccsno an phreridenr irin ccéd mí dhroghmar do fhonnradh, ⁊ ro báraigheadh he i ccorcaigh ar tesma na Samhna.

Taidhcc, mac toirrdhealbhaigh, mic donnchaidh, mic concobair ui bhriain (iar mbsiti ré fhoda for foghail) do ghabail i mbuitilerachaibh, ⁊ a bhárucchadh tre comhairle iarla urmhuman.

[t] *Cul-muine.*—This is the present Irish name of Collooney, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo; but it is more usually called Cul-Maoile, or Cuil-Maoile, in these Annals.—See the years 1291, 1526, 1586, 1601.

[u] *The O'Harts.*—These were seated in the north of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, between Grange and Bunduff, and opposite the island of Inishmurry.

[v] *Bel-atha-an-chomhraic*, now Ballycorick, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.—See note [l], under the year 1589, p. 1879, *supra*.

[w] *Sliabh-Echtghe*, now Slieve Aughty, a large mountainous district on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway. See it already mentioned at the years 1263, 1570, 1572, 1578.

[x] *The lower part.*—This phraseology of the Four Masters is different from the present local use of the word iochtar, lower, which means that part of the county next the Lower Shannon.

[y] *Coill-mhor.*—There are several places of this name in Munster; but as Conor O'Brien was

O'Conor Sligo, after his return from England, proceeded, on behalf of the English, to reduce Connaught; and he was joined by the Clann-Donough of Cul-muine[t], and he had also Ballymote in his power. The O'Harts[u] also adhered to him, for they had always been faithful to the man who held his place; and they rejoiced at his arrival, and were filled with pride and arrogance, and began to defy and threaten the Kinel-Connell.

When O'Donnell heard this fact rumoured, and that these people had joined the English against him, he did not wait to muster an army, except his soldiers and mercenaries, and proceeded westward across the [River] Sligo, and plundered all those who paid obedience to O'Conor, wherever they were, [even those] in the wilds and fast recesses of the country; so that he did not leave a single head of cattle among them. He plundered but these only; and though he had often spared them on former occasions, on account of their littleness and insignificance, yet their own haughty words and animosity, which they were unable to repress, provoked O'Donnell to plunder them on this occasion.

Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, of Bel-atha-an-chomhraic[v], went into insurrection, and began to plunder; for he, together with a party of the Clann-Sheehy, having been expelled from their patrimonies, were along with the Irish of the north. It came into their minds to return to their own territory; and they passed through Clanrickard, by Sliabh-Echtghe[w] and the lower part[x] of Clann-Cuilein. They were pursued from territory to territory, until Conor was at last taken in the Wood of Coill-mhor[y], and brought before the President in the first month of autumn; and he was hanged at Cork in the [ensuing] November[z] Term.

Teige, the son of Turlough[a], son of Donough[b], son of Conor O'Brien, after having been a long time engaged in plundering, was taken in the country of the Butlers, and executed by advice of the Earl of Ormond.

executed at Cork, it looks very likely that he was taken at Coill-mhor, a celebrated haunt of insurgents, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See it already mentioned at the years 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582.

[z] *November Term*, i. e. Michaelmas Term, as it is called by the lawyers.

[a] *Turlough.*—He was the brother of Conor O'Brien, third Earl of Thomond, and was hanged in 1581.

[b] *Donough.*—He was the second Earl of Thomond. This Earl Donough left three sons, viz., Conor, his successor; Turlough, who was hanged in 1581; and Teige, who, according to Duald Mac Firbis, had three celebrated sons, viz., 1, Col. Dermot, surnamed the good; 2,

Uaitne, mac Ruḃraiġe óicc, mic Ruḃraiġe caoíċ, mic conuill uí moṙḋa do bſiṫ ina duine uaral hi ccſṙdaiḃ coccaiḋ an tan ra, ⁊ laoiġiṙ do lſiṙṙccṙiṙ laiṙ etiṙ iot, aṙḃaṙ, ⁊ áitiuccád co ná baoí énní iṙin tíṙ o ġlaṙ gſta no báduin amaċ nach baoí ṙoṙ a ċumaṙ. Ro maṙḃaḋ dna laiṙ duine uaral do Shaxancoiḃ bai hi ṙṙádbaile laoiġiṙi aġa naiḃe blaḋ móṙ don tíṙ a huġdarṙáṙ an ṗṙionnṙa .ı. Coṙbi mac maiġiṙtiṙ ṙṙauuṙ a ainm.

Clann emainn an ċalaiḋ, mic Semaiṙ, mic Ṙiaṙaiṙ ṙuaiḋ mic Semuiṙ, mic émainn mic Riṙdſiṙd buitileṙ do ḋol ṙoṙ ṙoġail beóṙ tṙe iomtnuṫ le hiaṙla iṙmuṁan, ⁊ a naṫaiṙ emann an ċalaiḋ do ġabail tṙe na ccionṫaiḃṙiḋe.

Emann, mac Riṙdſiṙd, mic Ṙiaṙaiṙ ṙuaiḋ do ġaḃail maṙ an ccedna.

Ṙiacha mac Aoḋa, mic Sſain o ġlionn maoíluġṙa do bſiṫ aġ milleaḋ laiġſn ⁊ miḋe an tan ṙa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1597.

Aoiṙ Cṙioṙt, mile, cuicc céd, nochat, a ṙeacht.

Ua doṁnaill Aoḋ ṙuaḋ, mac Aoḋa, mic Maġnaṙa do bſiṫ i ṙṙoṙlonġṙoṙt i mbṙeiṙne ċonnaċt ṙṙi ṙliaḃ dá én anoiṙ on tan ṙo hoiṙccſḋ ṙainṁuintiṙ

Turlough, who attended the Parliament held at Dublin in 1585; and 3, Col. Murtough O'Brien, who was living in 1664. The Editor is of opinion that this Col. Murtough was the father of Donnell Spaineach, the ancestor of Terence O'Brien of Glencolumbkille, notwithstanding the evidence of the manuscript pedigree already quoted at p. 1834, A. D. 1585.

[c] *A gentleman of the English.*—This was Alexander, third son of Francis Cosby. Francis, Alexander's eldest son, was also slain on this occasion.—See note [d], under the year 1580, p. 1739, *supra*. Mr. Hardiman has given the following account of the conflict between Oweny O'More and the Cosbies, from an original MS. which belonged to the late Admiral Cosby:

"In the year 1596, Owny Mac Rory O'Móre," [ex·] "Chieftain of Leix, demanded a passage for his men over Stradbally bridge, and the request, being considered as a formal challenge to fight, was refused. On the 19th of May, Cosby, hearing that the O'Mores were on the march, headed his kerne, and proceeded to defend the bridge, taking with him his eldest son, Francis, who was married a year before to Helena Harpole, of Shrule, by whom he had a son, William, born but nine weeks before this fatal battle of the bridge. Dorcas Sydney (for she would never allow herself to be called Cosby), and her daughter-in-law, placed themselves at a window of the abbey, to see the fight, and for some time beheld their husbands bravely maintaining their ground. At length Alexander Cosby, as he was pressing forward, was shot, and dropped down dead. Upon this his kerne, with melancholy and mournful outcries, began to give way; and Francis Cosby, the son, apprehensive of being abandoned, endeavoured to save himself by leaping over the bridge, but the moment he cleared the battlements he was also shot, and fell dead

Owny, son of Rury Oge, son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, was at this time a gentleman [skilled] in the arts of war; and Leix was totally ravaged by him, both its crops, corn, and dwellings, so that there was nothing in the territory outside the lock of a gate or a bawn which was not in his power. He slew a gentleman of the English[c], who was [seated] at Stradbally-Leix, who possessed a large portion[d] of the territory by authority of the Sovereign, namely, [Alexander] Cosby, the son of Master Frauus[e].

The sons of Edmond of Caladh, son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler, also turned out to plunder, in consequence of their animosity towards the Earl of Ormond; and their father, Edmond of Caladh, was taken prisoner for their crimes.

Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Roe [Butler], was also taken prisoner.

At this time Fiagh, the son of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], from Glenmalure, was plundering Leinster and Meath[f].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1597.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-seven.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) encamped in Breifny of Connaught[g], to the east of Sliabh-da-en, after having plundered, as we have

into the river, &c. &c. The feuds between the O'Mores and Cosbies still raged with violence. The infant" [William] "having died, Richard Cosby succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kerne. Eager to revenge the deaths of his father and brother, he challenged the O'Mores to fight a pitched battle. They met in 1606, in the glen of Aghnahely, under the rock of Dunamase, and the engagement was the most bloody ever fought between these rivals. After a long and doubtful conflict, fortune declared in favour of Cosby. The O'Mores were defeated, with considerable loss, and seventeen of the principal of the clan lay dead on the field. The revolutions of the seventeenth century completed the destruction of the O'Mores, but confirmed the Cosby family in its possessions."—*Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 165.

[d] *A large portion.*—The Cosby Manuscript, quoted by Mr. Hardiman, states that the Cosbys at one time possessed half the Queen's County, and a township over.

[e] *Master Frauus*, Maġiṡṫeir Fraus.—This is a mere error of transcription, for "Maġiṡṫeir Fraṅcis."

[f] *Meath.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare gives an account of several engagements which took place about this period between O'Neill and the English, in the neighbourhood of Armagh, but without any minute chronology.

[g] *Breifny of Connaught*, i.e. Breifny O'Rourke, or the present county of Leitrim, so called to

uí concobair lair amail remeberthar. Ro baíribe ag ernaige a rocraitte, ⁊ a toicherthal do brisiḋ fair ar gach airm i mbátthar ⁊ iar ttecclamaḋ doib dia raigib i nosireaḋ Ianuarii arreaḋ lotthar i ttriocha céd ua noilella, arraibe don corann, tre machaire connacht, hi ccloinn conmaigh hi ccrich maine. Iar ttocht do i nIdirmsdon Ua maine ro lisicc rceimhelta rcriobluatha uaḋ ra tuaiṫ an calaiḋ, ⁊ ra uachtar na tire, ⁊ do bertrat bó taintte iomda, ⁊ crsca comaidhle leo hi ccoinne uí domnaill go baile ata an rioġ, ⁊ ge ro ṙóbairriot an barda an baile do bardacht nír bó torba doib an tinnrcsttal uair ro cuirriot muintir uí domnaill teinnte ⁊ tsnáda fri doirrib daingsin nduinta an baile, ⁊ tuccrat drisimirsda diomóra dia raicciḋ, ⁊ ro cuirriot frir na murraib iad go noschrat for taiblib an múir. Ro lingriot iaram do na taiblib go mbatar for rraidibh an baile, ⁊ ro erralaicriot na doirri don lucht batar imuig. Gabaitt iaram for toġail na ttigsi ttairccsda, ⁊ na ttegdar fforiata co ruccrat eirtib ina mbaoi indib dionnmarraib, ⁊ déadalaib. Airirit in adhaig rin irin mbaile hi rin. Nir bó rodaing níom nó airsm ina ruccaḋ duma, ⁊ diarann dedach ⁊ durradh ar in mbaile rin ar na marach. Ba har an mbaile ceona rin ro lisicc rcsimealta uaḋ darccain cloinne riocaird ar gach taob dabainn. Ro leircreachaḋ, ⁊ ro laimindreaḋ lar na rceimeltoibh rin o lsthráiṫ go magh rsnéomlaḋ. Ro loirccead, ⁊ ro lomairccead lar an ccuid eile dib ó baile [áta] an ríoġ ⁊ ó raiṫ ġoirrgín riar go rinn mil, go mdóraide, ⁊ go dorur na gaillme. Ro loirccead leo tsgh brigide i ndorur rrairri na gaillme. Do ronaḋ roraḋ, ⁊ ráirlongport la hua ndomnaill co na rloġaib in adhaig rin etir uarán mór ⁊ gaillim ag cloich an línrigh do

distinguish it from Breifny O'Reilly, or the present county of Cavan, which was at this period a part of Ulster.

[h] *Caladh*, now Callow, a district comprised principally in the barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

[i] *Leathrath*, now Laragh, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilimor-Daly, and about six miles north-east of the town of Athenry, in the county of Galway.

[k] *Magh-Seanchomhladh*, i. e. the Plain of the old Gate. This name is now obsolete.

[l] *Rath-Goirrgin*, i. e. the Rath of Goirrgin, one of the chiefs of the Firbolgs, who flourished here in the first century. It was anciently called Aileach Goirrgin. The name Rath Goirrginn is still retained, and is anglicised Rathgorgon, which is applied to a townland in the parish of Kilconerin, barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. It contains a moat, which was originally surrounded with a fosse, and the ruins of a castle of considerable extent.

[m] *Rinn-Mil*, i. e. the point or promontory of Mil, one of the Firbolgic tribe called Clann-Uathmoir. The name is now pronounced in

said before, the faithful people of O'Conor. He was awaiting [the arrival of] his forces and muster from every quarter where they were; and when they had all assembled, which was at the end of the month of January, they marched into the territory of Tirerrill, from thence into Corran, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Clann-Conway and Hy-Many. Having reached the very centre of Hy-Many, he sent forth swift-moving marauding parties through the district of Caladh[h], and the upper part of the territory; and they carried off many herds of cows and other preys to O'Donnell, to the town of Athenry; and though the warders of the town attempted to defend it, the effort was of no avail to them, for O'Donnell's people applied fires and flames to the strongly-closed gates of the town, and carried to them great ladders, and, placing them against the walls, they [*rectè*, some of them] ascended to the parapets of the wall. They then leaped from the parapets, and gained the streets of the town, and opened the gates for those who were outside. They [all] then proceeded to demolish the storehouses and the strong habitations; and they carried away all the goods and valuables that were in them. They remained that night in the town. It was not easy to enumerate or reckon the quantities of copper, iron, clothes, and habiliments, which they carried away from the town on the following day. From the same town he sent forth marauding parties to plunder Clanrickard, on both sides of the river; and these marauders totally plundered and ravaged [the tract of country] from Leathrath[i] to Magh-Seanchomhladh[k]. The remaining part of his army burned and ravaged [the territory], from the town of Athenry and Rath-Goirrgin[l] westwards to Rinn-Mil[m] and Meadhraige[n], and to the gates of Galway, and burned Teagh-Brighde[o], at the military gate of Galway. O'Donnell pitched his camp for that night between Uaran-mor[p] and Galway,

Irish Rinn mil, and anglicised Rinvile. It is a townland in the parish of Oranmore, not far from the town of Galway; and there is a castle in ruins in the western part of this townland, said to have belonged to the family of Athy.

[n] *Meadhraighe*, now *anglice* Maaree, a peninsula extending about five miles into the bay of Galway, to the south of the town. It is exactly coextensive with the parish of Ballynacourty.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 42.

[o] *Teagh-Brighde*, i.e. St. Bridget's house. This, which was otherwise called St. Bridget's Hospital, was situated on the east side of the town of Galway. It was built by the Corporation in 1542.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 40.

[p] *Uaran-mor*, i.e. the great well, or cold spring, now Oranmore, a considerable village, situated at the head of one of the arms into which the upper end of the bay of Galway

ꝑonnraḋ. Do ṫaſo ó ḋomnaill ar na ṁarach go mainiſtir an ċnuic i ndorur na gaillme, ⁊ ro baí iomaiṫiġiḋ uaḋ go luċt an ḃaile ag cuingiḋ críſce ⁊ cſnnaiġhecta a nerraḋ neccraṁail, ⁊ a néuġaḋ nuaral ꝑor araill do na críſchaiḃ. Arreaḋ ro chinn iarraṁ ꝓóḋ tar a air, ⁊ munḃaḋ tromа na ttionol creach, iomat na nairceneaḋ, ⁊ aiuble na héuala ro baḋ doiġ na hanraḋ don ꝓſim rin go gort innri guaire hi ccenel aoḋa na heċtge. Luiḋ ua domnaill co na ꝓloġaiḃ ⁊ co na ccreaċaiḃ leó tre cſrtlar ċoicciḋ connaċt hi ꝑꝑriṫing na conaire céuna, ⁊ ní ro airir go ro ġaḃ longport hi ccalraiġe ꝑri Sligeach anoir, ⁊ ro ꝑaoiḋ a ġiollanraiḋ, ⁊ a aér díairin lá araill dia ċreachaiḃ tar Saṁaoír baḋ ṫuaiḋ.

Dala uí concoḃair ꝓliccig (donnchaḋ mac caṫail óicc) ro tſeclamaḋ ꝓloġ lán ṁor lair do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ gar bſcc iar ꝑꝑeil briġde do ṫoċt go Sligeach.

O domnaill tra baíride hi ccalraiġe (aṁail remebertmar) hi ꝑꝑoiċill ꝓorra ⁊ do bſrt ammur ꝑor ꝓloġ uí ċoncoḃair ria ríú ranġatar go Sligeach. Ní ro hanaḋ ꝑrirride idir, aċtmaḋ uaṫaḋ tarrṫar do ḋeireaḋ an trloiġ ag traiġ neoṫuile, gontar, báittſr iadraide. Ro marḃaḋ ann mac ṁeic uilliam burc .i. mac Riroſird mac oiliuerair, mic Sſain, ⁊ drong oile naċ airiṁṫſr cenmoṫaroṁ. Do ṫaſo ua concoḃair ꝑor ccúla, ⁊ nir bó ꝓlán lair a ṁſnma im ṫoiḋeċt an tuprar rin. Tánaic tra Ua domnaill dia ṫigh, ⁊ ro lſicc ꝓccaoileaḋ dia ꝓloiġaibh do léccaḋ a ꝓccíri daiṫle a nairtir imchſin. ⁊ ro ꝑaccaiḃ a aṁra ⁊ a aér tuarurtail i ccóicceaḋ connacht i nurꝑaiċill ċoccaiḋ uí ċoncoḃair ⁊ na ngall batttar lair, ⁊ niall garḃ mac cuinn, mic an ċalḃaiġ uí domnaill i ttoíriġeċt ꝓorra. Ro ġaḃrat rein ꝑor indreaḋ ⁊ aiḋṁilleaḋ na ngaoiḋeltuaṫ ro ſirgſtar i ccommbaiḋ uí concoḃair ⁊ na ngall go ttarorat ꝑor ccúla do riḋiri drong ṁor ḋíḃ im Mhac diarmata Concoḃar toirech maiġe luirc, ⁊ ruccaḋ eiride do ꝓaiġiḋ uí domhnaill go nosſrna a ṁuintſrur ꝑrir an dara ꝑeċt, ⁊ co ttarat a riar dó. Do ꝓonrat

branches. On the shore of the bay are the ruins of Oranmore castle, erected by the Earls of Clanrickard, now attached to the residence of Mr. Blake.

[q] *Cloch-an-Lingsigh*, i. e. Lynch's stone, or stone house, or castle. This name is now obsolete.

[r] *Mainistir-an-chnuic*, i. e. the Monastery of the Hill, or Knock Abbey.

[s] *Gort-insi-Guaire*, i. e. the town of Gort, in the territory of Kinelea-of-Slieve Aughtee, or O'Shaughnessy's country.—See it already mentioned at the years 1571, 1573.

[t] *Calry*, a parish in the barony of Carbury, lying between Glencar and Lough Gill, to the

precisely at Cloch-an-Lingsigh[q]. On the following day O'Donnell proceeded to Mainistir-an-chnuic[r], at the gate of Galway, and communicated with the inhabitants of the town, requesting traffic and sale of their various wares and rich raiment for some of the preys. He then resolved upon returning back; and were it not for the burden of the collected preys, the multiplicity of the plunders, and the vastness of the spoil, it is certain that he would have not stopped on that route until he had gone to Gortinnsi-Guaire[s] in Kinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge. O'Donnell, with his forces and their preys, returned by the same road, through the very middle of the province of Connaught, and never halted until he pitched his camp in Calry[t], to the east of Sligo; and he sent his calones and the unarmed part of his people to convey some of the preys northward, across the River Samhaoir[u].

As for O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge), he mustered a numerous army of English and Irish troops, a short time after the festival of St. Bridget[w], to march to Sligo.

O'Donnell, as we have already mentioned, was in Calry, in readiness to meet them; and he made an attack upon the army of O'Conor before they could reach Sligo. None of O'Conor's army waited to resist him, excepting a few in the rear, who were overtaken at Traigh-Eothaile. These were wounded or drowned; and the son of Mac William Burke, namely, the son of Richard, son of Oliver, son of John, and many others not enumerated, were slain. O'Conor returned back; and he was not happy in his mind for having gone on that expedition. O'Donnell also returned home, and dismissed his tribes, that they might rest themselves after their long expedition; and he left his soldiers and hirelings in Connaught, under the command of Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, to carry on war against O'Conor and the English people who were along with him. These proceeded to plunder and destroy the Irish tribes who had risen up in confederacy with O'Conor and the English; so that they won over a great number of them [to the Irish side] again, and, among others, Mac Dermot (Conor), Chief of Moylurg, who was brought before O'Donnell, and formed a league of friendship with him a second time, and gave

east of the town of Sligo. This district was anciently called Calraighe Laithim.—See map to *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach.*

[u] *Samhaoir*, an old name of the River Erne.—See Keating's *Hist. of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 168; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3.

[w] *The festival of St. Bridget.*—This falls on the 1st of February.

toírig na tuaid báoar fri coirrfhliaḃ a tuaiḋ an ceadna, ⁊ do rattrat a ngeill, ⁊ a naittire dUa domhnaill.

Ceitre bairille, ⁊ fecht fricit bairille púdair do ṫeacht on mbainriogain go hath cliath hi mí mártha do raigiḋ a muinntire. Iar ccor an púdair hi tír ro tairrngiḋ é co fráid an fíona co mbaoí uile in aen ionadh ar gach taeḃ don trraid, ⁊ do ḋeachaiḋ aoiḃel tsinsiḋ irin bpúdar. Ní fír trá an do nim, fá a talmain taimic an Splangc hírin, acht cína ro mheabaiḋ na bairilleḋa ina naén bréo larrach ⁊ luamaintsinsiḋ an 13 do mártha do fonnradh, co ro toccbaḋ cúirte cloch, ⁊ cumdaigte croinn na fráitte da fproṫaiḃ fulaing, ⁊ da bfordadhaiḃ congmala ir in aér sharḃuar co mbíoḋ an trail fíoṫfoda, ⁊ an ḋloch cian tuimigte, ⁊ an duine ina éccorcc ḋorrardha for foluamain irin aer ór cind an baile la tuinnriuim an tren púdair conach eidir díom, airsim, nó airnsir an ro milleaḋ do ḋaoimiḃ onórḋa, daér gacha cinde, do mnaiḃ, do maigdsnaiḃ, do clannaiḃ daoine uaral ticcsiḋ ar gach aird deirinn do denam fogḃlama don ḋaṫraig. Nir bó damna eccaoine an ro milleaḋ dór, nó daingsitt, nó do fomaoine raogalta in aiṫfeccheaḋ in ro milleaḋ ⁊ in ro muḋaigheaḋ do daoimiḃ lar an torainnḋlisi rin. Nír bo hí an trráid rin amain ro diodaiccheaḋ don ḋún rin, acht an ḋsṫraime fa nsra di don ḋaṫraigh ḋedna.

Ua concobair Donnchaḋ mac caṫail óicc do cingal ḋairdsra, ⁊ carattraḋ etir a ḋliamain (mac mec uilliam búrc) .i. teroitt na long mac Rirdsird an iarainn, mic dáuid, mic Emainn, ⁊ gobernoir ḋoicciḋ connacht .i. Sir Coneir cliport. Iar ndenam a ccodaig re roile doiḃ do ṫarraing teroitt an gobernoir ⁊ bannaḋa ḋoicciḋ connacht i tír amalgaḋa, ⁊ hi rann meic uilliam go ro hatcuirsoh, ⁊ go ro hionnarbaḋ leo Mac uilliam (teróitt mac uateir ḋiotaig mic Sain, mic oiluerair) arr a atarḋa hi cind ui ḋomhnaill. Ro lomaḋ ⁊ ro lirrcerriorad leó gach aén frir a mbaoí a rann ⁊ a ḋarattraḋ irin tír dia éir. Ro gaḃ an tír don cur rin la teroitt na long ⁊ lar an

[x] *Wine-street*, now Winetavern-street. Harris notices the ignition of this powder, under the year 1596, thus:

"A. D. 1596. A great quantity of gunpowder being landed at the Wood-quay, to be conveyed to the Castle of Dublin, by accident took fire on the 11th of March, and did great damage to the city."—*History of the City of Dublin*, p. 321.

[y] *Placed on both sides of the street*, literally, "After the putting of the powder to land, it was drawn to the street of the wine, so that it was all in one place on both sides of the street."

[z] *To O'Donnell.*—This is a strange idiom. The meaning is that they expelled him from his ter-

him due submission. The chiefs of the territories bordering on the Curlieu Mountains did the same, and delivered up their hostages and securities to O'Donnell.

One hundred and forty-four barrels of powder were sent by the Queen to Dublin, to her people, in the month of March. When the powder was landed, it was drawn to Wine-street[x], and placed on both sides of the street[y], and a spark of fire got into the powder; but from whence that spark proceeded, whether from the heavens or from the earth beneath, is not known; howbeit, the barrels burst into one blazing flame and rapid conflagration (on the 13th of March), which raised into the air, from their solid foundations and supporting posts, the stone mansions and wooden houses of the street, so that the long beam, the enormous stone, and the man in his corporal shape, were sent whirling into the air over the town by the explosion of this powerful powder; and it is impossible to enumerate, reckon, or describe the number of honourable persons, of tradesmen of every class, of women and maidens, and of the sons of gentlemen, who had come from all parts of Ireland to be educated in the city, that were destroyed. The quantity of gold, silver, or worldly property, that was destroyed, was no cause of lamentation, compared to the number of people who were injured and killed by that explosion. It was not Wine-street alone that was destroyed on this occasion, but the next quarter of the town to it.

O'Conor (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) established friendship and concord between his brother-in-law (the son of Mac William Burke), i. e. Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, son of David, son of Edmond, and the Governor of the province of Connaught, i. e. Sir Conyers Clifford. After their reconciliation Theobald drew the Governor and the companies of the province of Connaught into Tirawley, and into Mac William's country, and expelled and banished Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver) from his patrimony, to O'Donnell[z]; they despoiled and totally plundered all those who remained in confederation and friendship with him in the territory. The country [generally], on this occasion, adhered to[a] Theobald-na-

ritory, leaving it optional with him to go wherever he wished; but that he fled to his friend O'Donnell, as the person most likely to shelter him, and assist him to recover his patrimony.

[a] *Adhered to.*—Ro ꝿab an tir, &c., la teporcc, literally, "the country on this occasion took with Theobald of the Ships, and with the Governor." This idiom is still in common use, as:

ngoberṅóir. Iompair an gobernoir iar rin go baile ata luain, ⁊ ro ressaoilriot na bandaigi ar a ngaiririionaib. Ba doairṅsir a ruccrat dairceniḃ ⁊ déadalaiḃ a rann meic uilliam an tan rin.

Dala meic uilliam iar ttocht dorom co hairm i mboí ó domnaill dacaoine a imniḃ frir ro airir ina fochair co mí mḟóin ṡamraiḃ. Do ġní O domnaill iaram ṡlóicceaḃ hi ccóicceaḃ connacht do congnam la Mac uilliam, ⁊ rainic tar muaiḃ ua namalgada gan nach ndoġraing. Ní cumgatar (no caemnaccatar) an tír fritheart frir go ro gaḃ a ngialla, ⁊ a naittire, ⁊ do beart rom na braiġde irin do Mhac uilliam, ⁊ fáccḃair an criocc fa umla dó. ⁊ forráccaiḃ Ruḃraiġe Ua domnaill a ḃṡrḃratair buḃṡirin tanairi ceneoil cconaill ina farraḃ dia nṡrtaḃ i nagaiḃ a namatt go ṡlóġ mor dia milṡaiḃ troiġtheac, ⁊ dia amroiḃ amaille frirr. Iompaiḃir Ua domnaill ina fritheing dia tír.

Ro tionoil Ua concobair ⁊ teroitt na long ṡloġ mór do ġallaiḃ, ⁊ do ġaoiḃelaiḃ iar fraccbáil na tíre dUa domnaill do ḃiogail a naincridhe for Mhac uilliam ⁊ ro ionnarbrat Mac uilliam an dara feacht, ⁊ Ruḃraiġe don cur rin ar in tír ar ni rabatarridhe coimlion daoine friú. Ba rí comairle arrict la Ruḃraiġe ⁊ la Mac uilliam ina mbaoi ina ccomfocraiḃ do croḃ ⁊ dinnile an tire co na naittreabtachaiḃ, ⁊ co na muinntṡraiḃ do cor ṡimpa tar muaiḃ ua namalgaḃa, ⁊ tré tír fiachrach muaiḃe do tocht fo mámur uí domnaill go rangattar fliaḃ gam ria nadhaig, ⁊ gaḃaitt acc arccnam triar an fliabh fod na hoidhche.

Imtúra an ġoibernóra ó ro cuir rium ua concobair, ⁊ tṡróitt na long co na ṡloġaiḃ do ḃiocur meic uilliam ar an tír, Ro tṡglaimridhe lion a focraitte for cind Meic uilliam ⁊ Ruḃraiġé irin conair na ro cumaingriot do feachna no diomġaḃail. Rortar iad báter do ġaoiclandaiḃ i ffarraḃ an ġoibernora an tan rin .i. Uillsec mac Riocaird Shaccranaig, mic uillicc na ccsind, iarla cloinne Riocaird co na mac Riocard barún dúine coillín eiride, Donnchaḃ mac concobair, mic donnchaiḃ ui ḃriain iarla tuaḃmúman, ⁊ Murchaḃ mac Murchaiḃ mic diarmata uí ḃriain barún innri uí cuinn go

"cuir uait do lṡnán ⁊ gaḃ le d' céad mnaoí: Put away thy concubine, and *take with* thy first wife."—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part ii. c. viii. p. 310.

[b] *Equal to their's*, i. e. Mac William and Rury O'Donnell had not forces sufficient to contend with those of Theobald of the Ships and the Governor.

Long and the Governor. The Governor then returned to Athlone, and the companies of soldiers were distributed among the garrisons. The preys and spoils taken from Mac William's people on this occasion were indescribable.

As for Mac William, when he went to O'Donnell to complain to him of his sufferings, he remained with him until the middle month of summer. O'Donnell then made a hosting into the province of Connaught to assist Mac William, and he crossed the Moy into Tirawley without meeting any danger; and the country was not able to oppose him, so that he seized their hostages and pledges; and he delivered up these hostages, and left the country in obedience to him; and he left Rury O'Donnell, his own brother, Tanist of Tirconnell, with him, to strengthen him against his enemies, a great number of foot-soldiers, and other troops. O'Donnell [then] returned back to his own country.

When O'Donnell left the country, O'Conor and Theobald-na-Long mustered a great army of English and Irish, in order to wreak their vengeance on Mac William; and they banished him a second time, and Rury along with him, on that occasion, from the territory, for they had not a number of men equal to their's[b]. The resolution then adopted by Rury and Mac William was to send all the property and cattle of the territory in their vicinity, together with the inhabitants and families, before them, across the Moy of Tirawley, and through Tireragh of the Moy, to come under the jurisdiction of O'Donnell. [This they did], and they arrived before nightfall at Sliabh-Gamh, and during the whole night they continued crossing the mountain.

As for the Governor, as soon as he had sent O'Conor and Theobald-na-Long to banish Mac William from the territory, he mustered all his forces, to meet Mac William and Rury on a road which they could not shun or avoid. The noblemen who attended the Governor on this expedition were these: Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, Earl of Clanrickard, with his son, Rickard, Baron of Dun-Coillin[c]; Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot, Baron of Inchiquin; and many other distinguished

[c] *Dun-Coillin*, now Dunkellin, in the parish of Killeely, which gave name to the barony of Dunkellin, in the county of Galway. Not far from this castle is a hill with a rude stone seat, or chair, called Clanrickard's chair, which is believed to be the place where the Mac William Oughter was inaugurated, before he became Earl of Clanrickard.

rochaidib oile do dagdaoinib cenmotát. Ba hann do rala don goibernoir bliť an adhaig rin hi ccairlen ćuile maoíle ril for abainn móir fri fliaḃ gaṁ aniar [*recte* anoir], ⁊ fri fliaḃ dá én anoir [*recte* aniar] co ccoicc céd déc laoć dp gleire ġairccsḃach ina ḟoćair ann. Ba conair ćoitcenn nar bo roḋaing do reachna an ṁaiġsi i mbaoi riuṁ. Ar cuar do Ruḋraiġe ua domnaill ⁊ do mac uilliam an gobernoir da bliť rsmra for an cconoir na ro ḟedrat do ḟećna. Ar fair ro chinnriot ó rangatar ria maidin i ngarroccur don ćairlen, a ccsťra, a ninnile, a ngiollanraiḋ, ⁊ a naér diairṁ do légaḋ uaťa i fliġiḋ ba hinnille inár an conair in ro baḋ mśnmarc leo buḋśin do ġabail, śo imchian on ćairlen, ⁊ iad buḋśirin do dul tar an abainn gan raťuccaḋ hi ccoṁpocraiḃ an cairteóill ó nać raḃrat coiṁlíon floiġ fri a mbiodḃaḋaiḃ. Do codar roṁ tra gan airiuccaḋ gan forcloirteċt tar an abainn go mbatar don taoḃ araill. Andar leo roṁ ćsna do riġenrat anacal ⁊ imośgail dia ccsťhraiḃ ⁊ dia ngiollanraiḋ, Nir bo haṁlaiḋ tarla doiḃridhe itir uair ro clor búireaḋ ḃéiceaḋ na mbó ťainteaḋ, ⁊ na nanmann neiccíallaiḋ, ⁊ foġurnuall aora a niomána irin muiċdeḋoil. Do lśiccśt marcḟloiġ an ġoibernora ina norongaiḃ ⁊ ina nóiormaiḃ fo ċoṁġáir na ccsťra dur an ttairrittir iad. Ruccratt din for indilib iomḋaiḃ, ⁊ do ḋeachaiḋ in ro baḋ móo uaḋaiḃ diob. Ro marḃaḋ drong ṁór do na gillib ⁊ daor na hiomána. Ba don ćur rin do marḃaḋ Maolmuire mac Conulaḋ meic an baird raoí firḋana ro baí ar ṁaiťib a ćeneóil buḋśin. Ní ro ḟédrat a muinntir buḋśirin anacal do taḃairt doiḃridhe la hiomat an trloiġ do rala for a nionćaiḃ. Ba méla mór lar an ngobernoir a ndol reaća reriú tarraiḋ grśim forra. Tiaġait na gaoiḋil arr aṁlaiḋ co rangatar tarṙ an eirne buḋ tuaiḋ. Sóair an gobernoir ina ḟriťing, ⁊ nír bó rlán lair a ṁśnma ó do śrnáirśt a naiṁde uaḋa iar na ḟraġbail in uatḃaḋ aṁlaiḋ rin.

Fiacha mac Aoḋa mic Sśain o ġlśnd Mhaoiluġra do ťuitim iar ttar-

[d] *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the Great River, now *anglice* Avonmore, a river which rises in Templehouse lake, and joins the Coolany river between Collooney and Ballysadare.

[e] *Sliabh Gamh and Sliabh-da-en.*—These are mountains in the county of Sligo. The gap between them, in which the little town of Collooney stands, was anciently called Bearnas-mor Tire hOilella, i. e. the great gap of Tirerrill.—See map to *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach.*

[f] *This was not the case*, literally, "Not thus it happened to them indeed."

[g] *Of the irrational animals*, na nanmann néiccíallaiḋ. This would be written na n-ainṁiḋe n-éġciallda, according to the modern system of orthography. The prefix é, when negative,

men besides them. The Governor lay on the first night in the castle of Cul-Maoile [Collooney], which is situated on the Abhainn-mhor[d], to the east of Sliabh Gamh[e], and to the west of Sliabh dá-én, having fifteen hundred select warriors along with him there. This place where he remained was a general passage, and it was not easy to avoid it. Rury O'Donnell and Mac William were informed that the Governor was before them upon a road by which they could not avoid [passing]. And when before morning they had arrived at a place very near the castle, they resolved on sending off their herds and flocks, their calones, and the unarmed portion of their forces, by a way at a great distance from the castle, and more secure than that by which they themselves intended to proceed, whilst they themselves should cross the river without being noticed, at a short distance from the castle, as they had not a force equal to that of the enemy. They crossed the river [accordingly] unnoticed and unheard, and landed in safety at the other side; and they thought that they had ensured the safety and protection of their cattle and attendants; but this was not the case[f], for the loud lowing of the herds of kine and irrational animals[g], and the shouts of their drivers, were heard early in the morning from the castle; and the Governor's cavalry set out in troops and squadrons in the direction of the lowing of the cattle, to see if they could take them. They seized upon a great number of cattle, but the greater part of them escaped from them. A great number of the servants and drivers were killed. It was on this occasion also that Mulmurry, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, a learned poet, and one of the most distinguished men of his own tribe, was killed. Their own people were not able to protect them, in consequence of the great numbers that were opposed to them. It was great annoyance to the Governor that they should have passed him by before he could lay hold of them. The Irish thus made their way northwards across the Erne. The Governor returned back; and he was much dejected because his enemies had thus escaped from him.

Fiagh, son of Hugh[h], son of John [O'Byrne] from Glenmalure, was slain

eclipses the consonant to which it is prefixed.

[h] *Fiagh, son of Hugh.*—He was chief of that sept of the O'Byrnes called Gaval-Rannall, and had his residence at Ballinacor, in Glenmalure, in the county of Wicklow. Though not the chief of the O'Byrnes he was by far the most warlike and powerful man of his name since the death of Dunlang, the son of Edmond, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne.—See note [t], under the year 1580, p. 1746, *supra*. There are several poems on his battles and victories preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the O'Byrnes,

ꝑaing ceilcce ḋa combraċaiṙ ꝑaiṙ aṙ ꝑuṙáilſiḋ aṙḋ iuṙcíṙ na heṙeann Siṙ uilliam Ruṙṙel iṙin cſiḋ mí ḋo ꝑaṁṙaḋ na bliaḋna ṙo.

preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from one of which it would appear that all the O'Byrnes acknowledged him as their leader, if not chief; but it is quite evident that some of the senior branches of the O'Byrnes were very jealous of his greatness, and that this led to his betrayal and death is but too evident from these poems, and all contemporaneous authorities. P. O'Sullevan Beare briefly alludes to his betrayal in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. x. fol. 145:

"Iam me Lageniorum res vocant, qui tametsi paruis viribus, magna tamen constantia, & virtute pro Catholica religione manum conseruerunt. Postquam Fiachus Obruin vir strenuus, & Hæreticorum hostis acerrimus fuit per proditionem extinctus, eius filij Felmius, & Raymundus arma a patre mota non omiserunt. Dum Raymundus in Lagenia tumultus in Hæreticum excitatos ducit, Felmius in Vltoniam ad Onellum contendit auxilium petitum."

There is a curious poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, fol. 110, *p. a.*, on the death of Fiagh, in which the writer states that he saw his body quartered and his head spiked on a tower in Dublin,—a sight which pierced his heart with anguish.

I. Fiagh O'Byrne left three sons, namely: 1, Felim, who was M. P. for the county of Wicklow in 1613, and who was living in 1629. 2, Redmond, or Raymond, of Killaveny, J. P. in the county of Wicklow in 1625, the ruins of whose castle are still to be seen, and are shewn on the Ordnance map as "Raymond's Castle." This Redmond had three sons: Felim of Killaveny; Feagh of Kilcloghran, proclaimed a rebel, and a price set on his head, 8th February, 1641; and John. 3, Turlough. And one daughter, who was married to Walter Reagh Fitzgerald, of whose fate some account is given under the year 1595.

II. Felim, son of Fiagh. He married Una, or Winifred Ni Toole. He was living in 1629, a prisoner in Dublin Castle. In his complaint to the Privy Council of his unjust trial and condemnation at Wicklow in 1628, he says that his wife, the mother of his five sons, who was in previous good health, died within two days after his condemnation: "her hart stringes broke."—MS., F. 3. 17, T. C. D. He had eight sons: 1, Brian, who, with his brother Turlough, was committed to Dublin Castle in 1625, and was living in 1629; 2, Hugh, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Confederate Catholics in 1641, and who was proclaimed a rebel by Parsons and Borlase, Lords Justices, 8th February, 1641; 3, Gerald, living in 1604, and seems to have died young, at least before 1628; 4, James, living in 1603; 5, Turlough, living in 1628; 6, Feagh, *alias* Luke; 7, Cahir, living in 1629; 8, Colla; and a daughter, who married John Wolverton, Esq. J. P. of the county of Wicklow in 1625. Seven of these sons are named in the above order in the remainders of Phelim mac Pheagh's grant of lands from King James I., dated 28th March, 1604. Colla, who was born after that period, is mentioned in Phelim mac Pheagh's suit in 1628–9, when he was a close prisoner in Dublin Castle with his five sons. Duald Mac Firbis mentions only three of his sons, namely, Hugh, Colla, and Brian. Cahir, his seventh son, had a son, Hugh, who had a son, Cahir, the last generation of this family given in the *Leabhar Branach*.

III. Brian, the son of Felim. He had a son, Shane mac Brian mac Phelim of Ballinacor, who was Colonel of the Confederate Catholics in 1641, after which period this family of Ballinacor disappear from history. The accusations against

in the first month of summer in this year, having been treacherously betrayed by his relative, at the bidding of the Chief Justiciary of Ireland, Sir William Russell.

these sons of Felim, on which their estates were confiscated, affords an appalling picture of human depravity and perfidy in those murderous times; but as the substance of them, and the manner in which the whole trial was conducted, has been already given by the late Matthew O'Conor, Esq. of Mount Druid, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, the Editor shall rest content with laying before the reader the following extracts from Felim's complaint to the Privy Council, of his unjust trial and condemnation at Wicklow in 1628, as preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 17:

"Lord Esdmond tried to induce Owen Byrne, a prisoner in Dublin Castle, to accuse Bryan and Tirlagh (Phelim's sons), and racked him in vain for that purpose. Then Lord Esmond sent Cahir mac Hugh Duffe, a neare cousin of said Owen, and Morogh mac Hugh mac Owen, brother in law to said Owen, to use their influence to make him depose against Tirlagh and Phelim.

"This Cahir mac Hugh Duffe, and the said Morogh, are doeing, theise 29 years at least, what they could against Phelim and his sonnes, both in helping to take theire landes from them and inventing many false matters against them to procure their death, as is well known; for said Cahir mac Hugh Duffe and the aforesaid Morogh, and his son, Morrish, came to the Lord Chichester, then Deputy, and informed his Lordship that Phelim and Bryan releeved one Torlogh O'Toole, which his Lordship well knew was but meere malice.

"Garrald mac Ferdoragh being a prisoner for some criminal fact, which he acknwledged had no means to save his life but by accusing men, was procured by William Greme and others, to accuse Phelim and his sonnes. This Garret's father was committed to Wicklow by Phelim's son in law, John Wolverston, for stealing cows, and was executed for that fact. Gerald himself was committed for suspicion of felony by Phelim, but acquitted.

"This Garret's brother in law, Shane Bane mac Teige mac Hugh, being in rebellion, was taken by Hugh mac Phelim, and brought to Wicklow by the Lord Chief Justice, where he was executed, which said Garret bore in mynde to revenge it when he could.

"Shane O'Toole, Patricke O'Toole," [were] "prisoners in the castle of Dublin about 1621. Shane O'Toole was executed by martial law, and at his death left betweene him and God, that he was executed for not agreeing with said Garret mac Ferdoragh, and his confederates, in accusing Brian mac Felim, Tirlagh mac Phelim, and Cahir mac Phelim.

"Patrick O'Toole was pardoned for his accusations.

"Art O'Neale and Brian More, son in lawe to Art O'Neale, being in company with Donagh mac Shane, committing of a robbery, were taken by one of Phelim's sons, and the robbery found in their hands, were sent here to his Majestie's castle of Dublin, and seeing no other means to save their lives but to accuse others, as they were demanded, the said Arte O'Neale and Bryan More offered to make an escape at once with Dermot O'Toole, and to rob the porter's coffer.

"Shane Duffe mac Teige Moyle and Mortagh mac Teige Moyle, several times sollicited to accuse Phelim and his sons, and when they did not, they were two or three dayes bound, ready to be executed by martial lawe.

"Lord Esmond had, in his prison at Limerick" [near Gorey, county of Wexford], "one Laughlin More mac Teige, which Laughlin his

Iarsin nua do ṡoċt i neirinn i ttorać mír Iun co narmail ⁊ co raiġdiuirib iomḋaib lair .i. Loṙd Ḃuṙouġh, tomár a coṁainm. Iar nglacaḋ an ċloiḋiṁ dóirḋe on iarsin baí ann fri ré trí mbliaḋan go rin .i. Sir uilliam Ruṙṙel, Ro bṡnaḋ lair an oirṙicc do bí ag Sir Iohn norair ó na ṙrionnṙa ḋe .i. generalṡaċt an ċoccaiḋ, ⁊ ro ġaḃ ṙsin an oirṙicc rin fri a air. Tucc iarṁ ṙóccra drṡraiḃ laiġṡn, ⁊ miḋe, ⁊ don ṁsiu baí uṁal don bainriogain o ċomar trí nuircce go dún dealgan toċt ina ḋoċom (co líonṁar ler tionoilte an ṙiṡtṁaḋ lá do mí iul) go droiċṡc aṫa. Ro ṙṡccraḋ na ṙóccarta rin la hiarla cille dara, la gallaiḃ miḋe, ⁊ laiġṡn. Tánaicc tra an Iarsin gur an lion ar lia ro ṙéḋ gur an maiġin ceadna, ⁊ iar roċtain i ccṡnn a roile do na ṙloġaiḃ do arccnatar go tír eoġain co rangattar gan toirmṡcc gan taiririuṁ go haḃainn móir, ⁊ an ní dob annaṁ la hUa neill ṙriṫ ṙaill iomcoiṁṡtta

Lordship knows to be one that hated Felim and his sonnes. He was a foster-brother of Shane Bane mac Teige, which Hugh mac Phelim brought to Wicklow to execution.

"Phelim mac Pheagh took two of those that were concerned in Pont's murder.

"The Sheriff that impanelled the grand jury which found several bills against Phelim and his sonnes, is married to Lord Esmond's niece, and tenant to Sir William Parsons, and the Lord Esmond procured this, his nephew, to be made Sheriffe of sett purpose to conclude his owne, and the rest of said Phelim's adversaries, their pretended and long-continued unjust hosting, and therefore said Sheriff elected Sir James Fitz Pierce to be forman of the grand jurie, a known open enemy to Phelim and his sons; first, because he sett upon said Phelim at his going to Rathcuile, to the late Earl of Ormond; secondly, because Phelim was at the killing of said Sir James, his father; and thirdly, because the said Sir James did, for proofe of his continuall malice, prefer a peticion to the Lord Grandison, alledging the said Phelim and his predecessors to be all bastards for ten or eleven degrees. Moreover, said Sir James had no freehold in the county of Wicklow.

"Finally, said Brien and Turlogh are most miserably kept in close restraint here in his Majestie's Castle of Dublin, without getting their dyett from his Majestie, or leave for any of theire friends to come to them with their owne meanes to releeve them in presence of the constable and his son. Their accusers, on the contrary, are kept at his Majesties charges, and besides, Bryan and Turlogh have irons upon them, and the most part of their condemned accusers are without irons.

"(Signed), BRYNE BYRNE.
TIRLAGH BEARNE.
"*Copia vera.*"

The Editor has not been able to trace the history of this family to a later period, and believes that the race of Fiagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, chief of Gaval-Rannall, have long since become extinct. According to the tradition in the country, the late Garrett Byrne, Esq. of Ballymanus, was not of his descendants, but of a branch of the Gaval-Rannall who became spies and informers to ruin the great O'Byrnes of Ballinacor, a tradition which clearly points to Cahir mac Hugh Duffe and his confederates above referred to, who were for twenty-nine years inventing many false matters against Phelim and his sons.

A new Lord Justice, Lord Borough[i], Thomas by name, arrived in Ireland in the beginning of the month of June, with much arms and many soldiers. After receiving the sword from Sir William Russell, who had been Lord Justice for three years before, he deprived Sir John Norris of the office which he held from his Sovereign, namely, the generalship of the war, and took that office to himself. After this he issued a proclamation to the men of Leinster and Meath, and to all those who were obedient to the Queen, from the Meeting of the three Waters to Dundalk, to meet him with all their forces, fully mustered, at Drogheda, on the twentieth day of the month of July. These orders were responded to by the Earl of Kildare, and by the English of Meath and Leinster. The Lord Justice came to the same place with as many men as he had been able to muster. After these forces had met together, they marched to Tyrone, and arrived at Abhainn-mhor without opposition or delay; and, what was seldom

See note [n], under the year 1585, p. 1840, *supra*. The Ballymanus family, too, are either extinct or reduced to poverty and obscurity.

The Lord Esmond who ruined the illustrious family of Ballinacor, was Sir Laurence Esmond, the son of William Esmond, Esq., of Little Limerick, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He married a Miss Ellice Butler, by whom he had no issue, and the peerage ceased at his death; but it appears that he had a natural son, Thomas Esmond, by a Miss O'Flaherty, to whom his estates passed by will. This Thomas Esmond, who was educated a Roman Catholic by his mother, is the ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Esmond of Ballynatrasna, in the county of Wexford, who inherits none of the wickedness or treachery of the Lord Esmond his progenitor.

William Parsons was a very poor man, in humble station, who came to Ireland towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth. He proved a very useful discoverer of forfeited estates in the capacity of Surveyor-General. He was appointed Lord Justice, with Sir John Borlase, in 1640, and continued in the Government till 1643, when he was removed, charged with treason, and committed to prison, with Sir Adam Loftus and others. His descendants became extinct in the male line in 1764. The present Earl of Ross, so illustrious for his scientific attainments, descends from his brother, Laurence Parsons.

[i] *Lord Borough.*—Thomas Baron Borough, a man almost wholly ignorant of the art military, was appointed Lord Deputy, and arrived in Dublin on the 15th of May, and received the sword in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, the 22nd of the same month. He had supreme authority in martial as well as civil causes, and immediately ordered to his presidency of Munster General Norris, who is described by Camden as "Vir sanè magnus, & inter maximos nostræ gentis hoc ævo duces celebrandus; which affront (together with the disappointment of the chief government, which he knew he merited, and earnestly expected), and the many baffles Tyrone had put upon him, broke his heart."—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 413. P. O'Sullevan Beare states that it was believed that Norris had sold himself to the devil, who carried him off unexpectedly; and he gravely concludes from this, that O'Neill had often defeated, not only

fair co rainicc an lurtir tar an abainn gan taḋar, gan toirmsgeo go mbaí don taoḃ arail di. Ro murad ⁊ ro morclaiḋsiḋ lar an lurtir an port iomcoimṡeta baí acc ua neill for ur na haḃainn, ⁊ ro toccaiḃ fsin port nua dó buḋsin irin mbruaḋ alltarać don abainn ċeona. ⁊ ge ro frit an uain rin ar Ua neill tre eolur ⁊ tre ṫionċorcc ṫoirrdelbaiġ, mic Henri, mic Feilim ruaidh ui neill ní ro lam an lurtir, na aen dia ḟloġaiḃ dol sò aén mile tairir rin i ttir eoġain, ⁊ ní mó ro lsicceaḋ ruan no raḋaile, coulaḋ, no cumḟanaḋ doiḃ acht deaḃaiḋ ⁊ diuḃraccaḋ forra ó ṁuinntir Uí néill do ló ⁊ doiḋce. Ba dirím doairnsir an ro marbaḋ, ⁊ in ro muḋaiġeaḋ do daoinib an lurtir, ⁊ an ro bsnaḋ deaċaiḃ, ⁊ devalaiḃ dioḃ.

Do ḋeachaiḋ an lurtir in aroile lo for cnoc bai i ccomḟoċraiḃ don campa do ṁiḋsṁain ⁊ do ṁoirḋeċain an tire ina uirṫimcell, ⁊ ba fsir dó na tíoraḋ idir, uair do marḃaḋ dronġ ṁor dia dsġdaoinib la hUa neill co

General Norris, "peritissimum Anglorum imperatorum omni pugnandi apparatu superiorem, *sed ipsum etiam diabolum*, qui illi ex pacto fuisse opitulatus creditur vicerit."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. iii. l. 3, c. x.

[j] *An advantage was got.*—An English writer would say: "And O'Neill having, contrary to his wont, neglected to guard the pass, the Lord Justice crossed the river without any difficulty."

[k] *Further:* literally, "beyond that."

[l] *A hill.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare calls this hill *Droum fliuca*, which he translates *Collis madidus*, in his *Hist. Cathol. Ibern. Compend.*, tom. iii. l. 3, c. xi. where he gives the following curious account of this conflict:

"Annus ab ortu Domini millesimus quingentesimus nonagesimus septimus cum verteretur, Thomas Burughi Baro vir animo elatus, manu largus, belli præceptis imbutus, comitate gratus in Iberniam Prorex missus aduentu primo suo, qua erat vrbanitate, & affabilitate, aliquot Lageniorum, & aliorum Ibernorum animos in se conuertit. Cum Onello, Odonello, & alijs vnum mensem inducias componit. Per quas cum de pacis conditionibus minimé conuenisset, maiorem belli molem in Onellum vertit. Illi copiosus erat exercitus, qui anteà sub Rusello, & Norrise meruerant, & nouè ex Anglia missi; quibus cum in Vltoniam proficiscitur. Sequuntur Midhienses Angloiberni cum iustis copijs duce Barnabale Balisimiledæ Barone. Quo procedente Balarriecham peruenerat Richardus Tirellus cum quadringentis peditibus ab Onello missus, vt motus, vel in Lagenia augeret, vel in Midhia moueret. Is Tirellus Angloibernus erat, sed Catholicus, sicut cæteri, & iniurijs Anglorum prouocatus é carcere ad Onellum fugerat. Ei cum tam exiguas vires esse Barnabal comperisset, in illum mittit filium suum peditibus mille stipatum, haud dubius, quin adolescens dignum aliquod facinus faceret, quo Proregem magno merito sibi deuinciret, Tirellus miles veteranus prælio expertus Midhienses fundit, & fugat, atque multis occisis Barnabalis filium captum ad Onellum defert, á quo fuit posteà pretio commutatus.

"Burughus Ardmacham, & Portmorem, quas Onellus deseruit, occupat. Progredi frustra tentat ab Onello prohibitus, qui duobus castris vias occludit: in alteris erant Macmagaunus, & fratres Onelli Cormakus, & Artus in Colle madido castrametati intra duos iactus bombardæ

the case with O'Neill, an advantage was got[j] of his vigilance, having, contrary to his wont, neglected to guard the pass, and the Lord Justice crossed the river without [receiving] battle or opposition, and landed [safely] at the other side of it. He then razed and demolished a watching-fort which O'Neill had on the bank of the river, and erected a new fort for himself on the opposite bank of the same river. But though this advantage was taken of O'Neill, through the guidance and instruction of Turlough, the son of Henry, son of Felim Roe O'Neill, neither the Lord Justice nor any of his forces dared to advance the distance of one mile further[k] into Tyrone; for they were not allowed rest or ease, sleep or quiet, but a succession of skirmishes and firing was kept up on them, both by day and night. It would be impossible to calculate or describe the number of the Lord Justice's men who were killed and disabled, and the number of horses and [other] spoils that were taken from them, on this occasion.

On a certain day the Justice went upon a hill[l] which was near the camp, to reconnoitre and survey the country around; but it would have been better for him that he had not gone thither, for a great number of his chief men

ad hostem, in via, quæ ducit ad Pinnam superbam: in alteris Onellus ipse cum Iaimo Macdonello Glinniæ principe tentoria pandit ad Fontem Masanum. Prorex itinere prohibitus Norrisium munimentum, quod Onellus diruerat, reædificare cœpit, Onellus opus impedire: interdiu, & noctu ab equitibus, & peditibus maximé iaculatoribus cominus, & eminus leuia prælia committuntur. Onello venit auxilio Odonellus, cuius equitatus, cum hostis equitibus, & Terentio Onello Henrici filio Onelli fratre vterino, qui Reginæ partes sequebatur egregiè manum conseruit. Nocte, qua Catholici in regiorum castra impetum fecerunt, fama tenet, Prorogem fuisse vulneratum, quæ veranè sit, ad me periculum non recipio. Constat illum ex castris reuersum Killdario comiti imperium relinquentem intra paucos dies è vita discessisse.

"Kildarius imperio lætus, & glorians, quod Prorex efficere non potuit, præstare conatur, vlterius progredi. Per syluam, & vias occultas cum nobilioribus equitibus & magis strenuis militibus procedens, postquam itineris maximam difficultatem superauit, nuncio allato Catholici occurrentes prælium committunt: quo sunt occisi sexaginta equites regij, & inter eos Turner exercitus regij Tesserarius Maximus, Franciscus VVaghan Proregis leuir, Thomas VValenus Angli. Comes Killdarius hastarum ictibus equo turbatus, rursus in equum impositus à duobus fratribus Ohikijs Ibernis suæ nutricis filijs malè concussus, & vulneratus fugit, & paucis etiam post diebus moritur. Ohikij dum herum in equum imponunt, ipsi circumuenti interficiuntur. Multi regij fuerunt vulneribus affecti: quotquot eo in loco à castris aberant, fusi, & fugati in castra compulsi sunt. Citò regius exercitus domum redit, postquam inter Portmorem, & Pinnam suberbam à fine veris per menses circiter quatuor cum Catholico dimicauit, & præsidio Portmore sub Thoma Villiamse Anglo, & Ardmachæ relicto. Mox quoque Iberni, quos Burughus Reginæ consiliauerat, rebellarunt.

na muinntir. Ro baḋ diḃṗide deaṗḃraṫair mna an Iurtír, ⁊ aṗdṁaor a ṗluaiġ co ṗoċaiḋe moir do ċairdiniḃ ⁊ do daoiniḃ uairle cenmoṫáṫ. Ro marḃaḋ ann din aṗaill do muinntir iarla ċille dara, ⁊ munbuḋ ġoire an ċampa don Iurtir ní raġhaḋ arr an iomairṡcc rin an lion do érna ḋíoḃ. Do rala diarla cille dara (.i. henṗ mac ġṡroitt tre biṫin ġona, no ṗiaḃṗara ceeib dioḃ) ġur bó hṡiccṡn dó triall tar a air do ṗaiġiḋ a aṫarḋa, ⁊ iar roċtain dó ġo droicṡt áṫa ṗuair bar irin mbaile rin. Ruccaḋ a corr ġo cill dara ⁊ ro haḋnaicṡoh co nonoir ⁊ co nairmittin i noṫairliġe a ṗinnṗear he. Ro hoirdneaḋ a ḋṡṗḃraṫair .i. Uilliam ma ionaḋ.

Iar ccriochnuccáḋ an ṗuirt nuí rin lar an Iurtir ar brú abann moire, ⁊ iar ttaḃairt da uíḋ a ḋiot daoine, ⁊ ná ro léicceaḋ dó dol tairir rin irteach irin tír do ċuir biaḋ ⁊ bárda irin mbaile, ⁊ ro triall ṗṡin toċt tar a air. Do ċóiḋ cétur don iuḃar, ⁊ arraide co hat cliaṫ, ⁊ ro ccaoilriot a ṗluaġ dia ttiġibh.

An tan tra ro triall an Iurtir ġur an ṗloiġṡḋ céona i ttír eóġain, Ro cuir ṡġriḃṡnn ġo ġoberroir ċoicciḋ connaċt dia ṗorċongra ṗair dol ġur an lion ṗluaiġh ar lia no biaḋ ma ċumang irin ccṡnd ṫiar do coicceaḋ ulaḋ ṗor Ua ndomnaill an ccṡin no biaḋ ṗoṁ i ttír eoġain. Nir bo hṡirlireaċ ro ṗrecceraḋ an ṗorcongra rin lar in ngoberrnóir, uair ro ċuir toġairm ṗor iarla tuaḋmuṁan donnchaḋ mac concobair, ⁊ ṗor ḃarun innri uí chuinn Murċaḋ mac Murchaiḋ, ṗor iarla cloinne riocaird uillecc mac Riocaird Shaxanaiġ, ⁊ ṗor a ṁac Riocard mac uillicc barún dúine coillin. Ro ċuir ḃṡor toġairm ⁊ tionól ṗor uairliḃ ċonntae maiġe .eó, ⁊ Rorra commain co na ṗoċraite. Do ṗorail ṗor na maiṫiḃ uile toċt ma ḋoċom ġo maimirtir na buille an cṡṫraṁaḋ lá ṗiċṡt do mí Iul do ṗonraḋ, ⁊ ġo mbiaḋ ṗṡin co na ḃandaḋaiḃ ṗor a ccind an dú rin. Tanġatar riḋe uile ġur in maiġin remraite irin ló cṡttna. Ba he lion a ttionoil iar roċtain i ccenn aroile doiḃ da braṫaiġ ar ṗiċit do ṫroiġṫeċaiḃ, ⁊ deiċ mbraṫaċa marcṗloiġ. Ro arccnatar airide ġo Sligceaċ, ⁊ iaraṁ ġo heirne ġo ro ġabrat longṗort lionṁar lainṁṡnmnaċ

[m] *The brother.*—This was Sir Francis Vaughan. Sir Richard Cox, who passes over this battle very lightly, says, "that after the Lord Deputy had taken the fort of Blackwater, and garrisoned it with English, returned thanks to God for this victory, but that they were called from prayers to arms upon the appearance of the Irish forces, with whom they skirmished successfully; yet so as that the Deputy's brother-in-law (Vaughan) and several others were slain,

were slain by O'Neill and his people. Among these were the brother[m] of the Lord Justice's wife, and the chief officer of his army, together with a great number of captains and other gentlemen besides. Some of the Earl of Kildare's people were also slain there; and had not the camp of the Lord Justice been so near at hand, the number that escaped would have survived this engagement. The Earl of Kildare (Henry, the son of Garret), in consequence either of a wound or a fever, was obliged to set out on his return home; but when he had gone as far as Drogheda he died in that town. His body was carried to Kildare, and interred with great honour and reverence in the burial-place of his ancestors. His brother, William, was installed in his place.

The Lord Justice, after having finished the new fort[n] on the bank of the Abhainn-mhor, and having observed his loss of men, and that he was not permitted to penetrate further into the country, he placed provisions and warders in this fort, and then set out to return back. He went first to Newry, and from thence to Dublin, and his army dispersed for their [several] homes.

At the time that the Lord Justice was engaged in the foregoing expedition, he sent a written dispatch to the Governor of Connaught, ordering him to proceed, with all the forces he could possibly muster, to the western extremity of Ulster, against O'Donnell, while he himself should remain in Tyrone. This order was promptly[o] responded to by the Governor; for he sent for the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor), for the Baron of Inchiquin (Murrough, the son of Murrough), for the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonagh), and his son, Rickard, Baron of Dunkellin; and also dispatched orders to the gentlemen of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, requiring them to collect and muster their forces. He ordered all the chieftains to meet him at the monastery of Boyle, on the twenty-fourth day of the month of July, precisely when he himself, with all his bands [of soldiers], would be at that place. They all [accordingly] came on that day to the aforesaid place. When assembled, they amounted to twenty-two standards of foot, and ten standards of cavalry. They marched from thence to Sligo, and from thence to the Erne, and pitched

and particularly two foster-brothers of Henry, Earl of Kildare, for grief whereof the Earl soon after dyed."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 413.

[n] *The new fort.*—Moryson says that this English fort "was only a deep trench or wall of earth, to lodge some one hundred soldiers in."—Vol. i. p. 58.

[o] *Promptly:* literally, "not negligently."

for ur Saṁaoire ṗrioḃglairi. Ro baí do ṁíṁnaiġe an ṫrlóiġ hiṡin andar leó co na baí cumaṅg i ḟḟreartail nó a ḟḟrioṫolma i ccoicceaḋ ulaḋ uile.

Do eirġíṫṫar ṗloġ an ġoberṅora iṡin muichḋeḋoil ar a barać do ḋul tar an aḃainn. Ḃai din iomċoiṁéd o ua ndoṁnaill for ġać náṫ for an éirne. Aċt ċíṅa ḟuarataṙ roṁ baoġal for áṫ niomḋoraiḋ buí ḟuirre .i. áth cúil uain, ⁊ ro chingriot ġo diocra dúṙcroidheach do ṗaiġiḋ an áṫa híṡin. Ro ġaḃrat na forcoiṁedaiġe occa ndiubraccaḋ ġan díchell, ⁊ acc iomċornaṁ an áṫa ṗriú aṁail ar deać ro ḟeorat. Aċt chíṅa ní ro chumaingriot a ċiaṅċornaṁ ṗrir in lion ploiġ ⁊ roċaiḋe bataṙ ina naġhaiḋ ġo riaċt an ġoberṅoir co na ṗloġaiḃ taiṙir co mbattar don taeḃ araill. Ar a aoí tra do ṗónaḋ eċt aḋḃal an lá ṗin .i. Murchaḋ mac Murchaḋa mic diarmata, mic Murchaḋa uí briain barún innri uí chuinn. Ḃaí ṗiḋe allamuiġ do na raiġ-diuiriḃ for a eoċ ṡorṙa, ⁊ a niomḋoṁain occa nimḋíġail for ḃaṫaḋ, ⁊ acca mbrorṫaḋ taiṙir. Ḃa ṡíḋ ro chíoaiġ an chinnṡmhain dó a amur co hinnell-díreaċ la haor do ṁuintir uí doṁnaill dubṙcor ṗilér i ṡcaoileaḋ a éideḋ plata i ndíṙc a occraille co ndechaiḋ tremṁitt iṡin díṙc araill. Ní ro cuimgíḋ a anacal ġo ro ḟuarṙccar ṗri a eoch i ḟudoṁain an ṫrroṫa ġo ro baidíḋ é ro ċeadóir. Ḃa heċt móṙ eidir ġallaib, ⁊ ġaoiḋelaibh an tí torċair annṡin, ar airde a inṁe, ⁊ ar uairle a ḟola ġer bo hócc ar aoí naoiṙi eiṙiḋe, ⁊ ġemaḋ toccbail a ċuirp ⁊ a aḋnacal co honóraċ ro dleċt do denaṁ, ní ro hanaḋ ṗriṙiḋe lar an ṗloġ aċt roċtain ġan oiṙiṙiuṁ ġo maiṙiṙtir earra ruaiḋ. An 31 do mí iul do riaċtatṫar an dú ṗin, ⁊ dia Saṫairn ar aoi laiṫe ṡeċtmaine. Ro ġabrat longṡport ar ġać taoḃ don ṁaiṙiṙtir i muiġ, ⁊ irtiġ. Ḃataṙ hiṙuiḋe on tan tangataṙ tar eirne ria míḋón laí dia Saṫairn co madain dia luain. Ḃa iṡin doṁnach ṗin bataṙ iṡin maiṙiṙtir tangataṙ an loingíṡ ro ġeall ina ndiaiḋ o ġaillíṁ i mbaoí a norḋanar, ⁊ a ngonnaḋa mora co na ṡtorur arċíṅa ar ḋaiġ a niomṗulaing an ceṡin no beiṫir iṡin ccoicṙich.

[p] *Samhaoir:* i. e. the River Erne.

[q] *Ath Cul-Uain.*—See this ford already mentioned at the years 1247 and 1593.

[r] *And he fell:* literally, "he could not be protected until he was separated from his horse in the depth of the stream," which would sound very strangely in English.

P. O'Sullevan Beare observes that the Baron of Inchiquin and O'Conor Sligo vied with each other in valour in crossing the ford on this occasion:

"In ipso vado, vt alias, Oconchur, & Maurus Baro de virtute certabant, & dum vterque alterum præcedere conatur, Maurum suus equus in alveum lapsus discutit, & Maurus armorum pondere grauis in imum flumen haustus amplius

their extensive camp on the banks of the limpid Samhaoir[p]. The high spirit of this army was such, that they thought that all Ulster would be incapable of coping with them in battle.

On the following morning, by break of day, the Governor's army rose up to cross the river; [but] O'Donnell had posted guards upon all the fords of the Erne. However, they got an advantage at one difficult ford, namely, Ath-Cul-Uain[q], and to this they vigorously and resolutely advanced. The guards of the ford proceeded to shoot at them without mercy, and to defend the ford against them as well as they were able; but they were not able to defend it long against the numerous force and army opposed to them; so that the Governor and his army crossed it, and gained the other side. On this day, however, a lamentable death took place, namely, [that of] Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, as he was on horseback, in the depth of the river, outside the soldiers, saving them from drowning, and encouraging them to get across past him. But destiny permitted that he was aimed at by one of O'Donnell's people with a ball exactly in the arm-pit, in an opening of his plate armour, so that it passed through him, and out at the opposite arm-pit. No assistance could be given him; and he fell[r] from his horse into the depth of the current, in which he was immediately drowned. The person who there perished was much lamented by the English and Irish, on account of the greatness of his wealth, and the nobility of his blood, though young as to age; and although it would have been meet that his body should have been taken up, and honourably interred, the army did not stop to do so, but proceeded directly to the monastery of Assaroe[s], which they reached the 31st of July, the day of the week being Saturday. They encamped around the monastery, and also within it, and thus remained from the forenoon of Saturday, when they crossed the Erne, until Monday morning. On the Sunday on which they were in the monastery the ships arrived which were promised to be sent after them from Galway, with ordnance and great guns, and other stores for their support, whilst they should

non extitit. Cliffordus vadum trajectus frustra repugnantibus paucis ab Odonello dispositis arcem quatuor tormentis oppugnat."—Fol. 161.

[s] *Assaroe.*—Some of the walls of this abbey are still to be seen about a mile to the west of Ballyshannon, and its burial ground is very extensive, and contains some interesting tombstones.—See note [t], under 1184, p. 64, *supra.*

Ro ġabrat an loingſiṡ rin cuan acc imir Saimḣer i nuċt earra ruaiḋ, ⁊ ro ċuirriot a rtóṡúr irin imir go líon a iomċoimſtta maille friṡ. Do ratṫaḋ dna an tordanar i ttír dia luain, ⁊ ro ruiḋiġſiḋ é fo ercomḣair ċairléin ḃeoil áṫa ſſnaiġ. Rucfrat a fluġ on maimirtir go mullaċ Síṫe Aoḋa ar aġhaiḋ an dúnaiḋ, ⁊ i ttimceall an ordanáir. Ro ġabrat dia luain, dia mairt, ⁊ dia céadaoín acc diubraccaḋ an ḃaile do ċaeraiḃ tromaiḃ, torannṁorạiḃ teinntiḋi, a gonnaḋaiḃ gutárdaiḃ gránoibleaċaiḃ an ordanair iomṫruim aḋbail ṁoir hirin ro ġuiḋiġriot for ionċaiḃ an dúnaiḋ, go celor a fruamanna ⁊ a froġartormán i ccléiṫiḃ aeoir, a fród, ⁊ in imċíin uaḋaiḃ. Ro larat dronga diomḣora do roiġniḃ a laoċ fó ḃun an ḃaile co trealmaiḃ toġalta múr leó, co nſiḋſiḋ nimrſmar niomdaingſin miarnaiġe imá ccorraiḃ, co ccaṫbarraiḃ caéṁrolurtaiḃ ima cſnoaiḃ co léiḃſnd lainoſṡḋa do ċruinnrcciaṫaiḃ coiṁlſṫna cruaiḋ iarainn ina nuirṫimċeall dia nimoſġail for diubraictiḃ a namat. Nir bó torḃa doiḃriuṁ ón an daġġuabairt do bſṡtrat for an dúnaiḋ, ⁊ ba fſṡr dóiḃ na tiarṫair an tuṙar do ḋeaċatar dia ġaiġiḋ, uair ro dáilte ar an ccairlen forra froirrċſṫa caer ttaiḋliġ tteinntiḋe a gonnaḋaiḃ foraiġṫe fírdírġe, ⁊ a murccaéḋiḃ morċortair, ⁊ arailе do ċairrġiḃ cſnnġarḃaiḃ ⁊ do tromclocaiḃ tuinġte, do ġailgiḃ, do ġonnaiḃ baí for taiḃliḃ an dúnaiḋ fo ercomḣair a ndiubraicte, co nar bo dion no dainġſn do luċt na toġla na cumdaiġṫe batṫar forra go ro muḋaiġſiḋ dronga dſṡṁára diḃriḋe, ⁊ co ro rcciotaiġſiḋ araill báttar bſoġonta co nar anrat re a nairleach ní baḋ ríri, ⁊ do bertrat a ndromanna fri a naimdiḃ co raeṁeaḋ forra gur an ccampa. Ḃatar luċt an dúnaiḋ acca ndiubraccaḋ ina ndeadhaiḋ co ro marḃaḋ cinntec ar eccinntec diob.

[t] *Inis-Saimher*, now called in Irish Inir Saṁaoir, and sometimes Fish Island, from a fish-house which was built on it by the late Dr. Sheil of Ballyshannon. It is situated immediately under the great cataract at Ballyshannon.

[u] *The ordnance.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare states that they planted four cannon against the castle of Ballyshannon, which was then defended by Hugh Craphurd [Crawford], a Scotchman, with eighty soldiers, of whom some were Spaniards and the rest Irish. They left three of these cannon behind.—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom 3, lib. 5, c. viii. fol. 160, 161.

[w] *The castle of Ballyshannon.*—The site of this castle is pointed out in a field on the east side of the town of Ballyshannon, called the Castle Park, but the walls are level with the ground and scarcely traceable.

[x] *Mullach-Sithe-Aedha:* i. e. the hill or summit of Aedh's tumulus, so called from Aedh Ruadh mac Badhairn, king of Ireland, who was drowned in the River Erne or Samhaoir, A. M. 3603, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology,

remain in this strange territory. This fleet put in at Inis-Saimer[t], close to Assaroe, and landed their stores on the island, leaving a sufficient number to guard them. On Monday the ordnance[u] were landed and planted against the castle of Ballyshannon[w]. The troops were then removed from the monastery to Mullach-Sithe-Aedha[x], opposite the fortress, and about the ordnance. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, they continued to fire on the castle[y] with heavy balls, emitted with loud report and flashing flames from the loud-sounding, red, shot-vomiting guns of that heavy and immense ordnance which they had planted opposite the fortress, so that their reports and loud thundering in the regions of the air were heard far and distant from them. They sent large parties of their choicest soldiers to the base of the castle with wall-razing engines, and with thick and strong iron armour about their bodies, and bright-shining helmets on their heads, and with a bright testudo of round, broad, hard iron shields around them, to protect them from the shots of their enemies. The resolute attack they made upon the fortress, however, was of no avail to them; and it had been better for them that they had not come upon this journey against it; for from the castle were poured down upon them showers of brilliant fire from well-planted, straight [aimed] guns, and from costly muskets, and some rough-headed rocks and massive solid stones, and beams and blocks of timber, which were [kept] on the battlements of the fortress, in readiness to be hurled down [when occasion required]; so that the coverings of the razing party were of no shelter or protection to them, and great numbers of them were destroyed, and others who were severely wounded became so exhausted that they delayed not to be further slaughtered, and, turning their backs to their enemies, they were routed to the camp. The people of the fortress kept up a constant fire on them, and killed an unascertained number of them.

and buried at this place.—See note [n], under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*. This hill is now called Mullaghnashee, and the parish church of Ballyshannon stands upon it. According to the tradition at Ballyshannon, an ancient earthen fort, and the mound of Aedh Ruadh, or Red Hugh, were destroyed in 1798, to form a modern English star-fort which now crowns the summit of Mullaghnashee.

[y] *They continued to fire on the castle.*—The original could not bear to be literally translated into English. The closest that could be understood is the following: "They proceeded on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, shooting at the bally with heavy, loud-sounding, fiery balls from the loud-roaring, shot-vomiting guns of that heavy and immensely great ordnance which they planted opposite the fortress." The word

Do bhíthrat dhoinn do mhacghloiġ Ui Domhnaill fhaiġin iomhuaiceṫi fhor mhacghloiġ na ngall, ⁊ níor tá i bfhoraiṫmhe no i ccuimhne in fho gonadh sthorra cenmoṫa Ua concobhair Sligiġ donnchadh mac cathail oig fho ghaiṫtha eiridhe don ṁhur sin, uair bhaí sidhe ⁊ o concobhair fhuadh Aodh mac toirrdhealbhaiġ fhuaidh ⁊ teroitt na longh co lion a fhoghaitte i bfharradh an ġoberhnora an tan sin.

O Domhnaill dhna bhairidhe i ttsinne sloiġ, ⁊ in uathadh fhoghaidhe an Sathairn tanaicc an Ġoberhnoir ghur an ttromdháimh sin don tír. Ro bhatar a dhaoine ⁊ a fhoghaitte acc tsceilaim ⁊ acc tionol ar gach airdh ina dhoghom, go hiaṫtatar a nurmhor sia mídhmsdon dia luain. Tánaic dhin Mágnuidhir Aodh mac con connaṫt mic conconnaṫt ⁊ o Ruairc bhrian ócc, mac bhriain, mic bhriain bhallaiġ co na ttionól ina dhoghom, ⁊ iar fhoṫain do na maiṫibh sin i ccsinn a hoile, nír bhó fhuaimhnsiḋ fháḋal fho lhiccsiot don ghoberhnóir co na sloġaibh, uair fho bai deabhaidh, ⁊ diubhraccadh, iomairecc ⁊ iombualadh, ⁊ iomhuaccadh uatha for an ccampa gach laoí fri hé na trí lá fho bhatar fhoṁ ag buanḋaiṫsiṁ an bhaile. No ḋuirdír sloġ uí Domhnaill ciomhra an ḋampa ḋonnaṫtaiġ ina ḋsirtmsdon, ⁊ a lar ina lhiṫimel co ná leiccdír ingeltradh dia nschaibh nó dia nairnsir tar colbha an ḋampa amach ⁊ ní mó fho lhiccsiot fér, nó arbhar dia faiġidh anonn. Ro bai tra an ghoberhnoir co na sloġ i ttsinnta ⁊ in iomḋumġa móir deridhe, uair gemadh róadh fho badh lainn leó ní bái ina ccuimhneġ aén áṫ coitḋsinn for an Eirne do ḟaiġidh ó ḋaoluirsce co hath sinaiġ. Nír bhó slán lar ná maiṫibh a mhma (gerbho hiolarḋa a fhoghaitte) ar a ttsccmail i nsoarbhaoġal amlaidh sin aga naimhdibh. An tan imorro do bhírt an ghoberhnoir, na hiarladha, ⁊ na maiṫe arcsna dia nuíḋ an ghuarraṫ fho mhór irrabhatar fho ġabhrat ag crúdh a ccomairle o tír oidhche dia céadaoin go dorbholur na maidne dia dardaín .i. an 15 dAugurt. Comidh fair dhírid leo fo dhóid irin moiḋeadoil cimmiuccadh ar a ccsirtaghaidh on maiġin i mbattar hi Síth Aodha ghur an lhic ainmhín, aggairbh, ḟuarrrothaiġ, ḟudomain or ur earra

caor, or caer, means a mass of iron, a firebrand, a thunderbolt, but is here applied to a cannon ball. It will be observed that Orbanair is in the genitive case singular, governed by gonnadhaibh, from which it is clear that they took ordnance to be a generic term.

[a] *Cael-Uisge*, i. e. narrow water, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, where the Lower River Erne escapes from the lake.

[a] *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Seanach's Ford. This was the name of a ford on the River Erne at the town of Ballyshannon, which has taken its name from it.

[b] *Rocky ford*, lhic.—The word leic is the oblique form of leac, a flag-stone, or flat surface, such as exists in many places at the bottom of

A party of O'Donnell's cavalry made a routing attack upon the English cavalry; and there is no record or remembrance of the numbers that were [mortally] wounded between them; but, among the rest, O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) was severely wounded, for he and O'Conor Roe (Hugh, son of Turlough Roe) and Theobald-na-Long, with all their forces, were along with the Lord Justice at this time.

O'Donnell, however, had been in want of forces, and had only a small number on the Saturday on which the Lord Justice came into the country with this powerful force; but his people and forces were assembling and flocking to him from every direction, so that the most of them had reached him before the noon of Monday. On this occasion Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught) and O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh) came to join him, with their forces; and after these chiefs had assembled together, they allowed the Lord Justice and his army neither ease nor rest, for they carried on skirmishing and firing, conflict, assault, and onslaught, on the camp, every day during the three days that they continued battering the castle. O'Donnell's army frequently drove those who were on the outskirts of the Connaught camp into the very centre of it, and those who were in the centre to the outskirts; and they did not permit their horses or other cattle to go forth outside the boundary camp to graze, nor did they permit hay or corn [to be carried] in to them. The Governor and his army were thus reduced to great distress and extremities; for, though they should wish to depart, they could not approach any common ford on the Erne from Cael-Uisge[a] to Ath-Seanaigh[a]. The chiefs, though numerous were their forces, were much dispirited on finding themselves placed in such peril by their enemies. When, therefore, the Governor, the Earls, and the chiefs in general, had perceived the great danger in which they were, they held a consultation from the beginning of night on Tuesday, to the morning twilight of Wednesday, the 15th of August; and the resolution they finally came to at the day-break was, to advance forward at once from the place where they were at Sith-Aedha to the rough, turbulent, cold-streamed, rocky ford[b] over the brink of Assaroe, called

the River Erne. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is as follows:

"Do beretrac iarom a n-ucebruinne for an fliġe n-aġairb n-ainmeimic rin, ⁊ ro baoi do éreiri ⁊ do érennſrc hi fruċ na ſſnaḃann (aṁail ro ba bér oi), ⁊ dainſearġniḋe na oruim

ruaiḋ dianiḋ ainm carran na ccuraḋ, go ro ċingrís gan airiuccaḋ gan forċloirteċt do ġluagh Uí Ḋomhnaill ina ndrongaiḃ, ⁊ ina ndiormaiḃ gur an cconair nanaiṫniḋ nainmimic rin. Ro baí do trírí an trroṫa ⁊ dírimṫe druinge don trlogh ⁊ a nírchraiḋ iar ngaḃáil a mbíḋ forra, go ndeachaiḋ lion díriṁe da mnaiḃ da fhfraiḃ, da naér anbfann anárraċta, da nírchaiḃ, da ccairliḃ, ⁊ da gaċ nírnail baí leó arcína la rruṫ ṡrra ruaiḋ riar co muir. Ro ḟáccaiḃríot a nordanár, ⁊ a ccongaiḃ bíḋ ⁊ diġe ar cumar ċonallaċ don chur rin. Ar a aí ċína do ḋíċataṙ airiġ, ⁊ uairle an trloigh, ⁊ an ro ba coṁnart diob tar eirne iar ngáḃaiḋ ⁊ iar ngnaraċt mór. Ro ḃatar barda an ḃaile acca ndiuḃraccaḋ aṁail ar déine conranġatar, ⁊ ro ġabrat acca niarṁoraċt go hur na haḃann ar ḋáiġ báraiġṫe a mbiodḃaḋ, ⁊ rccél do roċtain go hua ndoṁnaill co na ṙloġ. Ot ċualaiḋ o Domhnaill roġur an diuḃraicte atráchť co na ṙloġ ro ċettóir, tiaġait ina ttrealmaiḃ troda go tinnearnaċ, ⁊ ro ċímniġriot gur an aḃainn aṁail ar díne ro ḟeorat. Iar ngianaḋ do ṙloġ an ġoberrora or ur na haḃann do ċoiḋriot i minnell, ⁊ i nordueccaḋ. Ro ċuirriot a mna, a ngiollanraiḋ, ⁊ a naér díairm, a ḟfir ġonta, ⁊ ina mbaí leó do ċairliḃ carairte ṡtorra ⁊ muir. Ro ċuirriot a nanraiḋ, ⁊ a naér urrclaiġi ina ndiuiḋ, ⁊ don taoḃ araill a líṫ fri tír ar ba díṙḃ leo fo ġebdair a ttograim o na ṙloġaiḃ batttar ina riarmórachť. Lotar muintir uí domhnaill ina líṁain tar an aḃainn gan díṫċioll, ⁊ ní ro anrat a nírmór fri a néḋgaḋ nać fri a ffordḃruta ar a ṫinnernaiġe leo tárraċtain an trloiġ lotar for éluḋ uaṫa. Ro ġaḃrat aga ttimcellaḋ ⁊ ag taiġeraḋ troda friú co mbattar ag caiṫṡṁ ⁊ ag coṁfuabairt a ċele ó Éirne co magh ceedne hi ccoirrpe droma cliaḃ. Ḟírṫar glér fleachaḋ ann an tan rin go mbo hionggnaṫ a méd, co nár cuṁaingriot na ṙloiġ adiú

leice duiḃrleiṁne mar conair coiṫċinn do ṫromṙloġ, ⁊ dan d'enertne ⁊ do aḋlaiġe na ngall d'ṙrbaiḋ airḃearta biḋ gur ro báiḋit ile dia ffrfraiḃ, dia mnaiḃ, dia neaċaiḃ, ⁊ dia ccairliḃ, go rucc trírṫan an trroṫa i ḟuḋoṁain earra ruaiḋ iatt."

"They afterwards gave their breasts to the rough, unfrequented passage; but from the strength and vehemence of the stream (as was usual with it), from the difficulty of the black and slippery surface of the flag, as the common passage of the great host, and moreover from the feebleness of the English, from the want of their proper ration of food, many of their men, women, steeds, and horses, were drowned and carried by the impetuosity of the stream into the gulph of Assaroe."

[e] *Casan-na-gCuradh*, i. e. the path of the heroes, translated *Semita Heroum* by P. O'Sullevan Beare:

"Regij maiores Catholicorum vires timentes, ab Odonello acrius indies pugnis quassi, & de-

Casan-na-gCuradh[c], and they advanced to that [to them] unknown and seldom-crossed trajectus, in troops and squadrons, without being noticed or heard by O'Donnell. In consequence of the strength of the current, and the debility of some of the army and the horses, from having been deprived of food, a countless number of their women, and men of their inferior, unwarlike people, of their steeds and horses, and of other things they had with them, were swept out westwards into the sea by the current of Assaroe. They left their ordnance and their vessels of meat and drink in the power of the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. The chiefs and gentlemen of the army, however, and such of them as were strong, crossed the Erne after great danger and peril. The warders of the castle continued firing on them as rapidly as they were able, and pursued them to the brink of the river, in order to exterminate their enemies; and intelligence [of their movements] reached O'Donnell and his army. When O'Donnell heard the report of the firing, he immediately rose up with his forces, and, having quickly accoutred themselves in their fighting habiliments, they advanced to the river as speedily as they could. When the Governor's army had cleared the opposite bank of the river they went into order and battle array. They placed their women, their calones, their unarmed people, their wounded men, and such of their horses of burden as they had, between them and the sea. They placed their warriors and fighting men behind them, and on the other side towards the country, for they were certain of receiving an attack by those forces who had pursued them. O'Donnell's people went in pursuit of them across the river without delay; and they were so eager to wreak their vengeance on the army that fled from them that they did not wait to put on their armour or outer garments. They began to surround them and sharpen the conflict against them, and both parties continued shooting and attacking each other from the Erne to Magh-gCedne in Carbury-Drumcliff[d]. At this time there fell a shower of rain in such torrents that the

fessi, obsidione soluta, tribus tormentis relictis, quartoque vix in nauim, qua fuit vectum, imposito, summo mane flumen per quod venerant, traijcientes, in vadum cui nomen est Semita Heroum, sese tam incompositè præcipitant vt nonnulli obruantur. Fugientes sequitur Odonellus interimens nonnullos. Flumine & ferro eo die regij trecenti perierunt."—Fol. 161.

The name is still remembered, and the ford pointed out, immediately above the great cataract of Assaroe.

[d] *Magh-gCedne, &c.*—This should be: "From the Erne through Magh-gCedne, and until they arrived in Carbury of Drumcliff."

nać anall a naiṗm ḋiomluaḋ, no ḋimiṗt, go ro ḟliuchaḋ a bṗócoiḋe púḋaiṗ, ⁊ gleṗa a nglan ġonnaḋ. Acht ba moa ro lá ḟoṗ muintiṗ Uí Ḋomnaill na ḟṗoṗṗa ḟṡṫana hiṗin, inár ḟoṗ ṗloġ an ġobeṗnoṗa aṗ ro ṗáccaiḃṗiot a ḟṗoṗḃṗuta aṁail ṗeṁebeṗtmaṗ. Niṗ bó ṗaṁlaiḋ tṗa ḋon luċt naile baḋaṗ eiḋiġṫe iaḋṗuiḋe oṗ cṡnn a neṗṗaḋ ḋia necṫaiṗ.

Do ċoiḋ an gobeṗnoiṗ co na ṗloġaiḃ go Sligeċ in aḋhaiġ ṗin, aṗ na ṁaṗach go maimṗtiṗ na búille, ⁊ an tṗeaṗ lá go tuaiṫ áṫa liacc. Ro ṗccaoilṗiot maiṫe connaċt ḋia ttiṗiḃ ⁊ ḋia ttiġiḃ, ⁊ an gobeṗnoiṗ go baile aṫa luain.

Roṗtaṗ ṗubaiġ ṗoiṁṡnmnaiġ gaoiḋil coiccíḋ ulaḋ iaṗ ṗoaḋ an luṗtíṗ a tíṗ eóġain gan uṁla, gan aittiḋin, ⁊ an gobeṗnóṗa a tíṗ conaill in aén mí aṁail ro ṗccṗiobamaṗ.

Iaṗ ḟṗaccḃail tiṗe heoġain ḋon luṗtíṗ aṁail ro ṗeṁṗáiḋṗiomaṗ, ⁊ iaṗ ḟṗaccḃáil bíḋ, ⁊ báṗḋa iṗin bṗoṗt nua ṗin do ḋoccaiḃ ṗe ḟṡin aṗ bṗú aḃann moṗe ḋó ḋechaiḋ go haṫ cliaṫ. Ḋala Uí neill co na muintiṗ ní anaḋ ṗiḋe co lṡicc do ló ⁊ doiḋche, gan bṡiṫ do gṗeṗ acc téttaṗṗacṫain baoġail gaḃála, no gona ḟoṗ an bṗoṗt ṗin, no ḟoṗ an mbáṗḋa báttaṗ ann. In aṗoile laiṫe ro ionnṗaiġ ṗiuṁ an baile hiṗin, ⁊ ro maṗḃaḋ dṡichnebuṗ aṗ ṗiċiṫ ḋia ḋaoiniḃ, ⁊ ní ro ċuṁaing ní don baile. O ro ṗiḋiṗ an luṗtiṗ a ḃáṗḋa do ḃṡiṫ ag a mṡṗccbuaiḋṗeaḋ aṁlaiḋ ṗin, ⁊ a mbṡiṫ i ttṡiṗcce lóin ro ṫionóil ṗloġ lánṁoṗ do ṫoċt do ċoṗ bíḋ ⁊ gaċ naḋailcce aṗéṡna iṗin mbaile. Aṗ ttoċt don luṗtíṗ co na ṗloġ co haṗdmacha ro gluaiṗṗiḋe co maṗcṗloiġ an tṗluaiġ ina uiṗṫimcell iṗin cconaiṗ ccoiṫcinn sṡ ṗia na ṗaiġḋiuiṗiḃ ⁊ ṗia na cóiṗiġtiḃ aṗ ḋaiġ go ḟṗuicchḃeaḋ ḋṗoṅg eiccín do muintiṗ Uí néill i nṡoaṗḃaoġal. An tan ṗaimicc i ccoṁṗoċṗaiḃ aḃann moṗe aṗ ann do ṗala moġal maṗcṗloiġ, ⁊ ṗṗuiṫléġaḋ ṗaiġḋiuiṗiḋe do ṁuintiṗ uí neill ḋó. Ro ḟṡṗaḋ iomaiṗecc aṁnaṗ ⁊ iomṗuaccaḋ eaṗccaiṗḋṡṁail ṡtoṗṗa. Ro maṗḃaḋ ḋaoine ⁊ ro ṗáccḃaḋ eiċ on luṗtiṗ iṗin ngleo tṗoiḋ ṗin. O ṗangataṗ a ṗaiġḋiuiṗi do ṗaiġiḋ an luṗtiṗ do ċóiḋ

[e] *The apparatus of their fine guns*, gleṗa a nglan ġonnaḋ.—These were match-locks.

[f] *Thirty of his men were slain.*—From the notices of this fort given in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, it would appear that this fort was one of very considerable strength. P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following account of O'Neill's attempt at taking it, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 4, c. iii.:

"O'Nellus quandoquidem frustra conatus est Ardmachæ præsidium commeatu intercludere, Portmorem saltem munimentum cibi inopia in suam potestatem redigere molitur. Quod obsidenti Odonellus, qui venit auxilio, persuasit, vt expugnare tentaret. Eius altitudinem coniectura dimensi, scalas, quæ quinos homines ampli-

forces on either side could not use or wield their arms, so drenched with wet were their powder-pouches and the apparatus of their fine guns[e]. These showers of rain did more injury to O'Donnell's people than to the Governor's army; for they [the former] had left their outer garments behind, as we have said before; but not so the others, they wore coverings over their battle dresses.

The Governor proceeded with his forces to Sligo that night; from thence on the next day to the abbey of Boyle, and on the third day to the district of Athleague. The chiefs of Connaught, then dispersed from their territories and houses, and the Governor went to Athlone.

The Irish of the province of Ulster were joyful and in high spirits after the Lord Justice had returned from Tyrone without receiving submission or respect, and the Governor [of Connaught] from Tirconnell, in the same month, as we have just mentioned.

When the Lord Justice had left Tyrone, as we have before stated, after having placed provisions and warders in the new fort, which he himself had erected on the bank of the River Abhainn-Mhor, he went to Dublin. As for O'Neill and his people, he rested neither day nor night, but watched every opportunity of taking this fort by stratagem or assault, or wreaking his vengeance on the garrison. On a certain day he attacked the fort; but thirty of his men were slain[f], and he effected nothing against the fort. When the Lord Justice received intelligence that his warders were harassed in this manner, and that they were in want of provisions, he mustered a numerous army to place provisions and all other necessaries in the fort. When the Lord Justice, with his army, had arrived at Armagh, he went with the cavalry of the army about him along the public road, some distance before his foot-soldiers and companies, with the expectation of meeting some of O'Neill's people in an unprotected position. When he came near the Abhainn-Mor he fell in with a troop of horse and a body of infantry of O'Neill's people. A fierce conflict and spiteful engagement ensued between them, [and] many men and horses were lost by the Lord Justice in that sharp battle. When the foot soldiers had come up with the Lord Justice, he advanced to the fort, and some say that he was never well

tudine capiebant, faciunt, perfectasque munimento incipiunt admouere. Eos propugnatores primum crebris tormentorum ictibus arcere festinant, & appropinquantes bombardicis pilulis impugnant, ab iis vicissim impugnati. Arci scalæ applicantur. Cæterum propugnatores qui didi-

don ḟurt, ⁊ atbſrat aroile nar bó ſlán ſoṁ on ló ſin alle. Ro faccaibſiot biaḋ, ⁊ bárda iſin mbaile ar na marać. Ro ſriallſat toċt tar anair, ⁊ ni ḋeaċatar tar Ardmaċa in adhaiġ ſin. Ro baḋ i ccarſrat, no in árach ſo iomċairſſiot a muintir (no a ṫairiſiġ ⁊ a aer ġraḋa) an luſtir gan ſior dusṁor a ḟloiġ an lá ſin. Ro baí caiṫeſṁ, ⁊ coiṁdeaḃaiḋ ar ċampa an luſtir ó Ua neill an adhaiġ ſin dia ſo marḃaḋ árd ṁaor an ſrluaiġ ⁊ ſoċaide ele cenmotaſoṁ. Ro arccnáṫar arſein co hiubar ċinntraġa. Ꝑuair an luſtir bar iſin mbaile ſin ſo biṫin na ngon do ſadad ſair acc toċt a hArdmaċa ġur an bſort nua. Tuccaḋ coiṁſtt cloiḋiṁ an ſiġh don ſronſileſ, ⁊ do luſtir beinnſi an ſiġh .i. Sir Robſrt ġardiner go toċt do luſtir nua o Saxoiḃ.

O doṁnaill dna ba doiliġ laiſſide an ġobernoir ⁊ na hiarlaḋa do ṫernúḋ aṁail do érnatar, ⁊ ar a aí ní ſo ionnſaiġ cſċtar nae diob aroile go diúḋ ſoġmair. Ba ſoda la hUa ndoṁnaill bátar ġoill connaċt gan ammur ſorſa, ⁊ ſorſ an luċt ſo eiſiġ ina ccombaiġ, ⁊ do ſoine a muinteasur ſſiſſiuṁ ſeċtſiaṁ. Ba diḃſide ó concobair ſuaḋ Aoḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ ſuaidh, baí ſiuṁ aġa ſccſúdaḋ cionnar no ſreaċſaḋ a ċſioċ. Ba doḋaing dorom ón indſin, ar ba hinnill aiṁſſiḋ an tionaḋ i mbaoí, ⁊ ba ſoccur dó an tionaḋ ina ccuirſeaḋ a innili ⁊ a ṁaoíne arċſna ar iomġaḃáil a biodḃaḋ muna ṫiorta gan ſaṫucċaḋ ſair. Ro ġeall o Ruairc dorom naċ lſiccſeaḋ ó doṁnaill gan ſior dia ḟaiġiḋ gan ſaḃaḋ do ċor cuicce. Ro ṫionoil O doṁnaill a ḟloġ, ⁊ do ċóiḋ i cconnaċtaiḃ go ſo airir ſſi glſnn dalláin a niarḋſr, gabair longſort hiſuide. Iar ſſior ſccél dó co mbaí an carastaḋ ſin etir Ua ſuairc ⁊ ó concobair, ba ſí cealcc do ſad im ua ſuairc, a ṫeċta do ċor dia ḟaiġiḋ dia tóċuireaḋ ġur an longſort i mboí ſiuṁ. Ro ġeall Ua ſuairc [teaċt] cuccae ar a ḃarach, ⁊ ní ſo ḟaoil go ſſúicſſḋ Ua doṁnaill an longſort go ttiorad ſoṁ ina ḋocom Nír bo hſḋ ſin do ſoine Ua doṁnaill, aċt iar ccor a ṫeċta go hUa ſuairc ſo ḟáccaiḃ a longſort iar mſḋon laí, ⁊ ſo lſicc dar Sliccech buḋḋſr, ⁊ ní ſo airir co ſaimic go coirſſliaḃ. Do ġní iomſuireaċ bſcc ann ſin co ſo ṫoċaiṫſiot a ṁuintir ní dia lóintiḃ, ⁊ co ſo lſiccſiot

cerant, scalas in se ædificari, fossam, quæ munimentum circumdabat, excauando profundiorem effecerant. Ob quod scalæ pleræquè ad cacumen arcis non pertingebant. Ita qui ad summos scalarum gradus peruenerant, altius ascendere non valentes, deficientibus scalis, cum propugnatoribus frustra præliantur. Quæ verò scalæ ad arcis summitatem pertinebant, tam paucæ fuerunt, vt facilé primi ascensores occisi sint, antequam a commilitonibus fuerint adiuti. Centum viginti Catholici interierunt, &c."—Fol.149.

[8] *The Chancellor.*—He was Adam Loftus,

from that day forth. On the next day they left provisions and warders in the fort, and then prepared to return back, but went no further than Armagh that night. It was in a carriage or in a litter that his people (or his faithful friends and servants of trust) carried the Lord Justice on that day, without the knowledge of the greater part of his army. O'Neill kept up a constant fire and attack upon the Lord Justice's camp during the night, by which the chief leader of the army and several others besides were slain. From thence they proceeded to Newry, and he died of the wounds which he had received between Armagh and the new fort. The keeping of the sword of state was then intrusted to the Chancellor[g] and the [Chief] Justice of the King's [Queen's] Bench, Sir Robert Gardiner, until a new Lord Justice should come from England.

O'Donnell was greatly chagrined that the Governor and the Earls should have escaped as they did. There was, however, no attack[h] from either side until the end of Autumn. O'Donnell thought it too long that he had left unattacked the English of Connaught and those Irish who had risen in alliance with them, and who had previously made friendship with himself. Among these was O'Conor Roe (Hugh, the son of Turlough Roe); and he [O'Donnell] was meditating how he could plunder his territory. This was very difficult for him to do; because the position he occupied was secure and intricate, and he had near him a fastness into which he could send his cattle and other possessions, beyond the reach of his enemies, unless they should come upon him unawares; [and] O'Rourke had promised him that he would not permit O'Donnell to march towards him without sending him notice. O'Donnell assembled his forces, and proceeding into Connaught, halted south-west of Gleann-Dallain[i], where he pitched his camp. When he received intelligence that a friendship subsisted between O'Rourke and O'Conor, he deceived O'Rourke by sending messengers to him to invite him, to his camp where he was. O'Rourke promised to go to him on the following day; for he thought that O'Donnell would not leave the camp until he should arrive there; but O'Donnell did not act so; for, after he had sent his messengers to O'Rourke, he left the camp at noon, and, proceeding southwards across the Sligo, never stopped until he arrived at the Curlieu Mountain. Here he made a short stay, while his troops were

Archbishop of Dublin.

[h] *No attack:* literally, "Howbeit neither of them attack the other till the end of Autumn."

[i] *Gleann-Dallain*, now Glencar, near Sligo.

a ꝓcír, ⁊ ona níṙ bo háil laiṙṙ ḋol ṫaṙ ꝑliaḃ buḋḋṡṙ la ꝓoillṙi an lai ṡoiṙ. Iaṙ ṫṫoḋṫ uṙṫoṙaiġ na hoiḋhḋe ḋia ꝓaiġiḋ loḋaṙ ṫaṙ an ꝑliaḃ buḋḋṡṙ, ⁊ ṫaṙ búill go ꝓanġaṫaṙ ṫria maġ luiṙcc an ḋaġḋa, ⁊ ṫria muinchinn machaiṙe connaḋṫ ꝑia maḋain. Ro lṡccṙiot a ꝓccṡiṁelṫa uaṫa i nuṙṫoṙaḋ laí ꝓo ḋiaṁṙaiḃ ⁊ ꝓo ḋiṫṙeḃaiḃ na cṙiḋe ina nuiṙṫimḋell co na ꝓo ꝑáccaiḃṙiot míol minnili o áth Sliṙṡn co baḋġna, ⁊ ꝓo cṙṡchloiṙcceaḋ leo ina mbaoi ṡtoṙṙa ꝑiḋe. Iompaiḋiṫ iaṙaṁ ina ꝑṙṙiṫing co na mbóṫaintiḃ, ⁊ co néḋalaiḃ iomḋa leó. Ba haḋnáṙ la hUa ꝑuaiṙc an tír do ḋṙeachaḋ gan aiṙiuccaḋ dó, níṙ bo luġa ba méla lár an ngobeṙnóiṙ Sir coneṙṙ cliṙoṙt cṙeachloṙccaḋ an tire baí ꝓo a ṁámuṙ, ⁊ ꝓo a ḋuṁaḋṫaiḃ.

Slóiccéaḋ la Máguiḋir Aoḋ, mac conconnaḋṫ, mic conconnaḋṫ, ⁊ lá coṙbmac mac ꝑiṙḋoṙḋa, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ ní néill (aṙ taṙṙaing ḟíl ꝑṙṡṙġail) go muilṡnn cṡṙṙ na miḋe go ro ḋṙṡchṙat an tír ina ttimcell, ⁊ ro lṡiṙ ꝓcṙioṙaḋ leó an Muilṡno cṡṙṙ ꝑṡin, co náṙ ꝑaccaiḃṙiot aṫṁaoín dóṙ, nó ḋaiṙġṡt, ḋuṁa, na ḋiaṙann, ḋeḋeḋ na ḋṡṙṙaḋaiḃ allmuṙḋa, ná ḋaoín ní búḋ éiḋiṙ ḋiomḋaṙ no do ḋiomáin iṙin mbaile gan a ṫaḃaiṙt leo, ⁊ acc toḋṫ doiḃ ṫaṙ a naiṙ do ḋuiṙṙiot an baile ṫṙe doiġiṙ ḋonnṙuaiḋ ḋṡṙccaṙṙaḋ, ⁊ ṫiaġaiṫ iaṙaṁ ꝑlán ḋia ṫṫiġibh.

Oilen buiṫilep inġṡn iaṙla uṙmuṁan .i. Ꝑiaṙuṙ ꝑuaḋ, mac Semaiṙ, mic emainn, mic Riṙḋṡiṙo bṡn an ḋaṙa hiaṙla do hoiṙḋneaḋ aṙ ḋuaḋmuṁain .i. ḋonnchaḋ, mac concobaiṙ mic ṫoiṙṙḋealḃaiġ uí bṙiain déce.

Muiṙcṡṙṫaḋ ullṫáḋ mac Sṡain déce i nḋṙuim na loiṙṫe 10 ꝑeb. iaṙṙ an noṁaḋ bliaḋain ochṫmoġaṫ a aoṡṙ.

Sir Iohn noṙuiṙ baí na ġeneṙal aṙ coccaḋ na bainṙioġan iṙin ꝑṙṙaingc, ⁊ i neṙinn do ḋol don ṁuṁain iaṙ mbuain a oiṙꝑici ḋe laṙ an luṙṫíṙ nua ro ṫainicc i neṙinn ꝓo ḋeoiḋ. Baí ꝑiḋe hi ꝑṙaṙṙaḋ a ḋṡṙḃṙaṫaṙ Sir ṫomaṙ noṙuiṙ baí na ꝓṙeṙiḋenṙ uaḋaṙoṁ iṙin muṁain ꝑṙi ꝑé da bliaḋan déce ꝓoiṁe ꝑin. Ro ġaḃ ġalaṙ Sir Iohn go ro écc in oibne i ꝑroġmaṙ na bliaḋna

[j] *Magh-Luirg-an-Daghda*, i. e. the plain of the tracts of Daghda, who was king of the Tuatha De Dananns, *anglice* Moylurg, now the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[k] *Upper part.*—Muinéinn .i. uaṫaṙ, O'Clery in *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 3.

[l] *Ath-Slisean*, now Beal Atha-Slisean, on the River Uair, near Elphin.—See it already mentioned at the years 1288, 1309, 1342, 1595.

[m] *Baghna*, now Slieve Baune, a well-known mountain in the east of the county Roscommon.

[n] *Second Earl of Thomond*, literally, "the second Earl who was inaugurated over Thomond," is not correct phraseology, according to

taking some refreshments and resting themselves, because he did not at all wish to pass southwards over the mountain by daylight. When the beginning of night came on them they proceeded southwards over the mountain and across the River Boyle; and before morning they had passed through Magh-Luirg-an-Daghda[j], and the upper part[k] of Machaire-Chonnacht. Early in the day they sent marauding parties into the wilds and recesses of the country in every direction; and these left not a single head of cattle from Ath-Slisean[l] to Baghna[m], and they plundered and burned all that lay between these limits. They then returned back with their herds of kine and many other spoils. O'Rourke was ashamed that the country should have been plundered without his knowledge; and the Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford, was not less grieved that a country, which was under his rule and jurisdiction, should have been [thus] plundered and burned.

An army was led by Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught), and Cormac, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh O'Neill, at the instance of the O'Farrells, to Mullingar, in Meath, and they preyed the country around them, and totally pillaged Mullingar itself, in which they did not leave in the town any property of gold, silver, copper, iron armour, or foreign wares, or any other thing that could be carried or driven from the town, which they did not take away with them. Upon their return back they set the town in a dark, red blaze and conflagration; and they afterwards returned safe to their homes.

Ellen Butler, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond (Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard), and wife of the second Earl of Thomond[n] (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien), died.

Murtough Ultach [Donlevy], the son of John, died at Druim-na-loiste[o], on the 10th of February, after [having passed] the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Sir John Norris, who had been the General of the Queen's army in France and Ireland, was deprived of his office by the new Lord Justice, who had last arrived in Ireland, and went to Munster, where he remained with his brother, Sir Thomas Norris, who had been previously President under him of Munster for the period of twelve years. John was seized with a disease and died sud-

the English law of succession.

[o] *Druim-na-loiste*, now Drumnalust, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

ro. ⁊ ba he Sir tomár rob oidhre ar a ṡoṁaoimḃ. An Sir tómar rin do ġnóuġaḋ na hoirpici céona rin baí aicce pśin roiṁe rin .i. bśiṫ na ṗreirideṅt iar nécc a ḋśrḃraṫar;

Emann, mac uilliec na ccśno, mic Riocaird, mic uilliec cnuic tuaġ o baile hiliġi déc hi Saṁraḋ na bliaḋna ro.

An dubáltaċ mac tuaṫail uí concobair decc.

Conn, ⁊ diarmaitt da ṁac an dubaltaiġ rin, ⁊ mac ṁec diarmata maiġe luirec .i. Maolruanaiḋ, mac briain, mic Ruaiḋri, mic taiḋg do ḋol ra baile Mhec dáuid .i. glinnrecci go ro ġaḃrat gaḃala. Acc pilleaḋ doiḃ co na ccreiċ on mbaile ṡuicc mac meic dáuiḋ orra i lúib na Sucae go rasímeaḋ rorra, marḃṫar lair conn o concobair in aen lám ṁarcaiġ ar luga rob olc i cconnaċtaiḃ, ⁊ an Maolruanaiḋ rin mac ṁec diarmata, ⁊ dronġ mór do ḋaoimḃ uairle cenmoṫát. Do ṫaéd mac Mheic dauid dia tigh iar mbuaiḋ ccorccair;

Mac uilliam do ḋoċt dia tír ro ṡaṁain na bliaḋna ro .i. teroitt mac uáteir ċioṫaigh, ⁊ a ḃśich athaiḋ i ndainġniġtiḃ a ḋuithce daiṁḋśoin a earccarat. Na huṁaill do ċreachaḋ lair an tan rin, ⁊ a ḋśrḃraṫair Tomár do ṁarḃaḋ i ccloinn ṁuirir na mbriġ don ċur ċeona.

Sśan ócc mac Riocaird mic Sśain an tśrmainn do ṁarḃaḋ ar ionnraiġiḋ oiḋce la cuid do ċloinn ndoṁnaill ar oilén na nenuigśḋ ar rionnloċ cśrae.

Iar rráccḃail ḃarúin innri uí chuinn i ttír ċonaill aṁail a duḃramar, tarla rearann ina ṡeilḃ an tan rin, ⁊ i reilḃ a ṡinnrear rśiṁe ar brú na Sionna don taoiḃ tall, Port croiri a coṁainm. An tan at ċualatar burcaiġh ḃruaicch na Sionna, ⁊ clann uilliam aér tri maiġi bár an ḃarúin, arreaḋ ro chinnriot a huġdarrár rśncairte a rinnrear toirmśrcc do ċor ar ṡoi-

[p] *Died suddenly.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare tells a strange story about Sir John Norris and the Devil, which would do credit to the writer of the Life of Dr. Faustus.—See it already referred to at p. 2021, *supra.*

[q] *Edmond of Baile-Hilighi*, i. e. Edmond Burke of Balleely, in the barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway.

[r] *Died.*—Charles O'Conor adds that he died at Breaccluin, now Bracklon, near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

[s] *Mac David.*—He was the head of a sept of the Burkes who were seated at Glinske, near the River Suck, in the east of the county of Galway.

[t] *The Owles*, i. e. the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo.

[u] *Clann-Muiris-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Clanmaurice of Brees, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo. The ruins of the Castle of Brees, from which this territory received the

denly[p] in the autumn of this year; and Sir Thomas was the heir to his property. Sir Thomas continued in the same office after the death of his brother.

Edmond (the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh), of Baile-Hilighi[q], died in the summer of this year.

Dubhaltach, the son of Tuathal O'Conor, died[r].

Con and Dermot, the two sons of this Dubhaltach, and the son of Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Mulrony, the son of Brian, was son of Rory, son of Teige), made an irruption into Glinske, the castle of Mac David[s], and took preys. On their return from the castle with their booty, the son of Mac David came up with them at a sinuous winding of the Suck, and defeated them, and slew Con O'Conor, by no means one of the least expert horsemen in Connaught, Mulrony Mac Dermot, already named, and many other gentlemen. The son of Mac David then returned home in triumph.

Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh) returned to his territory at Allhallowtide this year, and remained in the fastnesses of his country in despite of his enemies. During this time he plundered the Owles[t]. His brother, Thomas, was slain in Clann-Muiris-na-mBrigh[u], on the same occasion.

John Oge, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon, was slain in a nocturnal assault by a party of the Clann-Donnell, on an island of Annies[w] in Finnloch-Ceara[x].

At the time when the Baron of Inchiquin was lost in Tirconnell, as we have stated, he had in his possession, as his ancestors had before him, lands on the farther brink of the Shannon, called Port-croisi[y]. When the Burkes of the Shannon side, the Clann-William of Aes-tri-Maighe[z], had heard of the death of the Baron, they resolved, on the authority of an old charter of their ancestors,

distinguished adjunct of na-mBrigh, are still to be seen in the parish of Mayo in this barony.

[w] *Annies*, in the parish of Robeen, barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490.

[x] *Finnloch-Ceara*, now Lough Carra, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 491.

[y] *Port Croisi*, now Portcrush, a townland on the south side of the Shannon, in the parish of Castleconnell, and county of Limerick. See note [d], under the year 1506, p. 1287, *suprà*.

[z] *Aes-tri Maighe:* i. e. the people of the three plains, now the barony of Clanwilliam, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory had belonged to the Irish family of O'Conaing. They were dispossessed, shortly after the English Invasion, by the Clann-William Burke, who fixed their chief residence at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, i. e. O'Conaing's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell.

gníomaiḃ muinntire an ḃarúin,⁊ a maṫar (.i. mairgreec ingin tómair ciorocc) irin fferonn rin. Do ċodar drong do ċenél fhirmaic (.i. dúṫaiġ an ḃarúin) i ccionn Mhairgréige do congnaṁ, ⁊ do ċuidiuccaḋ fria. Do ċuaiḋ dna Mairgreg, ⁊ an luċt rin dionnraiġiḋ a mhíṫle ⁊ a muinntire co port croirí. O Ro ḟiḋirriot na búrcaiġh remráitte an ní rin .i. Tomár, mac teróitt, mic uilliam, mic emainn, ⁊ uillsec mac uilliam, mic emainn ro tionoilriot an lion ar lia ro fedrat ⁊ ro ionnraiġriot Mairgreec ⁊ muinntir an ḃarúin. Feaċar ceannsir cróda storra ⁊ ger bo huatḃaḋ do ṁuinntir an ḃarúin ro ġaḃrat go cróda aġá nimoshail budsin. Ro marḃaḋ daġdaoíne storra ar gach taeḃ. Ro fáccbaḋ do lisith burcach uillecc mac Uilliam burc, mic Emainn, ⁊ triúr nó ceṫrar do ḋaġḋaoimiḃ ele. Torċair dna ḃsor don taeḃ arail Aoḋ o hóccáin, an taén ṁac duine oirecta ar luġa rob olc maiṫ, ⁊ inṁe baí i cconntae an ċláir, ⁊ daġduine ele .i. Murchaḋ, mac donnchaiḋ, mic murchaiḋ ruaiḋ, mic briain, ⁊ mac an ċrúirigh .i. tómar mac Criortora.

Cartin tirial, Cartin nungent, caéṁánaiġ, Síol ceonċoḃair ḟailġiġ Síol mórḋa, ⁊ gaḃal raġnaill do bhíṫ, acc denaṁ coccaiḋ, foġla, ⁊ díbhirge moire illaiġniḃ, ⁊ i mbuitileirċoiḃ ó ḟel Muire go nodlaicc móir na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ ar eiṁilt a ceerriobaḋ an ro loitriot, ⁊ in ro millriot ir na tiriḃ rin frir an ré rin. Ro marḃaḋ leo dna da ḃanna Puirt laoiġiri an feċtṁaḋ la do ḋecember.

Gobernóir ċairrge fhrġura ⁊ trí ḃanna ġaiġdiúir amaille frir do ṁar-

[a] *Their mother.*—Murrough O'Brien, fourth Baron of Inchiquin, who was drowned in the River Erne in 1597, was married to Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and had by her Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin, and other children. The baron's own mother was Mable, eldest daughter of Christopher Nugent, Baron of Delvin.

[b] *Kinel-Fearmaic.*—This was originally the tribe name of the O'Deas, but it was at this period applied to a territory co-extensive with the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

[c] *Reapers.*—The word meiṫel, which makes meiṫle in the genitive singular, is still used in the south-east of Munster to denote "*a party of reapers,*" which is unquestionably the meaning of the word in the text, for the baron was drowned in July, and this rencounter between the Burkes of Castleconnell and his wife Margaret took place soon after. The word meṫel is explained in Cormac's Glossary thus:

"Meṫel, *quasi* meṫal, *ab eo quod est meto.*"

[d] *Gavall-Rannall.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, in the present county of Wicklow, of whom Felim, the son of Fiagh O'Byrne, was chief at this period.

[e] *To Christmas:* literally "from the festival of Mary to the Big Christmas of this year."

[f] *Port-Leix.*—This is still the Irish name of the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

[g] *The Governor of Carrickfergus.*—He was Sir

to prevent the Baron's family and their mother[a] (i. e. Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Cusack) from working on those lands. A party of the people of Kinel-Fearmaic[b], the Baron's territory, went to aid and assist Margaret, and she set out with them to her reapers[c] and people to Port-croisi. When the aforesaid Burkes, namely, Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond, and Ulick, the son of William, son of Edmond, had learned this, they assembled as large a number as they were able, and attacked Margaret and the Baron's people. A fierce battle was fought between them; and though the Baron's people were few in number, they proceeded valiantly to defend themselves. Several gentlemen were slain between them on both sides. On the side of the Burkes fell Ulick, the son of William, son of Edmond Burke, and three or four other gentlemen. On the other side also there fell Hugh O'Hogan, by no means the least distinguished son of a chieftain, for goodness and wealth, in the county of Clare, with another gentleman, namely, Murrough, the son of Donough, the son of Murrough Roe, son of Brian [O'Brien], and the son of Cruise, namely, Thomas, the son of Christopher.

Captain Tyrrell, Captain Nugent, the Kavanaghs, the O'Conors Faly, the O'Mores, and the Gavall-Ranall[d], were making great war, plunder, and insurrection in Leinster, and in the country of the Butlers, from the festival of the Virgin Mary to the Christmas[e] this year; and it would be tedious to write of all they plundered and destroyed in these territories during this period. On the 7th day of December they slew two bands of soldiers that were stationed in Port-Leix[f].

About Allhallowtide this year the Governor of Carrickfergus[g] and three

John Chichester, the brother of Sir Arthur, the founder of the Donegal family. P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following account of this rencounter, in his *Hist. Cathol. Ibern. &c.*, tom 3, lib. 4, c. ii. fol. 149.

" Hyeme sequente Ioannes Chichester Anglus eques Auratus, qui Rupem Fargusiam arcem firmo præsidio tenebat, cum peditibus quingentis, & equitum turma prædatum egreditur. Cui fit obuius ad Alfracham tumulum, & vadum Iaimus Macdonellus Glinniæ princeps peditibus quadringentis, & equitibus sexaginta stipatus. Bombardarij bombardarios aggrediuntur: á Catholicis regij propulsantur. Iohannes cum equitatu veniens auxilio bombardarios suos restituit in pugnam, & Catholicos recedere cogit. Iaimus quoque equitatum in pugnam ducens bombardarijs suis confirmatis in Iohannem proruit, & tribus hastæ ictibus percussus, lorica tamen defenditur. Iohannes occisus equo labat, cuiius etiam equitatus, & peditatus terga vertit. Sequitur Iaimus per tria circiter millia vsque ad arcem, per quod interuallum, regijs, vt quisque à Catholicis cursu superabatur, occisis, vix cladis nuncij effuge-

bad la Sémur mac Somairle buide mec domnaill hi ccloinn Aoda buide po Shamhain na bliadna po.

Clann tríthigh .i. Murchad baclamhach mac murchaid baillb, mic magnusa méc rithig co na dhribhraithir Ruaidhri, ⁊ Emann, mac murchaid bacaigh, mic Emainn mic magnusa mhec rithigh do bharucchadh la gallaibh a lor a ccoccaidh, ⁊ a nóibhfiscce.

Iar nécc an Iurtir .i. Tómar lord burough irin iubhar do bhithin a gon, ⁊ iar ttabhairt choimédha cloidhimh an righ i nEirinn don troinrilear, ⁊ do Sir Robhrd gardiner Iurtir bhinnri an righ amail do raidhsmar, ba hé neach dia po hordaicchead generalacht coccaidh, ⁊ riothcana na hEreann diarla urmumhan .i. tómar, mac Semur, mic Piarais ruaidh, conid aire rin do gabhadh orrad etir an iarla rin ⁊ maithe choicciodh uladh. Nír bó cian iar rin go ndeachaidh an general .i. an tiarla urmumhan rin, ⁊ iarla tuadhmumhan .i. donnchadh mac concobair i ccoicceadh uladh i mí december gar ria nodlaic, ⁊ ro batthar fhin, O néill, ⁊ O domnaill fri ré tshóra noidhce in aén maighin ⁊ iomluadh riodha etir na hiarladhaibh rin a hucht na bainriogan fri gaoidhelaibh lhithe cuinn, ⁊ rob é criochnuccadh a ndala, rith do dhenamh etir gallaibh ⁊ gaoidhelaibh fá mórdh na hiarladh rin go beltaine ar ccind. Tecta ⁊ rechribhenna na ngaoidhel rémpaitte, fior na nairtsccal ⁊ na ccoinghell ar a ngebhdair rith doibh fhin, ⁊ da ccomhrann coccaidh in gach airm i mbáttar do chor do fhaighidh na bainriogna go Saxoibh la hiarla tuadhmumhan, ⁊ gibe rccela do thiucfadh anoir i mbeltaine imirt a bhur dia fhir.

O concobair fliccigh donnchadh mac cathail óicc, do dhol i Saxoibh fhó bhfcc ria nodlaic na bliadna po.

runt. Barnabal Baro cum Midhiensibus copijs Angloibernis, & aliquot Anglis cohortibus Auriliam deuastans á Macmagauno Auriliæ principe funditur, & fugatur."

Lodge, however, says that Mac Donnell had laid an ambuscade for Chichester.

[h] *Murrough Baclamhach:* i. e. Murrough or Morgan of the Lame Hand.

[i] *The Lord Borough.*—Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 108, has the following remark on the chief Governor:

"The only circumstance at all memorable, that connects itself with this Lord's name is the doubt that exists as to the manner of spelling it; some writing Burke, while Camden makes it Borough, and the owner of the name himself wrote Bourgh."

Camden calls him "Thomas Baro *Borough*, vir acer, et animi plenus, sed nullis fere castrorum rudimentis."—*Ann. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1597.

[k] *And therefore.*—This should be: "and the result of this appointment of Ormond was, that a cessation ['Cessationem armorum vocant Hibernici.'—*Camd.*] of two months took place between

companies of soldiers were slain in Clannaboy by James, the son of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell.

The Mac Sheehys, namely, Murrough Baclamhach[h], the son of Murrough Balbh, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, with his brother, Rory, and Edmond, the son of Murrough Bacagh, son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, were executed by the English for their war and insurrection.

After the Lord Justice, Thomas Lord Borough[i], had died of the effects of his wounds at Newry, and the keeping of the regal sword had been given to the Lord Chancellor and to Sir Robert Gardiner, Justice of the King's [Queen's] Bench, as we have stated, the person who was appointed to the generalship of war and peace in Ireland was the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), and therefore[k] an armistice was concluded between this Earl and the chiefs of the province of Ulster. Not long after this [namely], in the month of December, and shortly before Christmas, this Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor), went into the province of Ulster, where they and O'Neill and O'Donnell passed three nights together at one place; and a treaty concerning a peace was carried on by those Earls, on behalf of the Queen, with the Irish of Leath-Chuinn; and the issue of their meeting was, that a peace was made between the English and the Irish, on the oath of these Earls, until the May following. The proposals and writings of the Irish aforesaid, and an account of the articles and conditions on which they would accept of peace for themselves and their confederates in the war, in every place where they were seated, were dispatched to the Queen to England by the Earl of Thomond[l]; and whatever news[m] should arrive from England in May should be acted upon here.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) went to England a short time before the Christmas of this year.

him and the chiefs of Ulster."—See *Carte's Ormond*, Introd., p. 59. Fynes Moryson says that this conference took place at Dundalk, on the 22nd of December, 1597.—See folio edition, p. 22; Dublin edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 51, 52, 53; and Cox, vol. i. p. 414.

[l] *By the Earl of Thomond.*—This may be an error of the transcriber for "la hiarla uminuman," i. e. by the Earl of Ormond.

[m] *News*, Scela.—This is a bad word, and the Four Masters could have found technical words in abundance in their own language to express this idea more distinctly. The word fheagraḋ would be better, if they did not wish to introduce the technicalties of the old Irish laws. An English writer would say: "And both

An barun inpe uí ċuinn tar a ttangamar, Ro guineaḋ, ⁊ ro báiḋeaḋ ag toċt don gobſrnoir, ⁊ do na hiarlaḋhaiḃ ſempaire co na ſloġaiḃ tar éirne, Ro tóccbaḋ a ċorp lá corbmac ua ccléirġ Manaċ do manchaiḃ Mainirtreċ ſra ruaiḋ, ⁊ ro haḋnaiceaḋ an corp co nonóir aṁail ro ba teċta lair irin mainertir. Ro eirġ ſraonta ⁊ imreararn eittir braiṫriḃ dúin na ngall ⁊ na manaiġ deriḋe, ⁊ ro ruiġillric na braiṫre gur ḃó ina mainirtir féin ro dleaċt an corp do aḋnacal, ar bá i mainertir S. Broinreir ina tír baḋéin no haḋnaiṫi rinnrir an ḃarúin fri ré ḟoda riar an tan rin. Ro ḃátsar na manaiġ accá ḟortsaḋ aca baḋéin co ndeaċrat na braiṫri ⁊ na manaiġ do láṫair uí domnaill, ⁊ na deiri eppcop bátsar irin tír Rémann o gallċuḃair eppcop doire, ⁊ niall o baoiġill eppcop Raṫaboṫ gur ro brſiṫhaiġriot na maiṫe rin an barún Murchaḋ, mac murchaiḋ, uí ḃriain do aḋnacal i Mainertir S. Broinreir i ndun na ngall. Do ronaḋ aṁlaiḋ rin, ar ro tóccbaḋ an corp i ccſn ráiṫe iar na aḋnacal i mainirtir ſrra Ruaiḋ gur ro aḋnaicrſt na braiṫre aca baḋéin é co nonóir ⁊ go nairṁittin aṁail ro ba díor.

O concoḃair donn Aodh mac diarmatta mic cairppre baoí illáiṁ ag Ua ndomnaill fri ré ḟoda do léġaḋ (an 4 do december) a ġſiṁel la hua ndomnaill iar tsaḃairt a oiġrere ḋó, ⁊ ro naiḋm áṙách ⁊ ráṫha fair buḋ dſin im rſir uí domnaill do ḋénaṁ tria biṫe fo ḟlanaiḃ, ⁊ fo ṁionnaiḃ dé ⁊ na heccailri, ⁊ do ratt fríṙrin braiġhde dó fri comall .i. a ḋiar mac budſin, Mac oiḋrechta uí ḃſirn, céd mac uí Ainliḋe, ⁊ oidhre uí ḟloinn ⁊ca.

AOIS CRIOST, 1598.

Aoir Criort, mile, cúicc céd, nocat, a hocht.

An tab caoch .i. Uilliam, mac dáuid, mic Emainn, mic uilliec a búrc dia ro ġair ḟſin Mac uilliam iar nécc an Mhſic uilliam baí na tiġearna roime .i. Rirdeard mac oiluerair, mic Sſain. Nir bó roinṁeċ ruairriuṁ an ġairm

parties agreed that such decision as should be sent from England should be adhered to in Ireland."

[n] *Already spoken.*—See p. 2027, *supra.*

[o] *Redmond O'Gallagher, &c.*—These were the Roman Catholic bishops of these dioceses. George Mountgomery held the sees of Derry and Raphoe, in conjunction with that of Clogher, by letters patent, dated the 13th of June, 1595, but it would appear that he never exercised any episcopal jurisdiction in these northern dioceses, in which the Reformation had at this time made so

As for the Baron of Inchiquin, of whom we have already spoken[n] as having been wounded and drowned when the Governor and the aforesaid Earls were crossing the Erne with their forces, his body was taken up by Cormac O'Clery, one of the monks of the monastery of Assaroe, and the body was buried by him, with due honour, in the monastery. In consequence of this a dispute and contention arose between the friars of Donegal and the monks of Assaroe; the friars maintaining that the body should be of right buried in their own monastery, because the ancestors of the Baron had been for a long period before that time buried in the Franciscan monastery in his own country, and the monks insisting that it should remain with themselves; so that the friars and the monks went before O'Donnell, and the two Bishops who were then in the country, namely, Redmond O'Gallagher[o], Bishop of Derry, and Niall O'Boyle, Bishop of Raphoe, and these chiefs, decided upon having the Baron, Murrough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal. This was accordingly done, for the body was taken up at the end of three months after its interment in the monastery of Assaroe, and the friars reburied it in their own monastery[p] with reverence and honour, as was meet.

O'Conor Don (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry), who had been for a long time imprisoned by O'Donnell, was set at liberty by him on the 4th of December, after he [O'Conor] had given him his full demand; and he solemnly bound himself to be for ever obedient to O'Donnell, by guarantees and oaths of God and the Church; and he also delivered up to him, as hostages for the fulfilment of this, namely, his own two sons, the heir of O'Beirne, the eldest son of O'Hanly, and the heir of O'Flynn, &c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1598.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-eight.

The Blind Abbot (i. e. William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke), who had styled himself Mac William after the death of the last lord, namely, Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, did not happily enjoy his

little progress. See *Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops*, p. 275.

[p] *In their own monastery*: literally, "with themselves," which would not be well understood in English. It is strange that the Cistercian monks of Assaroe, and the Franciscans of

ṫiġſrna ſin uair ro hionnarbaḋ é ar a aṫarḋa la Sir Ricḋerd bingam go mbaí ina ionnarṗṫach ó ṫír do ṫír go ro écc hi ccloinn cuilein hi mí ſeptember, ⁊ ro haḋnaicſoh é hi ccuinnche irṗóiṁ aḋnacail ġíl aoḋa. Ar e Mac uilliam bai ann an ſin teroitt mac uaṫeir cioṫaiġ, mic Sſain, mic Oilueraiſ dia ro ġair ó doṁnaill Mac uilliam aṁail ro ſcriobamar remáinn.

O caṫain Ruaiḋri, mac maġnuſa, mic donnchaiḋ, mic Sſain, mic aiḃne decc an cſṫraṁaḋ la decc do mí april, ⁊ a ṁac doṁnall ballaċ doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Riocard, mac Sſain, mic tomáir, mic Riocaird óicc a búrc ó ḋoire mic laċtna decc hi mí Augurt.

Siuḃan ċam inġſn iarla dſrmuṁan .i. Semur, mac Sſain, mic tomáir droiċit áṫa déce i ngſimreaḋ na bliaḋna ro, iar ccaiṫſṁ mór mbliaḋan i mbaintreḃṫaċar iar ndíṫ a dſirḃṗine ⁊ na ndſiġṗſr ndiongmala lár ro hſrnaiḋmeaḋ ſ diaidh indiaḋh.

Mac donnchaiḋ tire hoilellae .i. Muirġſr caoċ mac taiḋcc an triuḃair do ṁarḃaḋ i mbreirne uí ruairc i ttimcell ṗuaḋáin crſiche, ⁊ Mac donnchaiḋ do ġairm do ċoncoḃar ócc mac maoileċlainn ó ḃaile an dúin.

Occán, mac Sſain, mic [Maoileaċlainn Uí] occáin ó ard croine decc in earrraċ na bliaḋna ro.

Donegal, should have thus contended for the body of a Protestant baron.

[q] *Sil-Aodha:* "i. e. semen, progenies seu, genus Aidi, seu Hugonis." This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond, who were otherwise called Ui-Caisin and Clann-Coileain.—See note [y], under the year 1592, p. 1910, *supra.*

[r] *Doire-mic-Lachtna:* i. e. *Roboretum filii Lachtnai*, now Derrymaclaughny, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situated a short distance to the north-east of the hill of Cnoc-tuagh, or Knockdoe, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many*, on which the situation of this castle is shewn.

[s] *Baile-an-duin*, now Ballindoon, near Ballinafad, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. See it already mentioned at the years 1352 and 1468. The family of Mac Donough, who are an offset of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, retained some property in the county of Sligo till very recently. In 1688, Terence Mac Donough, Esq., of Creevagh, was M. P. for the town of Sligo; he died in 1713.—See *Memoir of O'Conor*, p. 141. He was the only Catholic counsel that was admitted to the Irish bar after the violation of the Conditions of Limerick. This Terence, who is traditionally called in the country, "the great Counsellor Mac Donough," was the lawyer who saved to Donough Liath O'Conor, of Belanagare, a small tract of property from confiscation. A bill of discovery had been filed against this Donough by Mr. French, of French Park, under the Statute 1 Anne, chap. 32, but

title of lord, for he was expelled from his patrimony by Sir Richard Bingham; after which he went about wandering as an exile from territory to territory, until he died in Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], in the month of September; and he was buried in the abbey of Quin, in the burial-place of the Sil-Aedha[q]. The Mac William who was lord at that time was Theobald (the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver), whom O'Donnell had nominated Mac William, as we have written before.

O'Kane (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough, son of John, son of Aibhne) died on the fourteenth day of the month of April; and his son, Donnell Ballagh, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of Rickard Oge Burke, from Doire-mic-Lachtna[r], died in the month of August.

Joan Cam, the daughter of the Earl of Desmond, namely, of James, the son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda, died in the winter of this year, having spent many years in [a state of] widowhood, after the destruction of her tribe, and of the worthy men to whom she had been successively espoused.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Maurice Caech, the son of Teige-an-Triubhis) was slain in Breifny-O'Rourke, as he was carrying off a prey from thence; upon which Conor Oge, son of Melaghlin, from Baile-an-duin[s], was appointed the Mac Donough.

Ogan[t], the son of John, son of [Melaghlin O'h-]Ogain of Ard-Croine, died in the spring of this year.

Mac Donough managed the reply so ably, and being supported by the interests of Lord Kingsland and Lord Taaffe, finally succeeded in restoring Donough O'Conor to about seven hundred acres of land, which descended to his son, Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, the historian. The family of Mac Donough have now scarcely any property remaining, and the race have latterly fallen into obscurity.

It will be seen, from reference to the statement under the year 1468 (*ante*, p. 1053), that the then Lord of Tirerrill was also Lord of Baile-an-duin.

[t] *Ogan, son of John.*—This passage is left imperfect by the transcriber, who omitted the words in brackets, which are supplied from Duald Mac Firbis. The O'Hogans were seated at Ardcrony, four miles to the north of the town of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ogan mentioned in the text had four brothers: Conor, of Ardcrony; John, Prior of Lorha; Gillapatrick, Erenagh of Lorha; and William. Their line of pedigree is given by Duald Mac Firbis as follows, p. 403:—Ogan, son of John, son of Melaghlin, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Siacus, son of Conor, Bishop of Killaloe, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Rory, &c. A considerable portion of O'Hogan's castle is still to be seen at Ardcrony.

Muirchertach cam mac concobair, mic mathgamna, mic tomáir o cnoc an lacha [u] i tthrioca céd coṁco baircinn airchrainghi decc hi mí marta.

Baothghalach, mac Aodha, mic baothghalaigh, mic muirchertaigh méc flannchadha on cnoc fionn hi cconntae an cláir decc hi mí aprill. Fír eirighe co fulbaire indrce illaidin, i ngaoidhilcc, ⁊ i mbérla.

Diarmait, mac Emainn, mic Ruaidhri í dheadhaidh o tulaigh uí dheadhaidh do ṁarbadh la dibhrecaccaibh conntae an cláir a mí Iul.

Iarla tuadhmuṁan do dhol i Saxoibh i ttór mír Ianuarij. Teccta ⁊ fecribenn na ngaoidhel ar chna, ⁊ Riocard, mac uilliccc, mic Riocaird Shaxanaigh mic uilliccc na ccrann barún dúine cuillin do dhol beór hi Saxoibh irin earrach do fhonnradh.

Iar ndénaṁ na ríodha remebertmar ó nodlaic mór go belltaine etir ghaoidhelaibh lethe cuinn ⁊ an generál iarla urmuṁan, Ro fhoráilriot gaoidil an tuairceirt for a mbaoí do dhíbhrecaccaibh illaighnibh ⁊ irin midhe (.i. caoṁánaigh, Siol cconcobair, Siol mórdha, gabal raghnaill, Tuathalaigh, Tirialaigh, ⁊ Uinnrionnaigh) fecur go lúcc dia fhoghail, ⁊ dia ndíbhrecc. Do ronrat fom innrin for congra a nairech. Ro chroaigh an General Iarla urmuṁan dóibh iomaitighidh laighin, midhe, ⁊ oirthir muṁan, ⁊ a mbiadh ⁊ a ndeogh do thocaithṁ go ttíoradh fghéla ríodha nó coccaidh cuca fo belltaine a Saxoibh. Ro batthar fom thá lár an ccoṁairlecchadh rin acc tairtel ⁊ tathaighe gach tire ina ttimcell ó cill manntáin i miochar laighin go Siúir ⁊ o loch garman go Sionainn. Nír bó rodhaing do na tiribh rin fulang a nainbrith an airitt rin.

Semur (.i. deardhrathair iarla urmuṁan) mac eduaird, mic Semair, mic Piarair ruaidh buitilerr, ⁊ Mac még Piarair Sirriam conntae tiorrat árann (go ndaoinibh uairle iomda a maille frrú) do dhol fo cairrc

[u] *Cnoc-an-lacha:* i.e. hill of the lough or lake, now Knockalough, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.

[v] *Cnoc-finn:* i.e. the Whitefair Hill, now Knockfin, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. According to the Description of the County of Clare, preserved in T. C. D., E. 2. 14, the castles of Knockefyne and Tuomolyn belonged to Conogher Maglainehy. The Boethius MacClancy above mentioned was sheriff of Clare, and a member of the Parliament of 1585. According to the tradition in the country, he murdered some shipwrecked Spaniards in 1588.

[w] *Tully O'Dea:* i.e. O'Dea's hill, now Tully, near Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. About the year 1584, when the Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin, E. 2. 14, was written, the only places marked as belonging to the O'Deas are, "Beallnalyke" [near Ruane], and Moghowny, belonging to Ma-

Murtough Cam, the son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Thomas [Mac Mahon] of Cnoc-an-lacha[u], in the territory of East Corca-Baiscinn, died in the month of March.

Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, from Cnoc-Finn[v], in the county of Clare, died in the month of April. He was a man fluent in the Latin, Irish, and English languages.

Dermot, the son of Edmond, son of Rory O'Dea of Tully-O'Dee[w], was killed in the month of July by the insurgents of the county of Clare.

The Earl of Thomond went to England in the beginning of the month of January. The proposals and letters of the Irish in general were also sent to England; and Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, Baron of Dunkellin, also went to England in the spring.

After the concluding of the peace which we have already mentioned, from Christmas to May, between the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and the General, the Earl of Ormond, the Irish of the North issued orders to all the insurgents of Leinster and Meath, namely, the Kavanaghs, O'Conors, O'Mores, the Gaval-Rannall[x], the Tooles, Tyrrells, and Nugents, to desist for a short time from their acts of plunder and rebellion; and they did so, at the bidding of their chiefs. The General, the Earl of Ormond, permitted them to frequent Leinster, Meath, and the east of Munster, and to eat and drink [with the inhabitants], until news should come from England, in May, respecting peace or war. By this instruction they continued traversing and frequenting every territory around them, from Cill-Mantain[y], in the lower part of Leinster, to the Suir; and from Loch-Garman[z] to the Shannon. It was not easy for [the inhabitants of] these territories to bear their inordinate demands during this period.

James (i. e. the brother of the Earl of Ormond), the son of Edward, son of James, son of Pierce Roe Butler, and the son of Mac Pierce, sheriff of the county of Tipperary[zz], and many other gentlemen, proceeded precisely at Easter

howne O'Dea, and Desert, belonging to Donell Moel O'Dea."

[x] *Gaval-Ranall*, i. e. the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, in the south-west of the now county of Wicklow.

[y] *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the town of Wicklow.—See note [y], under the year 1454, p. 991, *supra*.

[z] *Loch Garman*, i. e. the town of Wexford.

[zz] *Of Tipperary*, Cioppar áṙann.—This name signifies the well of Ara, the name of an ancient territory. This well, which gave name to the town of Tipperary, is now closed up. It was situated near the north bank of the River Ara, at the rear of Mr. O'Leary's house, the front of which is in the main street of Tipperary.

do ṡonnraḋ ar ionnraiġiḋ ar ḃrian riaḃaċ ó mórḋa duine uaral don ḟsḋain ġaoiḋelaiġ baí acc denaṁ na cárcc i nuiḃ cairin ⁊ ro baḋ do luċt na hionnraiġṫe a ḋoṁaoín ⁊ a doḃarṫan uair ro ráccḃaḋ drong mór dia ndaoiniḃ uairle, dia noireċt, ⁊ dia raiġdiuirib, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ ann Sémur mac eduaird buiṫileir, ⁊ do rad brian riaḃaċ é diarla urmuṁan fo ċsnn reċtmuine iar rin ar dáiġ na ríoṫċana a dubramar, ⁊ ar na ḋsrḃaḋ nać do ċsd an generala (.i. an iarla) tuccaḋ an ionnraiġiḋ rin.

Ua ruairc brian ócc, mac briain, mic briain ballaiġ, mic eoġain, bá fearccać riḋe fri hUa ndoṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ mac Aoḋa mic maġnusa fo daiġ oirccne Uí ċoncoḃair ruaiḋ ṫairir aṁail ro rccriobamar feṁainn, ⁊ araill ele nir bó riodach etir é, ⁊ a ḋsrḃraṫair budsin .i. taḋg o ruairc mac briain mic briain ballaiġ im ċoṁroinn a ccriċe ⁊ a ffsrainn fri a roile. Conaḋ aire rin ro erraiḋm Ua ruairc a ċor ⁊ a ċarattraḋ frir an ngoberṅóir Sir conerr clifort. Nír bó faíliġ Ua doṁnaill do cloirteċt an rcceóil rin, uair báḋar cáirde ruarcaiġ dia cenel o ċsin máir, ⁊ ba braṫair dó eirriuṁ budsin, ⁊ nír bó laimn lair ammur fair no indraḋ a criċe aṁail cáċ ele i cconnaċtaiḃ, ⁊ ba dsrḃ lair gomaḋ éiccin dó a hionnraḋ muna ttíoraḋ i ccombáiḋ na ngaoiḋel dorṅiḋiri, uair nir bó riódaċ rom frir nać aén no biaḋ i cclsiṫ gall. Nó bioḋ feċt ann aga ṡoarġuiḋe co hinċlsiṫe im ṡóḋ ina ḟritinġ, ⁊ feċt ele ag baiġ ⁊ acc baccar indraḋ a ṫire muna ttíoraḋ for cculaiḃ. Ro baí Ua ruairc acc coirteċt frir an ttreċtairecṫ rin ó urṫoraċ earraiġ co beltaine ar ccind, ⁊ do ċoiḋ an tan rin co haṫ luain, ⁊ do rad a braiġde don ġoberṅoir, ⁊ do bertrat a moide ⁊ a ngeallaṁ im ċoṁall dia roile, ⁊ gér bó tairiri an tinġeallaḋ nír bó cian ro coṁailleaḋ.

Taimicc frsccra a Saxoiḃ ar rccriḃsnnaiḃ í neill, í doṁnaill, ⁊ na ngaoiḋel badar i naén rann friú, ⁊ ní ro ḟaoṁ an ḃainrioġain ná an ċoṁairle na nsiṫe ro iarrrat do taḃairt doiḃ, ⁊ o na ro faomaḋ tuccrat na gaoiḋil a ccaon-

[a] *Befell the assailants*, i. e. the disasters which they had intended for Brian Reagh O'More fell upon themselves.

[b] *League of friendship.*—This friendship was of very short duration indeed, and Clifford met his death soon after in attempting to force the pass of the Curlieus, which was defended by O'Rourke and O'Donnell.

[c] *He was not at peace.*—Hugh Roe O'Donnell's intense hatred to the English seems to have principally arisen from his having been so long detained in prison without any ostensible reason, for the English writers themselves acknowledge that he was captured treacherously, and loaded with irons after his recommittal, though there were strong reasons for believing that the Vice-

on an incursion against Brian Reagh O'More, a gentleman of the Irish party, who was passing Easter in Ikerrin; but disaster and misfortune befell the assailants[a], for many of their gentlemen, of their followers, and of their soldiers, were slain; and James, the son of Edward Butler, was taken prisoner, but Brian Reagh delivered him up, in a week afterwards, to the Earl of Ormond, on account of the peace we have mentioned, and after it had been ascertained that it was not by the permission of the General (i. e. the Earl) this attack had been made.

O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen) was angry with O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus), because of his having plundered O'Conor Roe against his wish, as we have written before; and, moreover, he was not at all on terms of peace with his own brother, i. e. Teige O'Rourke, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, [in consequence of a disagreement] about the partition of their territory and land. Wherefore, O'Rourke confederated and formed a league of friendship[b] with the Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford. O'Donnell was not pleased at hearing this news, for the O'Rourkes had from a remote period been the friends of his tribe, and he [the present O'Rourke] was his own kinsman, and he did not wish to make an incursion against him, or plunder his territory, as he would treat all others in Connaught; but he felt certain that he must needs plunder him unless he should return to the confederacy of the Irish, for he [O'Donnell] was not at peace[c] with any one who was under the tutelage of the English. For a certain time he privately solicited him to return, and at another time he menaced and threatened to plunder his territory unless he should come back. O'Rourke continued to listen to these messages from the beginning of spring to the May following, at which time he went to Athlone, and delivered up his hostages to the Governor; and they made [mutual] vows and promises to be faithful to each other; but though the engagement was sincere [at the time], it was not long kept.

An answer arrived from England to the letters of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the other Irish chiefs who were in alliance with them. The Queen and the Council did not consent to grant them the conditions they demanded; and,

roy was privy to his escape. This, and the loss of his two great toes, raised his open hatred to the English name to a pitch of sublimity which disqualified him from being a great statesman like Tyrone, though, according to Cucugry O'Clery, "a Cæsar in command."

comṙac aṙ ċoccaḋ, a ccſnnṙa aṙ ċſnnaiṙṙice, ⁊ a ṙiṫ aṙ ſṙaonta co ṙo ḃſtḣaiḋṙiot beóġṙíṙ a ṙſnġom ḋoṙiḋiṙi a ṫṫúṙ ṙaṁṙaiḋ na bliaḋna ṙo.

Iaṙ ndeiliuccaḋ ṙe ṙoile ḋon ġobeṙnoiṙ ⁊ ḋUa ṙuaiṙc ṙo ṙíṫ ⁊ ṙo caiṙḋine ṙo belṫaine i mbaile áṫa luain, ⁊ ot connaiṙc ua ṙuaiṙc náṙ bó ṙioḋaċ ġoill, ⁊ ġaoiḋil ṙṙi ṙoile, ⁊ naṙ bo ṫreiṙi ḋo ġallaiḃ oldáṙ ḋo ġaoiḋelaiḃ ḋon ċuṙ ṙin ṙo imecclaiġ ṙiḋe indṙeaḋ a tiṙe ḋUa ḋoṁnaill coniḋ ſḋ ḋo ṙoine ṫoċt ṙo a ṫoġaiṙm, ⁊ an ṙo ataiġ ṙṙiṙ ḋo ḋenaṁ aṙ coṁaiṙle a ṁuinntiṙe, uaiṙ ṙob uṙa leó an ġobeṙnoiṙ ḋo bſiṫ ṙo a ccoṁaiṙ ina ḋíoġaltaṙ Uí ḋoṁnaill ina ndeaḋhaiḋ ḋia nanḋaoíṙ hi ccléiṫ an ġobeṙnoṙa.

Iaṙ naiḋm a ċaṙaṫṫraḋ ḋon chuṙ ṙin ḋUa ṙuaiṙc ṙṙiṙ Ua ndoṁnaill ḋo ċoiḋ Ua ṙuaiṙc co na ṙoċraiṫṫe aṙ taṙṙaiġ uí-ṙſṙġail ḃáin (.i. Roṙṙ, mac uilliam, mic doṁnaill) iṙin miḋe, ⁊ ṙo cṙeachaḋ leo an Muilſnd cſṙṙ, ⁊ on Muilſnn cſṙṙ ġo baile móṙ loċa ṙſiṁḋiġe.

Sloiċċeaḋ ele la hUa ṙuaiṙc iṙ in ccéid mí ḋṙoġmaṙ, ⁊ ní ṙo aiṙiṙ ġo ṙaimicc bealach an tiṙialaiġ, ⁊ co bealac ċille bṙiġḋe i ṙṙſṙaiḃ tulach. Do ṙoine cṙſcha ⁊ maṙḃṫa i mbealaċ an tiṙialaiġ, ⁊ ṙo ṙill taṙ a aiṙṙ ḋia ṫiṙ ġan ġuin ġan ġabhaḋh.

Iaṙ ndol na ṙioḋa ṙemṙaiṫe ṙoṙ ccul taimicc Remann a buṙc mac Sſaim na Sſmaṙ mic Riocaiṙḋ Shaxanaiġ, mic uilliec na ccſnn co ndṙuiġ ḋa bṙaiṫṙiḃ ócca maille ṙṙiṙ ḋo ċéḋ ḋaoiniḃ i ccſnn Uí neill ḋa éccaoine ṙṙiṙṙ ġuṙ bó hí ṙṙſcṙa ḋſṙiḃṙaṫaṙ a aṫaṙ ṙaiṙ .i. Iaṙla cloinne ṙiocaiṙḋ uillſcc a buṙc, ḋa mbſiṫ an Remann ṙin ṙſiḋ aṙ lſiṫſṫ aon ṙallaiġe ḋia ḋuṫċaṙ, no ḋia aṫaṙḋa o ṙṙuṫaiṙ ġo haḃainn ḋa loilġech na tiuḃṙaḋ an oiṙſṫṫ ṙin ṙſin ḋo

[d] *Ballymore-Lough Sewdy.*—See note [p], under the year 1450, p. 970, *supra.*

[e] *Tyrrell's-Pass*, a neat little town near the hill of Croghan, in the barony of Fertullagh, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

[f] *Pass of Kilbride*, a well-known place near Tyrrell's-Pass.

[g] *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a village on the boundary of the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway, and the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo. A stream anciently called Sruthair, flowing by this village, was the north-west boundary of Clanrickard.

[h] *Abhainn-da-Loilgheach*, i. e. the River of the two Milch Cows, now Owendalulagh, a mountain stream which rises in the townland of Derrybrien, and parish of Killeenadeema, in the mountain of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, to the south of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway, and which, flowing westwards, falls into Lough Cutra, near the town of Gort. This formed a portion of the southern boundary of Clanrickard.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this stream is marked. The name of this stream is accounted for by a legend in the Dinnsenchus,

because they did not, the Irish exchanged their peace for war, their quietness for turmoil, and their tranquillity for dissention; so that they rekindled the ancient flame of hatred in the beginning of the summer of this year.

After the Governor and O'Rourke had parted from each other in peace and friendship, in May, at the town of Athlone, and when O'Rourke saw that the English and Irish were not at peace with each other, and that the English were not at this time more powerful than the Irish, he was afraid that O'Donnell would plunder his territory; and therefore he came at the [first] summons of O'Donnell, and did whatever he requested him. This he [O'Rourke] did by advice of his people, for they felt it safer to have the Governor in opposition, than to be pursued by O'Donnell's vengeance for remaining under the protection of the Governor.

O'Rourke, after having confirmed his friendship with O'Donnell on this occasion, proceeded with his forces, at the instance of O'Farrell Bane (i. e. Ross, the son of William, son of Donnell), into Meath; and they plundered Mullingar, and [the country] from Mullingar to Ballymore-Lough Sewdy[d].

Another hosting was made by O'Rourke in the first month of autumn; and he did not halt until he arrived at Tyrrell's-Pass[e], and the Pass of Kilbride[f] in Fertullagh. He seized a prey, and slew some persons at Tyrrell's-Pass, and (then) returned home to his country without wound or danger.

After the peace before mentioned had been set aside, Redmond Burke, the son of John of the Shamrocks, son of James, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, with a party of his young kinsmen, [all] of the first distinction, came to O'Neill to complain to him of the answer he had received from his father's brother, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick Burke: that "if Redmond would be satisfied with one mantle's breadth of his inheritance or patrimony, from Sruthair[g] to Abhainn-da-Loilgheach[h], he" [the Earl] "would

which states that Sliabh Echtghe, the mountain in which it rises, derived its name from Echtghe Uathach, the daughter of Ursothach, son of Tinde, one of the Tuatha De Danann colony. She married Fergus Lusca mac Ruidi, who held this mountain in right of his office of cup-bearer to the King of Olnegmacht. He had no stock, but she had, and she came to him with her cows, according to the law entitled, *Slabhradh fuithir fosadh*, and he gave up the mountain to her. On this occasion, according to the legend, two cows were brought hither, of remarkable lactiferousness and equally fruitful; but, on their removal hither, it turned out that one of them, which was placed to graze on the north side of the mountain, did not yield one-third as much

ċoṁaiḋ ċoccaiḋ nó ríoḋa ḋó. Ro ġaḃ ó néill an ċorraoíṫṫ rin Rémainn, ⁊ ro ġeall a ċoḃair dia ṫṫíoraḋ de ⁊ tucc uaċtaráṅtaċt ḋó ar nuimir airiḋe do ċéḋaiḃ raiġhdiuirḋe ⁊ ro ċṡoaiġ ḋó gaċ aén ball dṡirinn aga mbṡiṫ buain no báidh le Saxancoiḃ darġain ⁊ daḋbalrcrior. Iar ffaccbáil uí néill do Remann a burc ⁊ dia braiṫriḃ do ċuatṫar i ccommbaiḋ gaoiḋel laiġṡn co mbatṫar ina ffarraḋ re hṡḋ an tramhraiḋ rin.

Sé céd raiġdiúir do ṫóċt o Shaxoiḃ don taoiḃ buḋ dṡ dṡirinn do ċuidiuccaḋ i nacchaiḋ earccarat an rrionnra. Iar ttoċt doiḃ go dún ngarḃáin arreaḋ ro chinnriot dol hi ccṡinn an generala .i. Iarla urmuṁan, ⁊ ag gaḃáil doiḃ tre lṡiṫimel laiġṡn do rala dronġ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ an ċṡnntair rin doiḃ. Fechair iomairṡcc ṡtorrra co ro marḃaḋ dṡiċnebar ⁊ ceiṫre ċéṫt diob irin maiġin rin.

Sluaiccéaḋ la hiarla urmuṁan do ḋol illaoiġir a mí lún. Rob é líon a rloiġh cṡiṫre banna ṗicṡt dia ccoir, ⁊ da ċéd marcaċ. Do roine an tiarla coṁnaiḋe im tráṫ nóna ar cnoc árd baí i nimel an tire. Ro hairṅṡiḋeaḋ don larla in adhaiġ rin na baoí aċt uathaḋ dia haer iomcoiṁṡtta irin tír. Ro ṗorċongair ar a ḃarac ar ṁac a dṡrbraṫar .i. Sémur mac Éduaird mic Semuir buitilér dol go ré, nó a reaċt do ḃandaḋaiḃ amaille frir tar beilġiḃ irteaċ irin cṡnn ba nṡra dó don tír dur an ffuigbeaḋ eċt, nó aiṫṡr re a ḋénaṁ, ⁊ ger ḃó doiliġ la Sémur dol an turur rin a muċa na maidne dia doṁnaiġ do ċóiḋ ann ar ṗorcongra an larla. An céd ḃealaċ i ndeachaiḋ ar aṁlaiḋ ruair é ar na ṫṡrccaḋ, ⁊ ar na ṫrṡinġṡraḋ, ⁊ brian riaḃaċ ó mórḋa, go ccéd go lṡiṫ raiġdiúir iar ttoċt dia iomċornaṁ irin ló cédna. Ba haiġtide aḋuaṫmar an tairbenad tucc brian co na ṗoċraite do Shemur ⁊ dia ṗaiġdiúirib, ⁊ nó bíoḋ rṡmro ⁊ ina ndeadhaiḋ ga ttacmainġ, ⁊ ga ttimċeallaḋ, ga ttrṡgdaḋ, gá ttaoḃ ammur, go ro ṗáccbaḋ cuirp creċtnaiġte cnṡrtollta re hṡḋ naṫġairitt rṡchnóin an ḃealaiġ lairr. Ro marḃaḋ eċt mór ann rin .i. Sémur mac eduaird mic Semair, mic Riarair, fṡr a aera ar ar

milk as the one placed on the south side. This river forms the boundary between the fertile and barren regions of Sliabh Echtghe, alluded to in this legend.

[i] *Hearkened to*, literally, received this complaint.

[j] *Six hundred soldiers.*—The Editor has not been able to find any account of this conflict in any other authority. Peter Lombard, in his work, *De Regno Hiberniæ Commentarius*, published in 1632, p. 406, records that, in the year 1598, Sir Samuel Bagnal was dispatched from England with two thousand foot and one hundred horse, and that he landed with these forces

not give him so much, as a reward for war or peace." O'Neill hearkened to[i] this complaint of Redmond, and promised to assist him, if in his power; and he gave him the command of some hundreds of soldiers, with permission to plunder and devastate any part of Ireland which had any connexion or alliance with the English. When Redmond Burke and his kinsmen left O'Neill, they went into the confederation of the Irish of Leinster, and remained with them during this summer.

Six hundred soldiers[j] arrived from England in the south of Ireland, to assist in opposing the enemies of the Sovereign. On their arrival at Dungarvan[k], they resolved to proceed [directly] to join the General, i. e. the Earl of Ormond; and as they passed along the borders of Leinster, a party of the Irish of that district met them; and a battle was fought between them, in which four hundred and ten of the soldiers were slain.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Ormond in the month of June, to proceed into Leix. His forces amounted to twenty-four companies of foot, and two hundred horse. In the evening he encamped on a high hill on the borders of the territory. The Earl was informed that night that there were only a few to guard the territory, [and] on the morning following he ordered his brother's son, i. e. James, the son of Edward, son of James Butler, to go with six or seven companies through the passes into the nearest part[l] of the territory, to see whether he could perform any exploit or achievement; and although James was loth to go on that expedition early on Sunday morning, yet he set out at the command of the Earl. The first road he went by he found it cut down and deeply furrowed, Brian Reagh O'More having come with one hundred and fifty soldiers to defend it on the same day. Fierce and terrific was the salute which Brian and his forces here gave James and his soldiers. They were attacked in the front and in the rear, hemmed in and surrounded, speared and shot; so that in a short time bodies were left [stretched] mangled and pierced along the pass. A lamentable death occurred here, namely, James, the son of Edward, son of Pierce, son of Pierce, a man of whom greater expectations had

at Wexford, whence he marched for Dublin, but was attacked by the Irish Catholics, who slew great numbers of them.

[k] *Dungarvan*, a sea-port town in the south of the county of Waterford.—See note [o], under the year 1574, p. 1676, *supra*.

[l] *Nearest part*, literally, "the nearest head of the territory."

mó dóig daoine da raibe beó do buidilerchoib an tan rin, ⁊ an méd ná ro mudaigheadh dia muinntir irin maigin rin do deocadar tar a nair ina ceceolangaib rciaebrirte do raigid an iarla ⁊ an campa. Ro gonadh brian riabach na morda flirin ⁊ nir bo cian iar rin go fruair bár do gaib cró na ngon do radaib fair don chur rin. Ba irin lo rin flin i ndiaid na trocha remráite tainicc Uaitne mac Rudhraige óicc uí morda, ⁊ Remann mac Slain na rsmar, ⁊ Cartin tirial, ⁊ ro gabrat forrlongport i nurcomair campa an iarla. Ria mbóon laoí dia luain ar na marach an tan do raoileadh an tiarla do dol irtech irin tír ba hlió do roine róadh tar a air co cill cainnig ⁊ a raigdiuiri do cor ina ngarafunaibh.

An port nua rin ira rccela ro rcorriobamar remainn, baíride aga iomcoimed le linn triocha ⁊ coccaid acc muintir na bainriogna. An tan tra na ro riodaigriott goill, ⁊ gaoidil fri roile i nurtorach ramhraid, Ro cuir Ua néill iomcoimed for an mbaile go mbattar an bárda i trisirce bíd irin mí dlidhnach don tramhrad. Iar ndol do na rccelaib rin co hath cliath, ba hí

[m] *Brian Reagh O'More.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare calls him "Bernardus Fuscus O'Morra."—See *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. x. He gives the following account of the resistance made against the Earl of Ormond by the O'Mores and adherents in tom. 3, lib. 4, c. iv.:

"Vtrumquè periculum, & Lageniensis motus, & Portmor arx commeatus inopia laborans præter cætera Elizabetham Angliæ Reginam angebat, quæ sedulò suis, vt vtrique damno eant obuiam, & Lageniorum tumultum pacent, & Portmori munimento subsidium ferant, imperat. Ad id ex Anglia tyrones mittuntur: præsidiarij euocantur: Ibernorum prouincialium delectus habetur: equitum, & peditum omnis generis millia circiter octo coguntur. Ex ijs, qui vel senio confecti, vel ætate immaturi præliando minus idonei videantur, dimittuntur. Angli tyrones nuper acciti in præsidijs collocantur. Ex cæterorum numero Iberni, & Angli pedites quater mille, & quingenti, & equites quingenti robore, reique militaris peritia electi ad opitulandum Portmori destinantur. Ex auxiliaribus Ibernis, paucisque militibus legionarijs Ibernis, & Anglis millia duo, quorum erant equites pauci, ad Lagenienses motus supprimendos Vrmonio Comiti attribuuntur. Quibus haud dubitabat Vrmonius, quin subigeret Lisiam, & omnes Lageniæ motus pacaret. Lisiam, in qua plus esse negocij videbatur, primum aggreditur. Bernardus Omorra, qui pedites tantum trecentos habebat, in summis rerum angustijs Vrmonium auso prohibere minimè cunctatur, itinerum angustias obsidens. In illum Vrmonius mittit pedites mille Ibernos, & Anglos Duce Iaimo Buttlero nepote suo ex fratre Eduardo. Bernardus loci natura fretus præliari non dubitat. Iaimus copijs in duas partes diuisis illum adit. Vnde Bernardus commoditatem loci deserere coactus, cum altera parte, in qua Iaimus erat, in plano missilibus, maximè bombardicis pilulis dimicat, & pilulem iactu vulneratus magis animo accensus, quàm fractus, suos cohortatus acrius pugnat. Iaimus duplici plumbea glande triectus vir religione Catholicus, & genere clarus pro Hæreticis prælians miserrimé periuit. Quo

been formed than of any other of his age of the Butlers living at that time. And such of his people as had not been cut off at that place returned as broken-shielded fugitives to the Earl and the camp. Brian Reagh O'More[m] himself was wounded; and it was not long after[n] till he died of the virulence of the wounds which he received on this occasion. On this very day, after the battle aforesaid, Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'More; Redmond, the son of John of the Shamrocks [Burke]; and Captain Tyrrell, came and pitched their camp opposite the Earl's camp. Before the noon of the next day, Monday, when it was thought that the Earl would march into the territory, he returned to Kilkenny, and sent his soldiers into their garrisons.

The New Fort, of which we have before written an account, was defended during the time of peace and war by the Queen's people; but when the English and Irish did not make peace [as had been expected] in the beginning of summer, O'Neill laid siege to the fort, so that the warders were in want of provisions in the last month of summer. After this news arrived in Dublin, the

interfecto cæteri terga vertunt. Et alteraquoque copiarum pars auxilio veniens funditur. Fugientes Bernardus secutus stragem multorum edidit, maioremque fecisset, nisi Vrmonius, subueniens pauidos recepisset: qui re infecta à Lisia discessit. Bernardus intra quatriduum vulnere moritur. Cuius obitu tota Lagenia non magno negocio fuisset forsitan pacanda, nisi Huonis Omorræ peroportunus aduentos conspiratos confirmasset. Quo tempore Huon ab Onello petebat auxilium, apud illum erat, Raymundus Burkus Lietrimæ Baro possessionibus orbus. Quemadmodum enim superius demonstrauimus, Iohannes Burkus Lietrimæ Baro ab Vlligo fratre suo Anglorum permissu fuerat occisus Raymundo filio impubere relicto, & Baronatus administratio Reginæ abiudicata eo nomine, quòd Anglorum instituto penes reges solet esse tutela nobilium ætate minorum. Baronatus autem administrationem Regina dono dedit Phintoni Anglo Iberniæ consilij secretario, à quo illam pecunia emit Vlligus Clanrichardæ comes Raymundi patruus, & ita in possessionem missus Raymundo, qui iam per ætatem tutela exierat, Baronatum restituere differebat. Raymundus intenta lite illum Anglorum, & Reginæ iudicio superauit. Cæterum, quia sub hoc tempus bellum exardebat, priusquam Raymundus fuit possessione potitus, omiserunt Angli sententiam suam executioni mandare, ne Comitis viri potentis iram tam periculoso tempore lacesserent. Idcirco Raymundus Onelli opem implorabat ad paternam hæreditatem recuperandam. Onellus Tironæ defendendæ intentus, quia differebat auxilium, spem tantum præbens, Raymundus vnà cum Huone in Lageniam proficiscitur, ac etiam Dermytius Oconchur vir nobilis ex Connachta, quos omnes Connachti, qui finibus pulsi apud Onellum agebant, sequuntur. Richardus etiam Tirellus, cuius mentionem fecimus, ab Huone conducitur, quibus cum Huon in Lisiam venit eodem die, quo Bernardus cum hostibus pugnauit, sed nec pugnam integram, nec Vrmonium à Lisia discedentem potuit assequi."

[n] *It was not long after.*—An English writer would say: "he died soon after of his wounds."

airle ro ċinnriot an coṁairle an ro ba dirle, ⁊ ar mo ro dſrḃaḋ irin ccoccaḋ do ṗaiġdiuiriḃ na bainriogna i nerinn hi ccoṁḟocraiḃ Aṫa cliaṫ, ⁊ ḃaile aṫa luain do ṫionol go haoin ionadh, ⁊ iar na roċtain co haon ḃaile ro tſcclamaḋ eirtiḃ ceithre míle raiġdiúir dia ccoir ⁊ re ċéd marcaċ, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ iadride le lón gur an bport nua. Ro cuireaḋ leóride an ro ba lor leó do biúḋ, do ḋiġ do ṁarcaiġeċt, do luaiḋe, do ṗúdar, ⁊ da gaċ naiḋilcc ar ċſna. Lotter iarraṁ co droichſtt áṫa, arride go traiġ baile, ⁊ don iuḃar, ⁊ go hAdomaċa, airirrit in Adomaċa in adhaiġ rin. Sir hanry Beging marurcál an luḃair ar é ba general dóiḃ.

Iar ffior dUa neill an troċraitte aḋbal mor rin do bſiṫ acc tionol dia ṗaiġiḋ Ro ċuir a ṫeċta do ṫoċuireaḋ Uí doṁnaill, ⁊ dia cuingiḋ fair teċt dia foirṁḋin ar an anffoplann ectrann bátter ag toċt dia ṫír. Do ċoiḋ din O doṁnaill fo ċéddóir co lſir ṫionol a laoċraiḋe etir troiġṫeaċ, ⁊ marcaċ, ⁊ drong mór do ċóicceaḋ ċonnaċt amaille friss do ċoḃair a ċoiccele for an ffoirlion ro ḋalrat ċuicce. Tangatar bſor gaoiḋil coicciḋ ulaḋ uile ir in troċraitte ceadna go mbátter mellma for cionn na ngall riarú rangatar go hAdomaċa. Ro toċlaḋ leo dna doṁaindíocca talṁan for cionn na ngall forr an cconair ccoitchinn in ro baḋ doigh leo a roċtain dia raiġiḋ.

Imṫura na ngall iar mbſiṫ adhaiġ in Adomaċa ro ſirgſtar a mocha do lo ar na ḃaraċ, ⁊ arreaḋ ro chinnriott a mbiaḋ, a ndeoċ, a mná, ⁊ a mondaoine, a ccapaill, a ccairde a ngiollanraiḋ, a ndaorccarrluaġ dracchbáil irin mbaile rin Adamaċa. Ro foccairriot dá gaċ aén baí inḟsoma aca etir marcaċ ⁊ troiġṫeaċ dol in gaċ airm nó ṗurailreaḋ an marurccal ⁊ cuingſḋa an trloiġ ar ċſna forra arccnaṁ i nagḋaiḋ a namat. Do ċotter iarraṁ i minnell ⁊ i nordoccaḋ aṁail ar dſċ ro ṗédrat. Ro ċſimniġriot iarraṁ tre rſiḋ ḋirge gaċa róid bai rſmra ina ttuinntiḃ tiuġa toirtſṁla, ⁊ ina ndoirſḋaiḃ dluiṫe dorccaoilte go rangatar gur an ccnoc or cionn ḃeóil an áṫa buiḋe. Iar roċtain dóiḃ hiruiḋe att conncatter Ua neill, ⁊ Ua doṁ-

[o] *Beging.*—This should be Bagnall.

[p] *Marshal of Newry, recte*, Marshal of Ulster.

[q] *Squadrons:* literally, "in dense and impenetrable derrys or oak woods," which is not a very correct figure to apply to an army on their march.

[r] *Béal-an-atha-buidhe*, i. e. Mouth of the Yellow Ford. The site of this battle is shewn on an old "Map of the Country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk," preserved in the State Papers Office, London, as on the banks of the River Callen, to the north-east of the city of Armagh. The place is called Ballymackilloune, and the following words are written across the spot: "Here

Council resolved to assemble together the most loyal and best tried in war of the Queen's soldiers in Ireland, [who were those] in the neighbourhood of Dublin and Athlone; and when these [soldiers] were assembled together, four thousand foot and six hundred horse were selected from among them, and these were sent to convey provisions to the New Fort. A sufficient supply of meat and drink, beef, lead, powder, and all other necessaries, were sent with them. They marched to Drogheda, from thence to Dundalk, from thence to Newry, and from thence to Armagh, where they remained at night. Sir Henry Beging[o], Marshal of Newry[p], was their General.

When O'Neill had received intelligence that this great army was approaching him, he sent his messengers to O'Donnell, requesting of him to come to his assistance against this overwhelming force of foreigners who were coming to his country. O'Donnell proceeded immediately, with all his warriors, both infantry and cavalry, and a strong body of forces from Connaught, to assist his ally against those who were marching upon him. The Irish of all the province of Ulster also joined the same army, so that they were all prepared to meet the English before they arrived at Armagh. They then dug deep trenches against the English in the common road, by which they thought they [the English] would come to them.

As for the English, after remaining a night at Armagh, they rose next morning early; and the resolution they adopted was, to leave their victuals, drink, their women and young persons, their horses, baggage, servants, and rabble, in that town of Armagh. Orders were then given that every one able to bear arms, both horse and foot, should proceed wherever the Marshal and other officers of the army should order them to march against their enemies. They then formed into order and array, as well as they were able, and proceeded straightforward through each rood before them, in close and solid bodies, and in compact, impenetrable squadrons[q], till they came to the hill which overlooks the ford of Beal-an-atha-bhuidhe[r]. After arriving there they perceived O'Neill

Sir H. Bagnall, Marshal of Newry, was slaine." The name Béal-an-atha-buidhe, *anglice*, Bellanaboy, is now applied to a small marsh or cut out bog, situated in the townland of Cabragh, about one mile and three-quarters to the north of the city of Armagh. A short distance to the north of this bog stands a white-thorn bush, locally called the "Great Man's Thorn," which is said to have been planted near the grave of Marshal Bagnall. Captain Tucker, R. E., who surveyed this part of Ireland for the Ordnance Survey, has marked the site of this battle on the Ordnance

naill, Uí eachdaċ ulad ⁊ airġialla, toirrġ ⁊ tirconaill, láiġġaile ⁊ gaiscedh an tuaisceirt amaille fríu ina naén bhroin aighthigh fos a ccionn iar na

map by two swords in saltier, and the date 1598. —See the Ordnance map, Armagh, sheet 12.

Accounts of this battle have been given by Camden, Fynes Moryson, Philip O'Sullevan Beare, and Peter Lombard, and from them by Mageoghegan, Taaffe, O'Conor, and a host of modern writers of no authority. Philip O'Sullevan Beare gives by far the most circumstantial account of it, and the Editor is tempted, on account of the extreme rarity of his work, to give the whole of it in this place:

"In Lagenia dum hæc aguntur, Henricus Bagnal Anglus eques Auratus Iberniæ castrametator, & Vltoniæ præfectus in oppidum Jurem in Vltoniæ finibus situm, & valido Hæreticorum præsidio munitum non longius á Portmore munimento millibus passuum vndeviginti maiorem regium exercitum ad opitulandum Portmori ducens peruenit. Inde tertijs castris substitit in vrbe Ardmacha. Erat Bagnal millitaris artis peritus, & quod rarò in imperatore inuenies, consilio simul, & animi magnitudine præstans, in rebus secundis cautus; in aduersis animosus, in victos, & deditities minus contumeliosus Anglis plerisque: qui nunquam conuitijs parcunt. Itaque gentis suæ Ducum audeo paucos illi conferre, anteponere pauciores. Erat Onello non solum publica causa Religionis, & Reginæ, sed etiam priuatis inimicitijs infensissimus. Ducebat quatuor millia, & quingentos pedites sub signis quadraginta, & totidem cohortium ducibus, optionibus, signiferis, & tesserarijs, & equites quingentos sub signis octo, quorum magister erat Monteguus Anglus. In vniuerso numero paulò plures Iberni, quam Angli stipendium faciebant, veterani omnes, Angli superstites eorum, qui vel duce Iohanne Norrise in Gallia belligerauerant, vel à præsidijs Belgicis fuerant acciti, vel ab huius belli principio rei militaris regulas in Ibernia percepe-rant: Iberni quoque qui sub bellicæ disciplinæ præceptis contenti in legionibus Reginæ stipendium merentes suæ virtutis documenta sæpè præbuerant. Erant ibi nonnulli iuuenes Iberni genere clari, præsertim Melmorrus Orelli principis filius ab raram staturæ elegantiam, & miram faciei venustatem cognomento Pulcher, & Christophorus Sanlaurentius Baronis Hotæ filius. Ibi nullus tyro, nullus militiæ rudis. Omnes omni genere armorum instructissimi: pedites, & equites cataphractarij: Bombardarij alij grauibus, alij leuibus sclopis ad pugnam parati, gladio, & pugione accincti, galeis capita munientibus. Totus exercitus plumeis apicibus, sericis baltheis, cæterisque militaribus insignibus fulgebat. Ænea machinamento rotis vehebantur, trahentibus equis. Sulphurei pulueris, globorum ferreorum, atque plumbeorum vis magna suppetebat. Caballi, bouesque biscocti panis, falsæ carnis, casei, butyri, seruitiæ sat & exercitui in vinctum, & arci Portmori in commeatum portabant. Impedimenta muliones comitabantur, lixarum, pabulatoremqué numerus magnus sequebatur.

"Distabat á Bagnale Portmor arx tribus millibus passuum Ibernicis ab Onello obsessa, & inedia laborans. Qui cum de Bagnalis aduentu intellexisset, contra illum castra mota mille passibus vltra munimentum, & intra duo millia passuum ad Armacham collocat, relictis paucis, qui Portmoris propugnatores eruptionibus prohibeant. Eo die Catholici recensuerant peditum quatuor millia, & quingentos, & equites circiter sexcentos. Interfuit Odonellus, qui Connachtos duce Maculliamo Burko stipendiatos circiter mille, & Tirconnellos suos, vtrosque ad numerum duorum millium duxit. Cæteri Onellum, eius fratres, & consanguineos, & magnates cum eo veteri iure coniunctos sequebantur. Ac planè eó conuenerat omnis ferè Vltoniæ nobilis iu-

and O'Donnell, the Ui Eathach Uladh, and the Oirghialla, having, together with the chieftains, warriors, heroes, and champions of the North, drawn up one

uentus, atque multi Connachti iuuenes ortu minime obscuri. Erant tamen armis longè inferiores, namque tum equitatus, tum peditatus erat leuis armaturæ præter paucos bombardarios grauium scloporum. Ob id Onellus de hostis apparatu præliandi, militis robore, ducis animo deliberato certior factus, dubium erat, quin vir cantus locum desereret, uisi Farfasius Oclerius Ibernicorum vatum interpres confirmasset Diui Vltani vaticinio fuisse prædictum eo in loco Hæreticum fuisse profligandum, & præsensionem Ibernico metro prolatam in libro diuinationum sancti ostendisset. Qua confirmatus Onellus ad pugnam suos hac oratione cohortatur.

"Quod á Deo optimo maximo (viri Christianissimi, atque fortissimi) summis precibus sæpe petiuimus, atque contendimus, id, & amplius etiam hodie divino quodam munere sumus assecuti. Vt pares aliquando cum Protestantibus dimicaremus, Deum, atque cœlites, semper exoramus. Huc orationes nostras, huc vota intendimus. Iam verò non modo pares, sed etiam plures numero sumus. Igitur qui pauciores agmina Hæretica fudistis, eisdem plures obstabitis. Ego quidem non in exanimi cataphracta, non in tormentorum inani sonitu, sed in viuis, & intrepidis animis constituo victoriam. Mementote, quoties nobiliores duces, maiores copias, & ipsum etiam Bagnalem minus parati, & instructi superaueritis. Angli nec animo, nec virtute, nec præliandi constantia fuerunt vnquam cum Ibernis conferendi. Qui veró Iberni contra vos dimicaturi sunt, Catholicæ fidei oppugnatæ, sui sceleris, atque schysmatis conscientia consternabuntur: eadem Catholica fide vobis vires augente hic Christianam religionem, patriam, liberos, vxores defendendum. Hic Bagnal Hæreticorum omnium acerrimus vester hostis, qui in bona vestra impetum facit, qui vestrum sanguinem sitit, qui meum honorem oppugnat, debito supplicio afficiendus. Hic vlciscendum dedecus illud, quod, ego apud Tumulum Album accepi à Bagnale parte castrorum eiectus. Hic mors commilitonum vestrorum, quos in Portmoris oppugnatione amisimus, vindicanda, & arx ipsa, quam diu obsidetis, dum eam commeatu intercluditis, expugnanda. Hic obtinenda victoria, quam vobis Dominus Diui Vltani prædictione pollicetur. Ergo Deo, cælicolisque iuutibus rem fæliciter gerite. Contra Bagnal ita suos alloquitur.

"Fortitudine vestra, commilitones invictissimi, fretus, vos mihi socios elegi, rudes, atque ignaros in præsidijs constituens, & fæces omnium, homines imbecillos Vrmonio Comiti relinquens, quorum ignauia æquo illum rem fædè gesturum putaui, ac mihi promisi gloriosam victoriam opera vestra reportandam. Id namque vestræ magnanimitatis, atque virtutis periculum semper feci, vt non possim non concipere hodiernæ victoriæ spem indubitatam, atque certissimam. Neque credo, quin fatali quadam fælicitate tot casus aduersos, tot discrimina, incolumes euaseritis, vt hodie faustè vincendo totam vitam decoretis, commilitonumque vestrorum á rebellibus, atque perfidis aduersa fortuna Norrisis, & Burughi peremptorem mortem vlciscamini. Quid? Audebunt ne insani corpore nudo cum armatis, cum viris coporis, & animi robore præstantissimis congredi. Demens ego sim, si conspectum vestrum sustinuerint, & nisi hodie totam Vltoniam sub iugum mittatis, totamque Iberniam Reginæ subigatis, ipsique ingente præda potiamini. Mementote vestræ virtutis, qui me duce Ardmachæ opem tulistis, Onello non minima parte castrorum ad Tumulum Album exuto. Ad vesperum, qui mihi Onelli, vel Odonelli caput dono dederit, huic mille auri libras polliceor, & singulis recipio pro meritis

ꝓuıdıuccáḋ, ⁊ ıar na ꝓáṁuccaḋ ꝓor na hſnaıġıḃ erḃalta an ꝓo baḋ ḋóıġ leó ıadꝓoṁ do ꝓoccaın dıa ꝓaıġıḋ.

gratias quam accumulatissimas, & á Regina, & á me esse referendas. Eamus, properemus, ne victoriam nostram differamus.

"Concione absoluta Bagnal ante solis exortum Ardmacha castra mouet decimo quinto circiter die, quam Comes Vrmonius fuit à Bernardo Omorra repulsus. Hastati in agmina tria erant digesti, quæ præibant & sequebantur equitum, & fulminatorum alæ. Sereno, & grato die vexillis explicatis, tubarum clangore, tibiarum concentu, tympanorum militarium sonitu homines, & equi ad pugnam accensi per lætam planiciem nemine prohibente procedunt. Mox excipiebat iter angustius iuniperis, sed humilibus, atque rarissimis consitum. Hoc Bagnal ingressus hora circiter septima á quingentis imberbibus adolescentibus, bombardarijs velitibus ab Onello missus densissima globulorum grandine per totum arboretum continuata obruitur. Velites ponè iuniperos stantes, & inter arbores cursitantes equites; atque pedites éminus iactu sternunt, & eó tutius, quod & equites regij propter iuniperos esse non poterant, vel suis adiumento, vel Catholicis impedimento, & præoccupantibus velitibus locus erat æquior, quam venientibus regijs. Ab his augustijs magna difficultate Bagnal denique copias expediuit non parum vexatas acri velitatione, & tristes ob impunè receptum damnum à velitibus, qui puerile, atque ridiculum hominum genus videbantur. Lata planicies vsque ad Catholicorum castra succedebat. In hanc egresso Bagnale regius equitatus in Catholicos velites quam celerrimo gradu currit. Cæterum per primam planiciei partem in ipso maximé itinere, sed & circum illud Onellus crebras foueas, atque fossas excauauit stratis super virgulis, & fæno sparso dissimulatas. In quas cataphractarij equites incauti cadunt, casuque crebro equorum simul, & assessorum crura franguntur, qui, vt à socijs leuarentur, haud absque contentione Catholici velites sinunt. Strata gemmate regius exercitus non nihil animo fractus equitibus, atque peditibus aliquot desideratis, & sauciatis in minus impeditum planum peruenit. Hic Onelli velitibus defessis vegetes, & integri succedunt, à Bagnale quoque velites, & grauis armaturæ bombardarij mittuntur èminus vtrinque acerrimè dimicatur. Regij quoque equites cataphractarij in certamen prodeunt. His occurrunt Catholici equites ferentarij, vel leuis armaturæ. Cataphractarij cataphractarum munimine tutiores locum obtinebant. Ferentarij dexteritate, & velocitate præstantes, & iterum, atque iterum circumactis equis in pugnam redeuntes vulnera plura inferunt, loco tamen cedentes. Cataphractarij hastis sex circiter cubita longis dextero femini innixis cominus pugnant. Ferentarij armati hastis longioribus, quas medias manu tenentes super dexterum humerum gerunt, rarò nisi ex commodo feriunt, interim tela ligneo hastili quatuor ferè cubitorum ferrea cuspide infixa iaculantes. Ita Bagnal procedens sæpe ab Onelli leui armatura subsistere coactus, sæpè etiam eandem repellens haud procul á Catholicorum castris substitit hora diei ferè vndecima. Hic planicies illa duplici uligine hinc, inde coarctabatur, et inter utramque uliginem humile, et tenue vallum altitudine quatuor pedum, profundiorem vero fossam interius per quartam milliarii partem Onellus duxit, magis, ut esset hosti impedimento, quam sibi adiumento. Inter medium vallum, & regium exercitum exsiliebant turbidi coloris latices ex uliginibus coeuntes. Unde forsan locus multis dicitur vadum pallidum (*Beal atha bui*, os vadi pallidi) & si aliis placeat vadum Sancti Buiani vocari. Pro vallo, et utroque exercitu equitum, & fulminatorum pugna vehementius instauratur. In æstu pugnæ scloperarius Anglus, qui nitratum puluerem inter pugnandum consumpsit,

terrible mass before them, placed and arranged on the particular passages where they thought the others would march on them.

sulphur sumpturus in Lagenam in quâ erat, fortè iniecit manum, quâ bombardicum funem ignitum tenebat. Iniecto igne accensa Lagena, et duæ proximæ nitri plenæ nonnullos combustos in ærem tollunt. Interim Bagnal contra Catholicorum vallum, et agmina disponit ænea machinamenta, quorum unum sulphure, et Globis onustum, dum exploditur, vehementia pulueris in varia frusta diruptum interficit circumstantes nonnullos. Cæteris Bagnal vallum discutit, et hastatorum Catholicorum agmina tormentis nuda verberat, eorum equitibus, et bombardarijs, qui pro vallo continenter certant, minimè obstantibus: aliquot partes valli solo æquat, et ab eo arcet agmina: in quorum locum irrumpunt duo prima regia agmina, alterum adversus Onellum, alterum aduersus Odonellum læuum cornu tenentum, et aliquot agminum ordines vallum transgrediuntur, in quorum subsidium agmen ultimum Bagnal ducit. Eodem tempore equitatum et bombardarios Catholicorum intra vallum pulsos regius equitatus, et bombardarii sequuntur, et æquo jam loco utrique strenuè præliantur, et utrique mixti viri viros amplexi equis detrahunt. Hic hastati Catholici, qui tormentorum ictibus à vallo fuerunt remoti, videntes tormenta non esse iam hosti usui, sese in agmina regia conuertunt nondum tamen manum conserunt. Eodem temporis momento Bagnal qui munitus erat cataphracta, et casside ex calybe factis grauis sclopi iactum sustinentibus ratus se iam vicisse, ut liberius lætam prælij faciem videret et facilius respiraret, armaturæ gravis pondere fatigatus, cassidis conspicilium aperit, et tollit, nec prius demisit, et clausit, quam iacuit humi exanimis plumbea glande fronte confossus. Cuius morte tertium, agmen in quo erat, magna trepidatis inuasit. Agmina duo ad quæ ducis extincti nuncius nondum fuit perlatus, rem fortiter gerunt. Catholici quoque nihil segniter prælium committunt. Odonellus bombardariorum virtute sese tuetur. Onelli agmen magis periclitari videtur. In hoc ancipiti rerum statu Onellus, qui iuxta suum agmen equo insidebat cum equitibus quadraginta, et totidem Bombardarijs, bombardarios, jubet, ut regium agmen glandibus carpant. Obedientes imperio bombardarij non parum molestant, et ordines cogunt laxare agmen fulminatorum ope nudum. Perculsis Onellus addit terrorem cum quadraginta equitibus in medium agmen laxatis habenis irrumpendo. Onellum sequens suum hastatorum agmen clamore sublato regium in fugam vertit hora ferè prima pomeridiana. Id conspicati ij quoque qui cum Odonello certant, agmine turbato terga vertunt. Monteguus etiam cum equitatu pedem refert. Bombardariorum alæ sese fugæ mandant. Onellus, Odonellus, et Macguier, qui præerat equitatui, fugientium tergis hærent. Fossa, vallumque regiis erat magis impedimento tunc fugientibus, quam anteà aggredientibus, qui cadentes alij super alios fossam implent, & iacentes ungulis equorum peditumque pedibus obteruntur. Ultimum agmen, in quo Bagnal erat, duce mortuo mæstum et trepidum turbatis aliis auxilio non erat. Tamen Melmorrus Orellus cognomento Pulcher trepidos iubet adesse animo et secum hosti resistere, speciosius esse interfici præliantes, et ultos, quam fugientes impunè occidi, et adhuc fieri posse, ut hostis impetum sustineant, ipsumque repellant. Pulchri cohortatione nonnulli confirmati, maximè iuvenes Iberni cum eo consanguinitate coniuncti redintegrant prælium. Quibus pugnantibus Pulcher sese in omnes partes vertit, ut magis laborantibus, et periclitantibus opem ferat. Cæterum illi pauci, qui cum eo manserunt, & a regijs deserti et à Catholicis circumuenti multis vulneribus affecti cadunt et Pulcher ipse solus relictus pugnans fortissimè sternitur. Et omnes

An tan do bſrtrat airiġ an tuairceirt dia nuíḋ an ġuarać ro ṁor ro baí for cind doiḃ, Ro ġaḃrat for ġrſraćtlaoíḋheaḋ a muinntire im ċalma

regij effusa fuga salutem pedibus quærentes per planiciem, quà venerant, et arboretum, inde Ardmacham usque dissipati, et palantes occiduntur. In Ardmachæ templa sese receperunt equites, & circiter mille, & quingenti pedites. Perierunt prælio regiorum plus duo millia, & quingenti, et inter eos Bagnal exercitus imperator, cohortium duces viginti tres, multi optiones, signiferi, et tesserarii. Capta sunt signa militaria triginta quatuor omnia militaria tympana, tormenta bellica, magna vis armorum, et totus commeatus. Neque victoribus quidem pugna fuit incruenta, et si enim minus ducenti fuerunt desiderati, tamen plus sexcenti fuerunt vulnerati. In Ardmachæ templa, quæ regiorum præsidio tenebantur, qui sese abdiderunt, á victoribus obsidentur. Monteguus cum equitatu noctu tenebrarum auxilio fugit. Eum sine ordine, et effusa fuga fugientem ex Onelli castris secutus Terentius Ohanlonus cum parte equitatus impedimenta, et equos ducentos capit, duces tres interficit: Romlius etiam Anglus dux cum die sequente iuxta iter Tabacci herbæ fumum fistula sorberet, deprehensus occiditur. Pedites ex pacto inermes dimittuntur, Ardmacha, & Portmore Onello traditis."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, fol. 150–155.

Camden, who knew the names and movements of the English party better than O'Sullevan, gives the following brief but valuable account of this battle in his *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1598:

"Toto hoc anno rebellio Hibernica admodum exarsit. Tir-Oenius enim, etsi veniam, quam simulate imploraverat ab Ormundio Locumtenente, sub magno Sigillo Hiberniæ impetraverat, ex improviso munimentum ad *Blackwater* obsidione incinxit. Ad eam solvendam Locum-tenens exercitus Generalis (nullus enim adhuc Prorex substitutus) selectissimas submisit turmas scilicet xiii vexillationes sub Henrico Bagnallo Marescallo, acerbissimo Tir-Oenii adversario. Die xiv. Augusti a castris prope Armacham triplici acie moverunt: primam duxerunt Marescallus & Percius; mediam Cosbius, & Thomas Maria Wingfeldius; postremam Cuinus & Billingus. Equitum turmis præfuerunt Calisthenes Brookus, Carolus Montacutus, & Flemingus. Vix mille passus confecerant, nimio plus inter se disparati per colles leviter surgentes, inter uliginosam hinc planiciem, inde sylvas, cum in primam aciem Tir-Oenius, acrioribus odii in Marescallum stimulis excitatus, omnibus viribus involaret: statimque eo inter confertissimos hostes occiso, primam illam aciem a cæteris longius subsequentibus & ex objectu collis ne conspectam, dum ordines laxarat, multitudine facile oppressit: eodemque momento pulvis tormentarius fortuito in media acie igne concepto multos sustulit, & plures mutilavit; Cosbiusque, qui missus ut primæ aciei recolligeret, magna clade affectus. Montacutus tamen non sine magno periculo reduxit; Wingfeldus cum postrema acie, pulvere tormentario deficiente, Armacham rediit. Ita Tir-Oenius perjucundum de adversario triumphum, & de Anglis victoriam insignem, reportavit. Nec sane, ex quo in Hibernia pedem firmarunt, major clades accepta, xiii strenuis ordinum ductoribus desideratis; & mille quingentis e gregariis, qui fœda fuga dissipati, totis campis palantes cæsi victique. Superstites non suam ignaviam, sed ducum imperitiam, quod jam in morem cessit probrose culparunt. Nec sine culpa videbantur, qui adeo disparati præter militarem disciplinam incesserunt contra barbaros, qui semper in unum conferti impetu magis quam consilio pugnant.

"Paulo post munimenti ad Blackwater subsequuta est deditio, cum præsidiarii, fide & armis ad extremam famem retentis, spem omnem subsidii evanuisse viderent.

When the chiefs of the North observed the very great danger that now threatened them, they began to harangue and incite their people to acts of

"Hæc victoria rebellibus gloriosa, & imprimis usui; hinc enim arma & commeatum nacti & Tir-Oenius per Hiberniam magna fama, tanquam libertatis auctor, ubique celebratus, ferocia & superbia supra modum intumuit."

Fynes Moryson, in his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. p. 58, 59, also confesses that the English received a great overthrow on this occasion. The following are his words:

"Because the English fort of Blackwater was a great Eye-sore to him" [Tyrone], "lying on the chief passage into his country, he assembled all his forces and assaulted the same; but Captain Thomas Williams, with his company under him, so valiantly repelled the great multitudes of the assailants, with slaughter of many, and the most hardy attempting to scale the Fort (which was only a deep trench or wall of earth to lodge some one" [*recte*, three] "hundred soldiers), as they utterly discouraged from assailing it, resolved to besiege it afar off, and knowing they wanted victualls, presumed to get it by famine.

"This Captain, and his few Warders, did with no less courage suffer hunger, and having eaten the few horses they had, lived upon herbs growing in the ditches and walls, suffering all Extremities till the Lord Lieutenant, in the month of August, sent Sir Henry Bagnol Marshal of Ireland, with the most choice companies of foot and horse troops of the English Army, to victual this fort, and to raise the Rebels siege. When the English entered the pace and thick woods beyond Armagh, on the east side, Tyrone (with all the Rebels Forces assembled to him) pricked forward with rage of Envy and settled Rancour against the Marshal, assailed the English, and, turning his full force against the Marshal's person, had the success to kill him, valiantly fighting among the thickest of the Rebels. Whereupon the English being dismayed with his death, the Rebels obtained a great victory against them. I term it great, since the English from their first arrival in that kingdom never had received so great an overthrow as this, commonly called, the defeat of Blackwater; thirteen valiant Captains and fifteen hundred common soldiers, (whereof many were of the old companies which had served in Britanny under General Norris) were slain in the field. The yielding of the fort of Blackwater followed this Disaster, when the assaulted Guard saw no Hope of Relief; but especially upon Messages sent to Captain Williams from our broken Forces retired to Armagh, professing that all their safety depended upon his yielding the Fort into the Hands of Tyrone, without which Danger Captain Williams professed that no Want or Misery should have induced him thereunto.

"Shortly after Sir Richard Bingham, late Governor of Connaught, and unworthily disgraced, was sent over to succeed Sir Henry Bagnol in the Mastership of that kingdom.

"By this victory the Rebels got plenty of Arms and Victuals; Tyrone was among the Irish celebrated as the Deliverer of his Country from Thraldom, and the combined Traitors on all sides were puffed up with intolerable pride. All Ulster was in Arms; all Connaught revolted, and the Rebels of Leinster swarmed in the English Pale, while the English lay in their Garrisons, so far from assailing the Rebels, as they rather lived in continual fear to be surprised by them."

It is difficult to believe that Moryson's account of the fort, called Portmore, or Portnua, by the Irish, is correct. Cucogry O'Clery, in his Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, states that it was a strong earthen fort, having "fighting towers," with windows and loop-holes to fire through, and that the English garrisoned it with three hun-

do dénam. ⁊ atbertrat friú munbud leó corccar an la rin na biad a nat-maoín da éir, act a marbad, ⁊ a mudúccad gan ḋoiccill ⁊ no bérṫa araill

dred select warriors to check the Kinel-Owen. This writer gives a much better account of this battle than that abstracted by the Four Masters. He says that very few of the Irish were dressed in armour like the English, in comparison with whom they were "naked;" but that they had a sufficient quantity of spears and broad lances with strong handles of ash; of straight, keen-edged swords, and thin polished battle-axes; but devoid of the flesca and ecclanna, which distinguished the axes of the English. They had also javelins, bows and arrows, and guns with match-locks.—*O'Reilly's copy*, p. 53.

The most curious part of Cucogry O'Clery's account of this battle is the speech of O'Neill to the Irish, and the prophecy read to them by Fearfeasa O'Clery. As the speech of O'Neill, given by P. O'Sullevan Beare, was composed by O'Sullivan himself, in imitation of Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus, the Editor is tempted to lay before the reader the very words of Cucogry O'Clery, which are evidently more authentic than those of O'Sullevan Beare:

"Ro ġab O Neill ⁊ O Domnaill ag grégaḋt laoideaḋ na ngalgac ⁊ ag maoideaṁ na mileaḋ, ⁊ ag tionḋorg na ttréinḟear, ⁊ areaḋ atbearṫrat friu:

"A ḋeaġṁuintir, ar riaḋ, na huaiṁniġéir rib, ⁊ na gabaid gráin riar na gallaib ar allṁurḋaḋ a ninnill, ⁊ ar iongnaiḋchiu a n-eiteiġ ⁊ a narm, ⁊ la torainnbeice a ttrom-ra, a ttábúr ⁊ a ccairmeartea caéa, ⁊ ar a n-iomat lionṁairéaḋ réirin ar ar dearb deiṁin comaḋ forra bur roen irin lo baġa ra aniu. Ar dearca linn ón, ar atáiéiri for fíor ⁊ atát an luḋt oile for goí, ogabar ccuimriuch i ccairceriḃ, ⁊ ogabar ndiéindaḋ do ġaitt bar n-aṫarḋa ndilir foraib. Atá dna lanḟaoileaḋtain linn co n-eisirgleri an lá ra aniu eisir rir ⁊ goi feb atbert Morann mac Maeín an ṡíṡaruṡc airḋearc: 'ní fríé, ní fuiġbiéṡ breiṫeṁ bur ṡíriu caéraé,' aṁail at clos lind ó ár ffileaḋaib, ⁊ do ro ionḋoirccriuc ḋúinn ó éein ṁáir. Araill ann dna ar ura ḋaoib bar n-aṫarḋa féirin do ḋornaṁ fri hainfine eaḋtairḋeineoil oloar aṫarḋa neich oile do éiongaire iar na bar ttorann ar bur ttír ndilir fil in bar feilb ó ré 3500 bliaḋan d'aoir doṁain gur an laiṫiriu aniuṁ.

"Atbearṫrat na huarail ⁊ na hairiġ cor bo fíor do na flaiṫib ar fuiġeallrat. Ro ġaḃ greim doibriuṁ an dúirġréaḋt do ronrat for na deiġḟearaib, uair raḋtatar mínmanna na mileaḋ ⁊ aicceanta na n-annraḋ go ro líon bruṫ ⁊ briġ ⁊ ailġír imbearta arm Conaill, Eoġain, airġiallaiġ ⁊ Ui Eaṫaḋ Ulaḋ la h-aiṫearga a ffiach, ⁊ a ffíor ḋoḋnaḋ ⁊ ro éinġeallrat dóib na tiubraṫair troiġ for ccúla ⁊ no fodembair a n-aiḋeaḋ for aon laṫair ria riu ro baḋ raon forra.

"Fáṫ oile dna ima ro eiriġ aicceanta na n-óg. At coadatar doib co ro tiorchan naoiṁ ḋearchán fáiḋ Dé có ttiubaṙéa caé in du rin for ġallaib Duiblinne la h-Oeḋ O néill ⁊ lar an ccóigeaḋ ar éína, uair ro éinġeall co ttiucfaṫair ima ḋoirieim ⁊ cenel Conaill rainneaḋ.

"Ro éireirṡe na curaiḋ na h-eperaḋ an fáiḋ naoiṁ goa. Ar é ro foillriġ ḋóib céṫur remésrcanta an naoiṁ aroili rili oirḋeirc do ġainṁuintir uí ḋoṁnaill do rala ima ġaraḋ for an fluaiġeaḋ fri h-airneag tuile ḋó. Fearfeara O Cléirġ a ḋoṁainm. Ro iomḋoṁairc riḋe cia h-ainm baoí for an maiġin rin. Ro hairnéiḋeaḋ ḋó. At bearṫ roṁ gur ro ṫairngir naoiṁ bearchan ṙraoineaḋ for ġallaib an du rin ria Oeḋ Ua Neill aṁuil at rubromor, ⁊ gur bo meaḃair lair fri ré ḟoda an taiṙéarḋal do rome an ṡír naoiṁ, ⁊ ro ġab occ grégaḋt ⁊ occ laoideaḋ na laoḋṙaiḋe aṁail

valour, saying that unless the victory was their's on that day, no prospect remained for them after it but that of being [some] killed and slaughtered without

ro ba ou oia ineraṁail, co noebair inro.

"A ccaé an Aéa buiḋe
Ar lair cuiere na oanair
Iar noéiuġaḋ Allṁuireaċ
Ḃiḋ raoiliḋ rir ó Ṫhóraiġ."

"O'Neill and O'Donnell proceeded to incite and harangue the heroes, and to exhort the soldiers, and to instruct the mighty men, and they said:

"'Brave people,' said they, 'be not dismayed or frightened at the English on account of the foreign appearance of their array, and the strangeness of their armour and arms, the sound of their trumpets, and tabours, and warlike instruments, or of their great numbers, for it is absolutely certain that they shall be defeated in the battle of this day. Of this we are, indeed, convinced, for ye are on the side of truth, and they are on the lie, fettering you in prisons, and beheading you, in order to rob you of your patrimonies. We have, indeed, a high expectation that this very day will distinguish between truth, as Morann, the son of Maen, said in the celebrated proverb: *There has not been found, there never will be found, a more veritable judge than a battle-field,*' [This is not unlike the notion about the wager of battle among the English], 'as we have heard from our poets, who have instructed us from a remote period. Moreover, it is easier for you' [now] 'to defend your own patrimony against a race of strangers, than to seek another's patrimony, after being expulsed from your own native country, which has been in your possession from the year of the World three thousand five hundred, to this very day.'

"The gentleman and the chieftains said that what the princes had uttered was true. The spirited exhortation of the chiefs made the desired impression, for the minds of the heroes, and the courage of the common soldiers, were raised; and the Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, Airghialla, and Ui-Eathach-Uladh were filled with fury, vigour, and a desire of plying their arms, by the harangues of the princes and true leaders, and they promised to them that they would not yield a foot, and that they would suffer death on that field sooner than be defeated.

"There was another cause also for the exaltation of the minds of the youthful soldiers. It was told to them that St. Bearchan, the prophet of God, had prophesied that a battle would be fought at that place against the Galls of Duibhlinn" [Dublin] "by an Oedh O'Neill" [Hugh, descendant of Niall] "and by the province in general; for he had promised that they" [the inhabitants of the province of Ulster] "would come to his relief, and the Kinel-Connell in particular. The heroes believed that the prophet of God would not tell a lie. The person who had first exhibited this prophecy was a certain famous poet of the faithful people of O'Donnell, who accompanied him" [O'Donnell] "on this expedition, to excite and encourage him. His name was Fearfeasa O'Clery. He asked what was the name of that place, and, being told it, he said that St. Bearchan had predicted a defeat of foreigners at that place by an Oedh Ua Neill" [Aidus, nepos Nigelli], "as we have said; and that he had, for a long time, a recollection of the prophecy which the true saint had delivered; and he proceeded to harangue the heroes, as was proper for one like him, and he said" [reciting the words of St. Bearchan]:

"In the battle of the Yellow ford,
By him the Danars" [barbarians] "shall be slain;
After cutting off the foreigners
The men from Tory shall rejoice."

The Editor has been much puzzled what to

ᴅᴏıḃ ḥı ccaṗcṗaıḃ,ᵓ ḥı ccuımṗıġᴛıḃ ḟeıḃ ᴅo ṗaᴅṫa ġaoıᴅıl ġo mınıc ḟeċᴛ ṗıaṁ, ᵓ an ᴅo eṗnaıṗṡoḣ aṗ ın ccaıṫġleo ṗın, no haṫcuıṗṗıᴅe ᵓ no hıonnaṗṗaıᴅe ḥı ccṗıoċaıḃ cıana coṁaıġᴛıḃ. Atbeṗᴛṗaᴛ ṗṗıú bṡoṗ ġuṗ bó ḥuṗa ᴅoıḃ coṗnaṁ a naṫaṗᴅa ṗṗıṗṗ ın aınṗṗıne neaċtaıṗċeneoıl ṗın olᴅaṗ ᴅuᴛhaıġ neıch ele ᴅo ġaḃaıl aṗ eıccın ıaṗ na nıonnaṗbaḋ ṗoṁ aṗ a ᴛᴛíṗ nᴅílıṗ buḋṡın. Ro ġaḃ ġṗṡım ᴛṗa an ġṗeaṗṗaċᴛ laoíᴅeaḋ ṗın ᴅo beṗᴛṗaᴛ na maıṫe ḟoṗ a muınnᴛıṗ, ᵓ ṗo ġeallṗaᴛ na hócca ġomᴅíṗ eallma ᴅṗulanġ a noıḋṡa ṗıaṗıú nó ṗoᴅeṁᴅaıṗ an ṗoṗ oṁan leo ṗoṁ ᴅo ᴛṡccmaıl ᴅoıbh.

make of this prophecy, that is, whether it was a pure extempore invention of O'Clery's to excite the common soldiers, by convincing them of the certainty of victory, or an application of an older prophecy to the present occasion; but he has been for some years convinced, from the word *Danair* introduced in the second line, that the quatrain above given was taken by O'Clery from a prophecy relating to the period of the Danes in Ireland, and that O'Clery ingeniously transferred it (as the Cromwellians did quotations from the Old Testament in the next century) to the present occasion. A similar prophecy was circulated on the Protestant side, by the Earl of Thomond, before the battle of Kinsale, the details of which were so strikingly fulfilled, that the incredulous Sir George Carew, Governor of Munster, or his secretary, felt it his duty to put it on record in the following words:

"Although no man is lesse credulous than myselfe is of idle Prophesies, the most whereof are coyned after things are done; yet I make bold to relate this which succeeds, for a long time before the thing I speak of was brought to light, myself was an eye witness when it was reported; in concealing it I should wrong the trueth, which makes me bold to remember it: Many times I did heare the Earl of *Thomond* tell the Lord President, that in an old Booke of Irish prophesies which hee had seene, it was reported, that towards the latter dayes there should be a battell fought betweene the English and the Irish, in a place which the Booke nameth, neere unto Kinsale. The Earle of *Thomond* comming out of England, and landing first at Castlehaven, and after at Kinsale, as aforesaid: in the time of the siege, myself and divers others heard him again report the Prophesie to the President, and named the place where (according to the Prophesie) the field should be fought. The day whereupon the victorie was obtained, the Lord President and the Earle rode out to see the dead bodies of the vanquished, and the President asked some that were there present by what name that ground was called; they, not knowing to what end he did demand it, told him the true name thereof, which was the same which the Earle so often before had reported to the President. I beseech the reader to believe mee, for I deliver nothing but trueth: but, as one Swallow makes no Summer, so shall not this one true Prophesie increase my credulitie in old Predictions of that kinde."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. 21. For some account of other prophecies of this nature, see note [1], under the year 1583, pp. 1796, 1797, *supra*.

Dr. Leland asserts, without any authority whatever, that "the superstitious Irish were driven, even to phrenzy, by their priests, who assured them, from old prophecies, that this day would prove fatal to heresy."—Book iv. chap. 4. But it is quite clear, from the words of Cucogry O'Clery, that this prophecy was

mercy, and others cast into prisons and wrapped in chains, as the Irish had been often before, and that such as should escape from that battle would be expelled and banished into distant foreign countries: and they told them, moreover, that it was easier for them to defend their patrimony against this foreign people [now] than to take the patrimony of others by force[s], after having been expelled from their own native country. This exciting exhortation of the chiefs made [the desired] impression upon their people; and the soldiers declared that they were ready to suffer death sooner than submit to what they feared would happen[t] to them.

not read by a priest; nor was it ascribed to St. Ultan, as O'Sullevan Beare asserts, but to St. Bearchan of Cloonsast, in Fidh-gaibhle [Figile], in Offaly.

In an Irish poem by Duffy O'Duigenan, written this year, on the History of the O'Neills, and preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 14, fol. 140, it is stated that this battle was fought on the festival of St. Bartholomew, and that seventeen hundred English soldiers, and twenty-three captains, were slain, among whom was a knight of great distinction, and the Marshal of Ireland, and the son of O'Reilly, who had joined the English.

Cox, who passes over this victory as lightly as possible, grumbles that the Irish got so much reputation by it, that the "English could act only on the defensive part, and not that itself without continual fear and danger."—Vol. i. p. 415. By foreign nations Tyrone was hailed as the deliverer of Ireland, and he received from the Pope (through the hands of the Spanish envoys, Martin de la Cerva, and Matthæo Oviedo, the Pope's Archbishop of Dublin) a number of indulgences, and, still more precious, "a crown of phœnix feathers!"—See Camden's *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1599, p. 744, and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i, p. 102. And it may be remarked that, from this time to the defeat at Kinsale, O'Neill was as much monarch of all Ireland, and more universally talked of throughout Europe, than any of his ancestors since the time of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

[s] *To take the patrimony of others by force.*—This alludes to the custom among the Irish, since the English invasion, of settling by force in other territories, after having been driven from their own by the English. Thus Mac Carthy More had settled in Kerry after being expelled by the English from the plains of Cashel; the O'Donovans and O'Sullevans acquired new settlements in the country of the O'Driscolls, after their expulsion from the plains of Limerick and Clonmel; the O'Flahertys settled in the mountains of Connamara, after being expelled by the Burkes from Magh Seola, on the east side of Lough Corrib; the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles acquired new settlements in the mountains of the present county of Wicklow, after being expelled from the plains of Moy-Liffey and Moy-Alvy by Meyler Fitz-Henry and the Baron Walter de Reddlesford, &c., &c. It is curious to observe that the Irish chieftains, in their speeches, did not think of reminding their followers that it might be probable that, on losing this battle, they might be reduced to utter helplessness, incapable of acquiring any new settlements.

[t] *Would happen:* i. e. the soldiers declared that they would rather be slain in this battle than survive it, in case the English were the victors, under whose iron hand they dreaded to become enslaved.

Dala an Mhaṗuṡcail co na ġallaiḃ iaṗ ḟṗaiccṗin na ngaoiḋeal ḟoṗ a ccionn ni ṗo taiṗḃṡiṗṗiot nach naiṗṗḋe nuiṗeccla iḋiṗ, acht ṗo cṡimniġṗiot co comṁaṗt ḟoṗ a ccṡṗtacchaiḋ co ṗo lingṗiot taṗṗ an ceeḋna lṡtan claiṗ lán ndomṁain do ṗala ḟoṗ a ccionn, ⁊ toṗcṗatttaṗ aṗaill diob innte ṗiḋe acc tocta taiṗṗi dóib. Ro doiṗtṗiot iaṗaṁ an ṗloġ gaoiḋelać go dioġaiṗ daṗać-tach, ⁊ go hainmin aggaṗb ina ccṡnd, ⁊ ṗo ġaiṗṗiot ṗṡmṗa ⁊ ina ndeadhaiḋ, ⁊ dá gać lṡit diob. Rob ṡiccṡn dia ttoṗać anṁain ṗe hiomġuin ⁊ aiṗiṗiuṁ ṗe hiombualaḋ, ⁊ cotucćaḋ ṗe caiṫṡṁ co ṗo tanaiġṡḃ a ttiuġ, co ṗo huiṗḃṡṗ-naiġ a nuaṗail, ⁊ co ṗo traotaḋ a ttṗṡóin. Acht ćṡna aṗṗeaḋ a ćumaiṗ ṗo maṗbaḋ an ġeneṗal .i. Maṗuṡcal an iubaiṗ, ⁊ aṁail nać gnat catlatain do ćoṗnaṁ laṗ an lucht ṗṗiṗ a nṡdaṗṗccaṗṫaṗ a ccuingiḋ cata, ⁊ a ccṡnd coṗtaḋa ⁊ comaiṗle ṗo ṗṗaoineaḋ ḟoṗ muintiṗ an ġeneṗála ṗo dṡóiḋ tṗe nṡṗt iomġona, ⁊ iombualta daṗṗ na ṗoṫollaiḃ talṁan ⁊ taṗṗ an lṡtanclaiṗ lán ndomṁain taṗṗ a ttuḋcataṗ. Ro báṗ acca naiṗleć ⁊ acca natćuma, aġa ccumać, ⁊ aġa ccnaiṁġṡṗṗaḋ go lṡiḋṁeać láṁtaṗaiḋ laṗ an lucht batttaṗ ina lṡnmain.

Ba hann ṗin do ḋeonaiḋ dia, ⁊ do cṡdaiġ an coimḋe daén do ṗaiġdiuiṗiḃ na bainṗíoġna go ṗo ćaith i mbaoí do ṗudaṗ ina uiṗtimćell la lionṁuiṗe a láṁaiġ, ⁊ do ćóiḋ gur an mbaiṗille púdaiṗ ba coiṁnṡṗa dó do ṁeṗlíonaḋ a ṁiorúṗ ⁊ a ṗócóide co ṗo ṗceinn driṫle ó a ṁaiṗde iṗin bṗúdaṗ baí iṗin mbaiṗille go ṗo ḃlorccurtaiṗ ṗiḋe in áiṗde iṗin aér ṡdaṗbuaṗ ⁊ gać baiṗille ṗo ba coiṁnṡṗa dó diaiḋ a ndiaiḋ, ⁊ bṡór an ġonna móṗ do ṗala aca. Ro tóccḃaḋ dna on muḋ ccéḋna anáiṗde dṗonġ móṗ do na daoíniḃ báṗaṗ in uiṗtimcell an ṗudaṗ hiṗin. Ro baí dna an tulaiġ ina nuiṗtimceall ina haén meall doḃaṗḋa doṗća duiḃ ciać co cṡnn athaiḋ do ló iaṗ ṗin. An do érnataṗ do ṁuintiṗ na bainṗíoġna gan maṗbaḋ gan muḋuccaḋ, gan doġ, gan dianoiḋeaḋ ṗo ṫṗiallṗat taṗ a naiṗ co haṗdmaća. Niṗ bo hiomcoṁaiṗceć ṗo báṗ ina lṡnmain ġa ttṗaotaḋ, ġa ttimćeallaḋ, ġá naiḋeaḋ, ġa naiṗlech, na ndṡiṗiḃ na ttṗiaṗaiḃ, na ḟṗićtiḃ, na ttṗiocṫaiḃ, go ṗanġataṗ taṗ na múṗaiḃ iṗteach in Aṗdmacha.

[u] *Close lines*, literally, "so that their thick was thinned."

[v] *They were being slaughtered.*—It is almost impossible to translate this sentence into English, without transposing the words, and changing the passive into the active voice.

[w] *The Lord.*—The word coimḋe occurs very frequently in the *Leabhar Breac*, and other ancient manuscripts, in the sense of "*the Lord*," and is always applied to Christ, in a religious

As for the Marshal and his English [forces], when they saw the Irish awaiting them, they did not shew any symptom whatever of fear, but advanced vigorously forwards, until they sallied across the first broad [and] deep trench that lay in their way; and some of them were killed in crossing it. The Irish army then poured upon them vehemently and boldly, furiously and impetuously, shouting in the rear and in the van, and on either side of them. The van was obliged to await the onset, bide the brunt of the conflict, and withstand the firing, so that their close lines[u] were thinned, their gentlemen gapped, and their heroes subdued. But, to sum up in brief, the General, i.e. the Marshal of Newry, was slain; and as an army, deprived of its leader and adviser, does not usually maintain the battle-field, the General's people were finally routed, by dint of conflict and fighting, across the earthen pits, and broad, deep trenches, over which they had [previously] passed. They were being slaughtered[v], mangled, mutilated, and cut to pieces by those who pursued them bravely and vigorously.

At this time God allowed, and the Lord[w] permitted, that one of the Queen's soldiers, who had exhausted all the powder he had about him, by the great number of shots[x] he had discharged, should go to the nearest barrel of powder to quickly replenish his measure and his pouch; and [when he began to fill it] a spark fell from his match into the powder in the barrel, which exploded aloft overhead into the air, as did every barrel nearest, and also a great gun which they had with them. A great number of the men who were around the powder were blown up in like manner. The surrounding hilly ground was enveloped in a dense, black, gloomy mass of smoke for a considerable part of the day afterwards. That part of the Queen's army which escaped from being slaughtered [by the Irish], or burned or destroyed [by the explosion], went back to Armagh, and were eagerly pursued[y] [by the Irish, who] continued to subdue, surround, slay, and slaughter them, by pairs, threes, scores, and thirties, until they passed inside the walls of Armagh.

sense, not to the Holy Trinity, as O'Brien and O'Reilly have most erroneously asserted. It is also applied to a temporal lord.

[x] *By the great number of shots:* literally, "from the multiplicity of his shooting."

[y] *Eagerly pursued.*—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that the recruits and *calones* of the Irish army returned to strip the slain, and to behead those who lay severely wounded on the field:

"Imṡaiṙṫe a nglaṙlaiḋ, ⁊ a ngiollanṙaiḋ, ⁊ ro ġabṙat ag ṙoḃaḋ an ḟianlaiġ ar ṙochairṙe iṙin caḋ, ⁊ occ diċṅoaḋ na ḃruinge ṙoḃṙaṙ beoġaoice ann."

Ro gabrat gaoidil acc iomṡuide an baile in gach aird ina iomṫacmong, ⁊ batar ag caiṫṡiṁ ⁊ ag coiṁdiubraccad a ċele co cṡnn trí lá, ⁊ tṡora noidce co ro rceiṫiġit goill fo dṡóid. Ro ċuirriot teċta hi ccṡnn na ree hirin do raiġid na ngaoidel dia rad friú co fríicritír an purt dia lṡiccṫí don barda bátar ann toċt gan guin gan gabaid dia raiġid gur in mbaile rin Ardamaċa, ⁊ iar roċtain doib hiruide (dia tardṫa eineaċ ⁊ maiṫṡiṁ nanacail dóib, ⁊ a ttiodlacad rlán ar an tír go roċtain dóib hi ccriċ inmill) go fríicridír Ardmaċa budṡin. O ro hairṡṡidead na haiṫṡrecca rin do na gaoidelaib do ċóttar na maiṫe do ċrúd a ccoṁairle dur cid do ġendaír imon ccaingin rin. Ro bátar drong díob aga ráda nar bo cóir na goill do léccad ar an iomċumang i mbatar co ro marbṫa iad idir, no go neiblidir a naenar do ġorta. Ar a aí ba fair deiridh leó fo dheóidh a léccad uadaib ar na maigmib i mbatar, aċt namá na berdair leo biad no deoch, éideadh, arm, na ordanar, rúdar na luaide ar in bport gionmoṫá a ṫronc ⁊ a arm do léccad lar in ccartín baí ann. Ro aéntaigḣriot dá gach lṡiṫ anṁain ar na coingellaib rin, ⁊ ro ċuirriot drong dia ndaoimib uairle ar gaċ taeb daccallaiṁ an barda gur an bpurt, ⁊ iar nairṡṡir rcel doibṡide ro ṗáccaibṡriot an baile acc Ua néill aṁail ro forcongraid forra. Tánaicc an cartín, ⁊ an barda go hArdmaċa hi ccṡn an ro ṁair dia ṁuinntir, ⁊ ro cuiread iodlacad leó uile ó Ardmaċa gur an iubar, ⁊ on iubar go rangattar hi fríne gall. Iar fráccbáil tíre heóccain doibṡide, Ro ṗorcongair Ua néill for daoimib rainṡṡdaċa, uairle, ⁊ anuairle an árṁaiġ dáirṡṁ ⁊ dadnacal ⁊ ba rṡdh a líon iar na náirṡṁ go lṡir, dá míle go lṡiṫ imon ngenerál, go noċt ccairtíib déc, ⁊ drong mór do daoimib uairle naċ ttabairṫṡir a nanmanna for aird.

Rortar mṡirtniġ, míṁṡnmnaiġ muinntir na bainríoġna ⁊ rortar rúbaiġ rofordbraoiliġ gaoidil don ċaiṫġleó rin. An dṡchṁad lá do mí Augurt do fṡrad an iomargail rin áṫa buide. Do ċódar maiṫe ulad dia ttiġib iar molach corccair, ⁊ coṁmaidme ge ro fáccbad daoine iomda uadaib.

Baile an Móraigh baí ag muinntir na bainríoġna fri re trí mbliadan ndecc gur an tan ra do ġabáil la a dutṫaraċaib fṡin (hi raṁrad na bliadna

[z] *Unmolested*, literally, "without wounding or danger."

[a] *Were dispirited*, Rortar meirtniġ, míṁṡnmnaiġ.—This is a very old construction, which would not be at all understood at the present day in any part of Ireland. The above sentence would be constructed in modern Irish as follows:

The Irish then proceeded to besiege the town, and surrounded it on every side; and they [of both parties] continued to shoot and fire at each other for three days and three nights, at the expiration of which time the English ceased, and sent messengers to the Irish to tell them that they would surrender the fort [at the Blackwater], if the warders who were [stationed] in it were suffered to come to them unmolested[z] to Armagh, and [to add] that, on arriving there, they would leave Armagh itself, if they should be granted quarter and protection, and escorted in safety out of that country into a secure territory. When these messages were communicated to the Irish, their chiefs held a council, to consider what they should do respecting this treaty. Some of them said that the English should not be permitted to come out of their straitened position until they should all be killed or starved together; but they finally agreed to give them liberty to pass out of the places in which they were, on condition, however, that they should not carry out of the fort meat or drink, armour, arms, or ordnance, powder or lead [or, in fine, any thing], excepting only the captain's trunk and arms, which he was at liberty to take with him. They consented on both sides to abide by those conditions; and they sent some of their gentlemen of both sides to the fort, to converse with the warders; and when these were told how the case stood, they surrendered the fort to O'Neill, as they were ordered. The Captain and the warders came to Armagh, to join that part of his people who had survived. They were all then escorted from Armagh to Newry, and from thence to the English territory. After their departure from Tyrone, O'Neill gave orders to certain persons to reckon and bury the gentlemen and common people slain. After they had been reckoned, there were found to be two thousand five hundred slain, among whom was the General, with eighteen captains, and a great number of gentlemen whose names are not given.

The Queen's people were dispirited[a] and depressed, and the Irish joyous and exulting, after this conflict. This battle of Athbuidhe was fought on the 10th day of August. The chiefs of Ulster returned to their respective homes in joyous triumph[b] and exultation, although they had lost many men.

Ballymote, which had been in the possession of the Queen's people for the space of thirteen years before this time, was taken in the summer of this year

[z] "Ba meirtneaċ mí-ṁeanmnaċ muintir na baintíoġna, ⁊ ba ruḃaċ ro-ḟorḃḟaoileaċ Ġaoiḋil do'n ċaiṫġleo rin."

[a] *Dispirited*, ṡolaċ corccair. The word

[b] *Joyous triumph*, iolaċ corccair.

fo) .i. la cloinn ndonnchaiḋ an ċoraiṁn (.i. tomaltaċ ⁊ caṫal duḃ). Ḃai an ġoberṅoir Sir coneṙr cliṗorṫ, ⁊ O doṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ acc daoraḋ an ḃaile for aroile, ⁊ acc taiṙceṙin cſnnaiġh da chionn do ċloinn ndonnchaiḋ. Rob é criocnuccaḋ an dála clann ndonnchaiḋ do tabairt an ḃaile dUa doṁnaill do ḋruim cſnnaiġ, ⁊ ċonnarta i mí meḋóin ḟoġmair na bliaḋna fo. Ceiṫre ceo punt, ⁊ tri ceo bó do rad Ua doṁnaill do ċloinn ndonnchaiḋ ar an mbaile.

Slóicċeaḋ adbal la hiarla urmuṁan do ċur lóin hi brorṫ laoiġiri, ⁊ iar narccnaṁ irin fliġiḋ doiḃ do rala for a ccionn irin cconair do ḋeaċatar Uaitne mac Ruḋraiġe óicc, mic Ruḋraiġe caoíċ uí mórḋa, ⁊ Remann mac Sſain na Sſmar mic Riocaird Shaxanaiġ, ⁊ cartin tirial .i. Riroſrd mac tomáir óicc tirial. Ro baḋ moo ina luaċ an lóin do caill iarla urmuṁan don tupur rin do ḋaoíniḃ dſchaiḃ, ⁊ darm, ⁊ ar ar eiccin terna an tiarla ſſin iar na ġuin.

Ro ċuir Ua neill ſcriḃſnn illaiġniḃ irin ccéid mí droġmar na bliaḋna fo dia furailſṁ ar Remann a burc, ar Uaitne ua morḋa, ⁊ ar cartín tirial, coiṁſtt laiġneaċ draccbail for an ccuid ele dia ccoṁrann coccaiḋ ⁊ iad ſſin do ḋol do denaṁ gaḃaltair, ⁊ do ṫaḃairt arail do na tiriḃ báttar ina nacchaiḋ irteach dáir nó dſiccſn. ⁊ ro forconġair forra do ġonraḋ dol don muṁain fo ṫoġairm ċloinne tómáir ruaiḋ, mic Semuir, mic Sſain mic an larla. Iar léġhaḋ na ſcriḃenn do na huairliḃ a dubramar do ċottar riḋe ġur an lion, ⁊ ġur an cconġaiḃ ar lia fo ḟeḋrat i norrraiġiḃ. Tanġattar an tir rin dia raiġiḋ ar a ttoil ſſin gionmoṫa Mac giollapatraicc ſíġin, mac briain mic ſíġin. Lottar ar a haiṫle ġur an ccionn tuaiḋ do ġliaḃ blaḋma ar dáiġ gaoiḋel oirṫir muṁan, ⁊ iarṫair miḋe do chur daén rann ſriú .i. ó Maolmuaiḋ, ⁊ conall mac caṫaoír, ⁊ Máġ coċláin .i. Sſan ócc, mac Sſain, mic airt, mic corbmaic, ⁊ O cſrḃaill an calḃaċ, mac uilliam uiḋir, mic ſiġanainm, mic maolruanaiḋ. Ge fo báttar na maiṫe rin le hatchaiḋ ag rſraṁ a huṫt a brrionnra fo baḋ buiḋe leó an óccbaiḋ anaiṫniḋ rin fo

iolać is explained "ruḃaċar no luṫġáir, i. e. joy, or enthusiastic exultation," by O'Clery.

[c] *Auctioning:* literally, "were making the castle dear upon each other," i.e. bidding against each other, or outbidding each other's price, as at an auction.

[d] *Fineen, the son of Brian.*—He was Florence, the son of Brian, or Bernard Fitzpatrick, the first Baron of Upper Ossory, who slew Rury Oge O'More in 1578, from which period the heads of the Fitzpatrick family continued remarkably faithful to Queen Elizabeth,

by its rightful inheritors, the Clann-Donough of Corran, namely, Tomaltagh and Cathal Duv. The Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford, and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) were auctioning[c] the castle against each other, in offering to purchase it from the Clann-Donough. The close of the bargain was, that the Clann-Donough gave up the castle to O'Donnell, for a purchase and contract, in the middle month of the autumn of this year. Four hundred pounds [in money] and three hundred cows was the price which O'Donnell gave the Clann-Donough for the castle.

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Ormond, to place provisions in Port-Leix [Maryborough]. When they had advanced a certain distance on their way, they were met by Owny, the son of Rury Oge, son of Rury Caech O'More; by Redmond, the son of John, son of John of the Shamrocks, son of Rickard Saxonagh [Burke]; and by Captain Tyrrell, namely, Richard, the son of Thomas Oge Tyrrell. On this expedition the Earl of Ormond lost more than the value of the provisions in men, horses, and arms; and it was with difficulty the Earl himself escaped, after being wounded.

In the first month of the autumn of this year O'Neill sent letters to Leinster, requesting Redmond Burke, Owny O'More, and Captain Tyrrell, to intrust the guarding of Leinster to some of their allies in the war, and to proceed themselves to make conquests, and to bring some of the adverse territories over to their cause, by solicitation or force; and he particularly requested them to go into Munster, at the invitation of the sons of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond]. The gentlemen whom we have mentioned, after reading the letters, proceeded with the greatest force and arms they could command into Ossory. The people of that territory spontaneously came to [join] them, except Mac Gillapatrick (Fineen, the son of Brian[d], son of Fineen). They afterwards went to the northern extremity of Slieve Bloom, in order to induce the Irish of East Munster and Westmeath to join them, namely, O'Molloy, and Connell, the son of Cahir [O'Molloy]; Mac Coghlan (John Oge, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), and O'Carroll (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony). Although these chieftains had for some time stood by their Sovereign, they were glad to obtain

and strenuous opponents of the Irish insurgents, which saved their property from confiscation.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 354.

baí acc taiṗtel gaċa tiṗe daontuccáḋ ṗiorċáṁa uaḋaiḃ ⁊ o ṗo ṗioḋaiġṗiot iaḋṗein tuccṗat a nacchaiḋ aṗ an dá uṗmuṁain ⁊ níṗ bo ṗíḋh no caṗatttṗaḋ ṗo iaṗṗṗat ḟoṗṗa, acht a ccṗeachaḋ ṗo cédóiṗ tṗé na nṡṗccaiṗdṡṗ ḟṗi hiaṗla uṗmuṁan, ⁊ ṗo gaḃaḋ cúicc caiṗléin do ḃailtiḃ uṗmuṁan leá, Ro baḋ diḃṗiḋe dṗuim aiḋneach aṗ bṗú na Sionna. Ro ċongaiḃ Rémann a buṗc aicce ḟṡin ṗo coṁaiṗ coccaiḋ cloinne ṗiocaiṗd do ḟṗṡṗtal ⁊ do ḟṗioċailṡiṁ aṗṗ. Ḃataṗ dan a dó nó a tṗí do ḟeaċtmuimiḃ co campaṁail ina ccoṁnaiġe iṗin tíṗ ṗin, ⁊ cṗṡċa aiṗiṗ Siúiṗi, ⁊ cloinne huilliam acca ttabaiṗt dia ṗaiġiḋ do ċum a ḟḟoṗlongṗoṗt, ⁊ a ccoṁaṗṗain gaoiḋel acc toċt dia naccallaiṁ, ⁊ acc dol i naénṗann ḟṗiú. Ro baḋ diḃṗiḋe ó duiḃiḋiṗ ċoille na manaċ .i. diaṗmait, mac uaitne, mic Pilip, ⁊ clann Mhṡic bṗiain ó ccuanach .i. clann Muiṗcṡṗtaiġ, mic toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ, mic muiṗcṡṗtaiġ, ⁊ Rianaiġh im ċonċoḃaṗ na maiṅge mac uilliam ċaoíċ, mic diaṗmata uí ṁaoílṗiain, ⁊ ṗiol mbṗiain ócc ḋuitche aṗa.

Iaṗ ndol do na gaoiḋelaiḃ ṗin i ccommbáiḋ ⁊ hi ccaṗatttṗaḋ muinntiṗe Uí neill, ⁊ aṗ ccoṗ gaċ tíṗe gup a ṗanġataṗ daén ṗann ḟṗiú, Ro tṗiallṗat (go nṡiṗġe amaċ na noiṗṡṗ ṗin) i ngṡṗaltaċaiḃ aṗ taṗṗainġ cloinne tomaiṗ ṗuaiḋ mic an iaṗla. Aṗṗeaḋ lotttaṗ céḋamuṗ hi cconntaé luimniġh. Ba hann boí an Ṗṗeṗiḋenṗ .i. Siṗ tomáṗ noṗuiṗ an tan ṗin hi ccill moċellocc. Iaṗ na tuiccṗin dó na baoí intṗoda ḟṗiṗ an ngaṗṗaiḋ ngaoiḋelaiġ do ċuaiḋh aṗ a niomġaḃail go coṗcaiġ. Do ċóḋaṗṗoṁ dna taṗ máiġ ṗiaṗ i cconallchaiḃ i ccoṁṗoċṗaiḃ ṗleḃe luaċṗa, ⁊ glinne coṗbṗaiġe. Táinicc Sémuṗ mac tomáiṗ ṗuaiḋ ina ccṡnd hi cconallcoiḃ don ċuṗ ṗin, ⁊ bai an dapa mac (.i. Sṡan) do cloinn tomáiṗ ṗuaiḋ ina ḟḟoċaiṗ ḟṡin aṗ na himteaċtaiḃ ṗin aġa ttaṗṗainġ don tíṗ. Do bṡiṗṫi an ġaṁnach no in ḃó inlaoġa aṗ ḟé ṗingiṅniḃ ⁊ an láiṗ gṗoiġṡiḋ aṗ ṫṗí ṗingiṅniḃ, ⁊ gaċ muc dá ḟeḃuṗ aṗ ṗingiṅn ⁊ nd connaṗṫa ṗin aġa ḟḟoccṗa, ⁊ acca ḟḟuṗáil in gach campa i mbíoiṗ.

Ot cualaiġ iaṗla uṗmuṁan caiṫṗṡim na ccaṫḃuiḋṡn ṗin taiṁicc co na

[e] *Druim-Aidhneach*, now *anglice*, Druminagh, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situated on the margin of Lough Derg, which is an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna, in the parish of Derryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. It has lately received the modern name of Castle Biggs from the present proprietor. According to the tradition in the country this castle was erected by O'Madden in despite of the O'Kennedys.

[f] *The borders of Sliabh-Luachra and Gleann Corbraighe.*—These places are far asunder, the Sliabh Luachra mountains being near Castle

terms of peace from those strange warriors, who were traversing every territory. After agreeing upon terms of peace with these, they turned their faces towards the two Ormonds; and from them they sought neither peace nor friendship, but proceeded to plunder them at once, on account of their enmity towards the Earl of Ormond. They took five of the castles of Ormond, one of which, Druim-Aidhneach[e], on the margin of the Shannon, Redmond Burke kept to himself, for waging and maintaining war on Clanrickard out of it. They remained for two or three weeks encamped in that country; and the spoils of the region bordering on the Suir, and those of Clann-William, were carried to their camp; and their Irish neighbours came to converse and join in the same confederation with them. Among those who joined them were O'Dwyer of Kilnamanagh, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owny, son of Philip; the sons of Mac Brian O'gCuanach, namely, the sons of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough; the Ryans about Conor-na-Mainge, the son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan; and the race of Brian Oge of Duharra.

After these Irish [septs] had formed a confederacy and friendship with O'Neill's people, and after having induced [the people of] every territory into which they came to join them, they marched with the rising-out [i. e. forces] of these districts, at the instance of the sons of Thomas Roe, son of the Earl [of Desmond], into the country of the Geraldines. They first went to the county of Limerick. The President, Sir Thomas Norris, was at this time at Kilmallock; and when he perceived that he was not able to contend with the Irish party, he went to Cork, to avoid [meeting] them. They [the Irish] then proceeded westwards, across the River Maigue, into Connello, and to the borders of Sliabh-Luachra and Gleann-Corbraighe[f]. James, the son of Thomas Roe [Fitzgerald], came to join them in Connello on this occasion; and James, the second son of Thomas Roe, was already along with them upon these expeditions, for he had come to draw them into the country. At this time they offered and sold at their camp a stripper, or cow in calf, for sixpence, a brood mare for threepence, and the best hog for a penny; and these bargains were offered and proclaimed in every camp in which they were.

When the Earl of Ormond heard of the progress of these warlike troops, h

Island, in Kerry, and Gleann-Corbraighe in the north-west extremity of the county of Limerick. It is the glinn or valley from which the Knight of Glinn takes his titular title.

ṁaṗcṗluaġ co na coiṗiġtiḃ ṗo na ttuaiṗim ġo conntae luimniġ, ⁊ ṗo ċuiṗ ṗccela ġo coṗcaiġ da ḟuṗail aṗ in bṗṗeṗiḋenṗ teċt ina coinne ġo cill mocellócc. O ṗo ṗiḋiṗṗiot an ṗluaġ ġaoiḋelaċ bataṗ i niaṗṫaṗ conallaċ an ní ṗin, ṗo ceimniġṗiot aniaṗ i niomṗocṗaiḃ ċille mocellócc ⁊ tuccṗat a ttaiṗbenaḋ ṗin don dá tiġearna ṗin taṗla aġa ttóṗaiḋeċt. Do ḋṡcataṗ na tiġearnaiġe ṗin (aṗ iomġaḃail tṡccmála ṗṗiuṗoṁ do ċṡo a ċele) ġo maiġ eala. Tiaġaitt ṗiuṁ ina ndeadhaiḋ ġo doṗuṗ maiġe heala, ⁊ ṗo ġabṗat aġa ngṗṡnnuccaḋ, ⁊ aġa ngṗioṗaḋ, ⁊ aġa ṗaḋ ṗṗiú na ṗuiġbittíṗ díol ṗiaċ ina ṗṗoltanaṗ baḋ ṗṡṗṗ, ina iadṗoṁ dionnṗaiġiḋ an tan batṗaṗ i naén ṁaiġin. Aṗ a aoí ṗin aṗṗeaḋ ṗo chinnṗiot na daoíne moṗa hiṗin an Ṗṗeṗiḋent do ḋol ġo coṗcaiġ, ⁊ an tiaṗla dṗilleaḋ taṗ a aiṗ i mbuitileṗaċaiḃ.

O ṗo ṗáccbaḋ an tíṗ don chuṗ ṗin aṗ cumaṗ an tṗloiġ ġaoiḋelaiġ do ġaiṗṗiot laṗla dṡṗmuṁan a huġdaṗṗaṗ Uí Neill do Shémuṗ, mac tomáiṗ ṗuaiḋ, mic Sémuiṗ, mic Sṡain mic an laṗlá, ⁊ an tíṗ ṗin (.i. ġṡṗalṫaiġ ó ḋuncaoín ġo Siuiṗ) baí tilte teċtaiġhṫe acc Saxanchoiḃ, lán dáitiuccaḋ, ⁊ diolṁaoíniḃ, ní ṗo ṗaccbatṗaṗ ṗoṁ (ṗo cṡnn ṗeċt lá ndéec) én ṁac Saxanaiġ

[g] *Magh Ealla:* i. e. the plain of the River Ealla, now Allo. From this name it is evident that the name Ealla was anciently applied to that part of the Blackwater lying between Kanturk, where the modern River Ealla ends, and the town of Magh Ealla, now *anglice* Mallow. P. O'Sullevan Beare calls this place *Moala.* It was a manor belonging to the Earl of Desmond, and upon his attainder it was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir John Norris, a most distinguished general, who settled the crown of Portugal on the royal house of Braganza, and was then Lord President of Munster.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 331.

[h] *By the authority of O'Neill.*—This clearly shews that since O'Neill had received the consecrated crown of "phœnix feathers" from the Pope, he was regarded as the lawful monarch of Ireland. The English writers, however, made so light of this regal power, arrogated to himself by the ex-Earl of Tyrone, that they continued to style his vassal "the *Sugane* Earl."—*Moryson*, ed. 1735, vol. i. p. 61. Cox (vol. i. p. 415), states that this Sugane Earl was "the handsomest man of his time;" and Camden calls him "hominem obscœnissimam!"

[i] *The Saxons.*—These were the English Undertakers who settled in Munster after the ruin of the Geraldines. Fynes Moryson gives the following account of the doings of O'More, and the other allies of O'Neill in Munster on this occasion: "After the defeat of the *Blackwater*, Tyrone sent *Ony mac Rory O'More*, and one Captain Tyrel (of *English* race, but a bold and unnatural enemy to his country and the English), to trouble the Province of Munster, against whom Sir *Thomas Norris*, Lord President, opposed himself; but as soon as he, upon necessary Occasions, had withdrawn his forces to *Cork*, many of the Munster men now, first about *October*, 1598, broke into rebellion, and joined themselves with *Tyrone's* said Forces, spoiled the Country, burnt the Villages, and pull'd down the Houses and Castles of the *English*, against

set out with all his cavalry and infantry for the county of Limerick, to meet them, and sent a message to Cork, requesting the President to come to meet him at Kilmallock. When the Irish army, who were encamped in the west of Connello, heard of this, they marched eastwards towards Kilmallock, and shewed themselves to these two lords, who were in pursuit of them. Upon seeing them, the lords (i. e. the Earl and the President) agreed to avoid meeting them, and turned off towards Magh-Ealla[g]. The Irish pursued them to the gate of Magh-Ealla, and proceeded to defy, provoke, and dare them [to battle], saying that they could never wreak their vengeance upon them better than now, when they were [all] together in one place. Notwithstanding this, what the two great men determined upon was, that the President should repair to Cork, and that the Earl should return to the territory of the Butlers.

As the country was left in the power of the Irish on this occasion, they conferred the title of Earl of Desmond, by the authority of O'Neill[h], upon James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl; and in the course of seventeen days they left not within the length or breadth of the country of the Geraldines, [extending] from Dunqueen to the Suir, which the Saxons[i] had well cultivated and filled with habitations and various wealth, a

whom (especially the female Sex) they committed all abominable Outrages. And now they raised *James Fitzthomas*, a *Geraldine*, to be Earl of *Desmond* (which Title had, since the Wars of *Desmond*, been suppressed), with Condition that (forsooth) he should be Vassal to O'Neal. The Munster Rebellion broke out like a Lightning, for in one Month's Space almost all the Irish were in rebellious Arms, and the *English* were murthered, or stript and banished. Thus having inflamed *Munster* with the Fire of Rebellion, and leaving this Sedition to be cherished and encreased by this new Earl of *Desmond*, and other Rebels of that Province, the Ulster forces returned back to Tyrone. The Infection which *Munster* Men have drawn from the corrupted Parts in Rebellion did more and more spread itself, so as the old practices, long held by the Arch-traitor *Tyrone* to induce them to a revolt, now fully attained their wished Effect; to the working whereof, in the Hearts of the Seditious, there wanted not many strong Motives, as the hatred which those *Geraldines* bear to those Undertakers (of whom I formerly spoke in *Desmond's* War) which possessed their Ancestor's Lands; also the Encouragement they received by the good Success of the Rebells, and no less the hope of pardon upon the worst Event." —Vol. i. p. 61.

P. O'Sullevan Beare says that Pierce Lacy was instrumental in drawing O'More, and others of O'Neill's allies, into Munster on this occasion. He describes this outbreak of the rebellion in Munster as follows, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.* tom. 3, lib. 5, c. ii.

"In hoc statu rerum Petrus Lessius nobilis eques Momonius vir animi plenus, nec eloquentiæ inanis Anglos, in quos aliquod crimen commiserat, fugiens, in Lageniam Huonem Omorram adit, eique persuadet, vt in Momonias faciat ex-

ar a fad, nó ar a fírlíṡeṡṫ gan marbad, nó gan ionnarbad eirṫe. ⁊ ní mo ro ḟáccaibṫiot ar fṡó na ree cédna cṡnnáit, na cairlén, ná én ḟód do ḋuṫaiġ gṡraltaċ gan cur i feilb iarla ḋṡrmuṁan, aċt namá cairlén na mainge hi cconntae ċiarraiġe, ⁊ Earr geibṫine i nuib conuill gabra, ⁊ Maġ eala i cconntae corcaiġe. Iar ccriocnuccaḋ an ṁórṡaoṫair rin le bṡcc naimṡire do na ṡírbíreachaib rin Uí neill ro gabatṫar cṡo, ⁊ ceilebraḋ ag an iarla ḋṡrmuṁan rin do óirdnṡoar ṡṡin. Do ċoiḋ Uaitne ó mordha (⁊ an mṡid baí acc ṡrṡcra dó do na ṡṡnaċaib rin) illaoiġirr. Do ḋeachaiḋ Remann a burc (gur an luċt baoí for a ḟorṫṫaḋ, ⁊ forr mbaoí a ċuṁaċta don ċonġáir cedna) go hurmuṁain. Do ṫaéd eirġe amaċ na nulltaċ bátṫar ar aon lar na huairlib rin dia ttirib, ⁊ dia ttiġib gan earbaiḋ ionṁair no édala do ṫarba turair na huaire rin. Ro an Cartin tirial i ffarraḋ iarla ḋṡrmuṁan, ⁊ baí an tiarla ag caiṫṡṁ, ⁊ acc cuartuccaḋ na muṁan, ⁊ acc dol i ndaoínib diaiḋ i ndiaiḋ re hṡḋ an dá míor baí ṡṡíṁe do ḋṡireaḋ na bliaḋna ro.

Ticcṡrna Mhóta gairṡṫ .i. Emann, mac Rirdṡird, mic piarair buiṫer do dol i muinteartur ui neill i ffroġmar na bliaḋna ro.

Ticcṡrna ṫṡṡna cluana meala, ⁊ caṫṡach ḋúmi iarccaiġ .i. tomár mac tedóid mic Piarair, mic Emainn, ⁊ barún luaċmaiġi, ⁊ drong ṁór do ġillib ócca buitilerach do eirġe i ccoṁmbáiḋ coccaiḋ na ngaoiḋel.

peditionem: id plerosque Momonios summopere exoptare: rebellandi cupidos esse: omnes Giraldinos Iaimum Giraldinum creaturos Desmoniæ Comitem, & Ducem secuturos: Maccarrhas Desmóniæ aliquem sibi principem electuros. Quod Huon consilium probans, Onello consentiente, in hanc opinionem amicos suos, qui in Lagenia bellum administrabant, mouet. Hi erant Raymundus Burkus Lietrimæ Baro cum Gulielmo fratre, Dermysius Oconchur cum duobus fratribus Carbrio, & Quinto, Richardus Tirellus. Huon ducens pedites octingentos, & equites circiter triginta celerius omnium opinione in Momonias ire contendit, Lisiæ custodia Edmundo fratri demandata. Comes Vrmonius regij exercitus imperator, illi obuiam iturus videbatur, sed non iuit, vel Huonis celeritate anteuersus, vel prælio experiri non ausus. Thomas Norris Anglus Momoniarum præfectus suæ provinciæ non ignarus esse à prouincia hostem arcere, præsidiarios milites, Momoniarum delectum, Momonios optimates, quam maximas breuitate temporis vires potuit comparare, Moalam conuocat, præseferens ibi velle cum Huone confligere. Illi Huon appropinquans magnificas litteras scribit, quibus ab eo petit, vt acie dimicet. Quam conditionem Norris recusans Moalæ constituto præsidio Corcacham refugit. Huon sequitur, & eius velites cum Norrisis vltimo agmine leuiter missilibus pugnant. Sine mora multi præter opinionem Momonij ab Anglis deficiunt, Patritius Giraldinus, qui Macmoris, & Lacsnæ Baro dicitur, Gulielmus Giraldinus eques Auratus Kierrius Rasinnanæ dominus, Edmundus Giraldinus eques Auratus vallis, Edmundus Giraldinus eques Auratus Albus & omnes fere nominis

single son of a Saxon whom they did not either kill or expel. Nor did they leave, within this time, a single head residence, castle, or one sod of Geraldine territory, which they did not put into the possession of the Earl of Desmond, excepting only Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry; Askeaton, in Hy-Connell-Gaura; and Magh-Ealla [Mallow], in the county of Cork. When these agents of O'Neill had [thus], in a short time, accomplished this great labour, they took their leave of and bade farewell to this Earl of Desmond, whom they themselves had appointed. Owny O'More, and such part of the forces as adhered to him, set out for Leix; Redmond Burke and that part of the same hosting which he had employed, and over which he had command, proceeded to Ormond; and the Ulster troops who were along with these gentlemen proceeded to their territories and homes, not without wealth or booty acquired[j] on this expedition. Captain Tyrrell remained with the Earl of Desmond; and the Earl continued spending and subjugating Munster, and gaining more and more[k] people over to his side, during the remaining two months of this year.

The Lord of Mountgarrett[l], namely, Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Butler, concluded a friendship with O'Neill in the autumn of this year.

The Lord of Clonmel-Third and Cahir, namely, Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of Pierce, son of Edmond, and the Baron of Luachmhagh[m], with many others of the young Butlers, joined in this war of the Irish.

Giraldini Momonij, quorum plerique Iaimum Giraldinum Desmoniæ Comitem renunciarunt, quo nomine à nobis etiam hinc erit appellandus. Conspirarunt etiam Dermysius, & Donatus Maccarrhæ Allæ principatus competitores, Daniel Maccarrhæ Magni filius, Patritius Condon, Odonnochuus Onachtæ, Odonnochus vallis. Desciuerunt quoque alij viri clarissimi, Rocheus Faramniæ Vicecomes, Richardus Buttlerus Montis Gerarti Vicecomes, qui Onelli filiam vxorem habuit, Thomas Buttlerus Catharæ Baro, & alij: sed plures in Reginæ amicitia manserunt, non solum ciuitates omnes, & magistratus, sed principes, vel optimates. Illicô ex Connachta confluunt multi, qui depopulata patria inedia laborabant, & à Momonijs armantur, ducibus Dermysio Oconchure, Gulielmo Burko, Richardo Tirello, Bernardo Okealla, & alijs. Momonij quoque milites conscribuntur, & duces creantur. Ita in Momonijs bello accenso, Huon in Lageniam reuertitur."—Fol. 157.

[j] *Acquired:* literally, "without want of wealth or booty of the benefit of the expedition of this time."

[k] *Gaining more and more:* literally, "going into people gradually," i.e. "becoming more populous, or more numerously followed."

[l] *Mountgarrett.*—A castle situated on the east side of the River Barrow, and a short distance to the north of the town of New Ross, in the county of Wexford. The keep of Lord Mountgarrett's castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

[m] *Luachmhagh*, now Loughmoe, a church giving

O Domhnaill (.i. Aodh ruadh) do ċór ġlóiġ, ⁊ ġoċraitte a tír ċonaill la Mac Uilliam (.i. Tedhóitt, mac Uatéir ċiotaiġ, mic Sfain, mic oiliuerair) hi rann ṁeic uilliam i ffoġmar na bliadhna so. Ro ċuir dun Ua Doċartaiġ lair (go roċaidhe móir amailleḟrir) .i. Sfan ócc, mac Sfain, mic feilim, mic concobair ċarraiġ. Ba ruaill má ro hairiġeadh iad in aén tír dar ġabhrat, nó triara ttuducatar go rangatar na humaill gan ráthuccadh, ⁊ ba hinntibhridhe batttar urṁór cruidh, ⁊ cfḋra, innile, ⁊ airnsiri rainn ṁeic uilliam uile. Ro lsir ṫionóileadh leó ina mbaoí do cruodh for tír ó oilenaibh bfcca amach, ⁊ ger ṁór an tecclamadh, ⁊ an cruinniuccadh creach do rónrat ní ḟuarattar rom duadh no dochar ina ttimċeall, acht ualach a nairttriġhṫe ⁊ a niomána aṁáin go rangatar rlán tar a nair dia ttiribh .i. Mac uilliam go tír aṁalgaidh, ⁊ Ua Docartaiġ go hinir eoghain.

AN tan tra do ċóidh ó Domhnaill i feilbh baile an Mhóitaiġ i mí mfḋóin faġmair na bliadhna so aṁail remebhṡtmar, ro ċuirriot conallaiġ a ccaorraiġeaċta hi cconntaé ġliġiġ, ⁊ baí Ua Domhnaill sin ina comhnaiġe i mbaile an Móitaiġh ó aimrir a faġbala go diuidh nodlacc mór. Ro ċuir Ua Domhnaill tionol for a ġloġaibh in gach airm i mbatar. Tangatar ina dhoċom céttir cenel cconaill go lion a ttionoil. Tánaicc dna Mac uilliam burc tedhoid mac Uatéir ciotaiġ co na mbaoí fo a ṁámur, ⁊ iar roċtain doibhridhe go haon maiġin do ġaiġidh uí Domhnaill go baile an motaiġh i ndeireadh mír december do ronrad ar fair dhírid lair dol hi ccloinn Riocaird ge ro battar luċt an tire i ffraitċír ⁊ i ffuirsċrur ⁊ ge ro baí a uaṁan, ⁊ a uireaccla forra. Luid riuṁ co na ġloġaibh gan radhadh, gan ráthucchadh go rainicc go taí táitċsnach go dorur cille colgan hi ccrepurccail na maidne muiċe. Rolsicc iarraṁ rccaoileadh da rcceiṁeltoibh in gaċ airdhon tír ina uirtimceall, ⁊ fo urlár cloinne Riocaird do ġonnradh. Do riachtadh drong díobh i niomfocraibh doireċt rémainn, ⁊ rainicc drong ele go dún guaire hi ccoill ua ffiaċrach.

name to a parish and village in the barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary, and about five miles to the north-east of Thurles. Near this village are still to be seen the magnificent ruins of the ancient castle, and more modern mansion house, of Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe.

[m] *The small islands:* i.e. the islands in Clew Bay.

[n] *Caused.*—The language is here too abrupt. The literal translation is: "O'Donnell put a gathering on his hosts in every place in which they were."

[o] *Kilcolgan*, Cill ċolgain: i.e. St. Colgan's Church, now Kilcolgan, near Clarinbridge, in the county of Galway.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 350, where this place is referred to

In the autumn of this year O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) sent a body of forces from Tirconnell with Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver) into Mac William's territory. He sent with him on this occasion O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh) with a great force. They were scarcely noticed in any country by which they marched, or through which they passed, until they arrived in the Owles; and it was in these [territories] the greater part of the herds and flocks of cattle of all Mac William's country then were. They collected all the cattle that were on the main land outside the small islands[m]; and though great was the gathering and collection of preys they made, they encountered no danger or difficulty on account of them, save only the trouble of removing and driving them off. And they returned safe to their territories, i. e. Mac William to Tirawly, and O'Doherty to Inishowen.

When O'Donnell had obtained possession of Ballymote, [which was] in the middle of autumn, as we have before mentioned, the Kinel-Connel sent their creaghts into the county of Sligo; and O'Donnell himself resided at Ballymote from the time it was given up to him until after Christmas. O'Donnell [at this time] caused[n] his forces to be mustered in every place where they were: first, the Kinel-Connell, with all their forces, came to him; and next, Mac William Burke (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh), with all those who were under his jurisdiction: and when these had come together to O'Donnell, to Ballymote, [which was] precisely in the end of the month of December, the resolution he adopted was, to proceed into Clanrickard, although the inhabitants of that territory were on the alert and on their guard, such was their fear and dread of him. He marched silently and quietly with his forces, and arrived unnoticed and unobserved at the gate of Kilcolgan[o] by break of day. He then sent marauding parties in every direction around him, through the level part of Clanrickard. One party went to the borders of Oireacht-Redmond[p], and ano-

as near Athcliath Meadhruidhe.

[p] *Oireacht-Redmond:* i. e. the tribe of Redmond, *anglice* Eraght Redmond, which was a tribe name assumed by a sept of the Burkes of Clanrickard. It appears, from an Inquisition taken at Galway in 1608, that the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, comprised three territories, viz.: Kinelea, otherwise called O'Shaghnes's country, comprising one hundred and five quarters of land; Eraght-Redmond, fifty-eight and a half quarters; and Killovyeragh, otherwise O'Heyne's country, forty-five quarters. These districts are still well known in the barony of Kiltartan.

Do ṗónaḋ eċta moṗa láṗ an luċt ṗin do ċoiḋ go coill ua ḟṗiaċṗach .i. da ṁac Roṗṗa mic Uaitne mic maoileċlainn uí loċlainn, toiṗṗḋelḃaċ buiḋe, ⁊ bṗian do ṁaṗḃaḋ. Ro maṗḃaḋ dna duine uaṗal do ċloinn ndoṁnaill gallóccaċ baí i ḟṗaṗṗaḋ Mhíc uilliam aṗ an ṗluaiġṡḋ ṗin .i. Aoḋ buiḋe ócc, mac Aoḋa buiḋe, mic maolmuiṗe mec doṁnaill la toiṗṗḋelḃaċ buiḋe, mac Roṗṗa don ċuṗ ṗin ṗia na maṗḃaḋ buḋṡin. Ro maṗḃoḋ bṡoṗ la dṗuing ele do muinntiṗ Uí doṁnaill, dá ṁac uilliam mic Sṡain ó ṗinn ṁíl, ⁊ mac tṡṗoitt mic dabóg ó ḋoiṗe uí doṁnaill, ⁊ mac a ṁíṡc. Ro gaḃaḋ dna la Maġnuṗ, mac Aoḋa mic maġnuṗa la deaṗḃṗataiṗ uí doṁnaill Mac hobṡṗo ó diṗṡṗt cellaiġ .i. uilliam, mac uillicc ṗuaiḋ mic uillicc óicc. Ġeṗbtaṗ iomḋa iolaṗḋa buannaḋa on iaṗla aṗ óṗda hi ccloinn Riocaiṗd Raimicc la hUa ndoṁnaill a ṗuccaḋ cuicce do cṗṡċaiḃ coṁaiḋble, do ṫáintiḃ tṗoma, daiṗccttiḃ ⁊ déḋalaiḃ do bṗeith laiṗ aṗ an tír gan tṗoid, gan taċaṗ go ṗaimicc iomlán taṗ a aiṗṗ go baile an Mhotaigh.

Ro baí imṗṡṗain ⁊ ṡṗṗaonta etiṗ dṗuing do daoiniḃ uaiṗle tuaḋmuṁan im coṁṗoinn, ⁊ im coṁaiġtṡṗ a ccṗiċe, ⁊ a ḟṗṡṗainn, a mbailteaḋ, ⁊ a mbuan caiṗlen ṗo baḋ eiṁilt do ṗccṗioḃaḋ no daiṗṗṡiṗ.

O ṗo haiṗṗṡiḋeaḋ do ḃainṗíoġain Shaxan ⁊ don coṁaiṗle go ṗo ṡiṗġṡttaṗ Éiṗṡṗnaigh na haġhaiḋ aṁail ṗo haiṗṗṡiḋheaḋ cṡna, ⁊ an lion dṡṗmáiṗ dia daoiniḃ toṗcṗatataṗ an bliaḋainṗi, Aṗṗeaḋ ṗo chinn an ṗṗionnṗa ⁊ an coṁaiṗle Siṗ Riṗdṡṗd bionġam do lṡiccṡṗ anoiṗ go noċt míle do ṗaiġdiuiṗibh amaille ṗṗiṗṗ do cṗuaḋuccaḋ ⁊ do coṫuġaḋ an ċoccaiḋ aḃuṗ go ttíoṗaḋ laṗla oṗ eṗex dia ṗo hoṗdaiġeaḋ an tan ṗin toċt in eṗinn ó ṗélbṗigde amach i cculaḋ, i ccoṗttṫuṗ, ⁊ in aṗmail na ṗo tionnṗccnaḋ a hionnṗaṁail do coṗ go heṗinn ṗiaṁ ó ṗo ġaḃṗat Saxoin do laiṁ a gaḃail guṗ an tan ṗin. An Siṗ Riṗdeṗd ṗempaite Ridiṗe onoṗaċ eiṗiḋe do muintiṗ na bainṗioġna, ṗob

[q] *Dun-Guaire*, now Dungorey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle near the town of Kinvarra, said to occupy the site of the palace of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, in the seventh century, ancestor of the family of O'Heyne, by whom this castle was erected.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 67.

[r] *Rinn-Mhil*, now Rinvile, near Oranmore, on the shore of the bay of Galway.

[s] *Doire-Ui-Dhomhnaill:* i.e. O'Donnell's Derry, or Oak Grove, now Derrydonnell, in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore. For the origin of this name see the year 1213, p. 179, *supra*, and note [d], *ibid.*

[t] *Mac Hubert of Disert-Ceallaigh.*—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Isertkelly, a castle in a parish of the same name, situated to the south-

ther to Dun-Guaire[q], in Coill-Ua-bhFiachrach. This part who went to Coill-Ua-bhFiachrach committed lamentable deeds, namely, they slew the two sons of Ross, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, i. e. Turlough Boy and Brian. But a gentleman of the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, who was along with Mac William on that expedition, namely, Hugh Boy Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Mulmurry Mac Donnell, had been slain on this occasion by Turlough Boy, the son, before he himself fell. By another party of O'Donnell's people were slain the two sons of William, son of John [Burke] of Rinn-Mhil[r], and the son of Theobald, son of Dabuck, from Doire-Ui-Dhomhnaill[s], with his brother's son. Mac Hubert of Disert-Ceallaigh[t], namely, William, the son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick Oge, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's brother, Manus, son of Hugh, son of Manus. Although the Earl had great numbers of hired soldiers quartered in Clanrickard, O'Donnell happened to carry off out of the territory all the immense spoils, heavy herds, and other booty and property, which had been collected for him, without battle or conflict, until he arrived safe at Ballymote.

There existed strife and dissensions among some of the gentlemen of Thomond, concerning the division and joint-tenure[u] of their territory lands, towns, and strong castles, which it would be tedious to write or describe.

When it was told to the Queen of England and the Council that the Irish had risen up against her in the manner already described, and the vast numbers of her people who had been slain in this year, the resolution adopted by the Sovereign and the Council was, to send over Sir Richard Bingham with eight thousand soldiers, to sustain and carry on the war here, until the Earl of Essex should [be prepared] to come, who was then ordered to go to Ireland after the festival of St. Bridget with attire and expense, and an army, such as had not been attempted to be sent to Ireland, since the English had first undertaken to invade it, till that time. This Richard aforesaid was an honourable knight[w] of

west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

[u] *Joint tenure.*—"Comaiccear .i. comhar."—*O'Clery.*

[w] *Honourable knight.*—By this the Four Masters mean a man on whom honours had been heaped by his Sovereign. On account of certain complaints which had been lodged against this honourable knight, of *illibata fides*, by the chieftains of Connaught, he was removed and incarcerated by the Queen, who felt convinced that he had killed too many of the Burkes in cold blood; but when she heard of the defeat of her Field-marshal, Sir Henry Bagnal, she was per-

eolach i nepirn eiriḋe, ⁊ baí na ꝓobernóir i ccóicceaḋ connacht ꝓeal do bliaḋnoiḃ roiṁe rin. An tiarla oꝑ erꝑex rin a dubhramar bhór, neach é baí hi ccion, ⁊ hi ccrisdhṁain, ⁊ i nonóir ag an mbainrioġain, neach é do rioḋ ꝓoġail ⁊ ꝓorġaḃáil ꝓor ꝓꝓouinnriḃ iartair eorꝑa a hucht na bainríoġna céduna, ⁊ ba lisꝑriḋe ro ꝓaḃaḋ cathair ḋainġsin diotoġlaiġi hi rioġacht na Spainne ġar bhcc riar an tan rin. Calir ainm na cathrach irin.

Iarla tuaḋmuṁan do bhith hi Saxoiḃ on callainn go ceile an bliaḋain ri.

Iarla cille dara .i. Uilliam, mac ġearoitt, mic ġearoitt do ḋol hi Saxoiḃ irin earrach.

O concóḃair Sliccigh Donnchaḋ mac cathail óicc do ṫocht a Saxoiḃ irin ngsiṁreaḋ.

Ar do na daoiniḃ uairle do ṫuaḋmuṁain batar i nimrisráinꝑria roile aṁail a dubhramar Taḋcc mac concoḃair mic donnchaiḋ ui briain ler ġabaḋ droichṫ ṗuirt croirri, ⁊ gion ġur bo heriḋe céttur ro ṫionnrġain a ġaḃail ꝓor Mairġreig ciorócc ar ċuicce do ṫuit ꝓo dhóiḃ. Ro ġabaḋ lair cairlen cluaine i nuibh cairin, ⁊ cairlen na ꝓccairḃe i noirṫisr ó mbloid ar ṫurnaé ṁíle erꝑcoir na mide. Ro baḋ diob bhór concoḃar mac doṁnaill mic maṫġaṁna, mic briain ui briain do ġaḃail baile an ċairléin i ccloinn ċuiléin uaċtaraiġ ar Mhac conmara ṗionn, Sean, mac taidg, mic conmide. Ba diob dna toirrdealḃaċ mac maṫġaṁna, mic toirrdealḃaiġ, mic maṫġaṁna ó ċoill ó ꝓlannchaḋa

suaded that Bingham had acted with that severity due to such obdurate rebels, and accordingly set him at liberty, and appointed him as successor to Marshal Bagnal. Camden mentions these facts briefly as follows, in his *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1598:

"Ad hujus insolentiam" [O-Neali] "comprimendam imprimis habilis visus est Richardus Binghamus, contra rebelles in Hibernia fortis & fœlix si quis alius. Ille igitur qui jampridem Connacthiæ Præfectura, provincialibus de severitate quiritantibus, amotus, in Angliam vocatus, & in custodiam datus, nunc remittitur cum honore & authoritate Marescalli Hiberniæ & Lageniæ Generalis. Verum statim atque appulit Dubliniæ diem obiit. Vir genere claro & antiquo in agro Dorsettensi, sed veteranæ militiæ gloria clarior. Ad S. Quintini enim Conquestum in Armonica ad Leitham in Hebridibus, Scotia, Creta Insula, ad Chrium contra Turcas, in Gallia & Belgio militavit, & quæ dixi, in Hibernia gessit."

[x] *Calis.*—This is a mere error of the transcriber of Cadis, i. e. Cadiz.

[y] *Portcroisi*, now Portcrush, on the Shannon, not far from O'Brien's Bridge.—See it already mentioned under the years 1506, 1510, 1597.

[z] *Cluain*, now Cloone, near the village of Tulla, on the east of the county of Clare.

[a] *Sgairbh*, now Scarriff, a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, in the north-east of the county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the year 1564.

[b] *Hy-mBloid.*—This was the name of a sept of

the Queen's people, and was acquainted with Ireland; for he had been Govenor of the province of Connaught for some years before. The Earl of Essex, whom we have also mentioned, was one who was in favour, esteem, and honour with the Queen, and one who had made plunders and descents upon the provinces of the west of Europe for the same Queen. It was he who, a short time before, had taken a strong and well-fortified city in the kingdom of Spain, named Calis[x].

The Earl of Thomond remained in England the entire of this year, from one calend to the other.

The Earl of Kildare (William, the son of Garret, son of Garret), went to England in the spring.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) returned from England in the winter.

Among those gentlemen of Thomond, of whom we have spoken as being at strife with each other, was Teige, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, by whom the bridge of Portcroisi[y] was taken; and although he was not the first who had attempted to take it [by force] from Margaret Cusack, it was to him it finally fell. He also took the castle of Cluain[z] in Hy-Caisin, and the castle of Sgairbh[a], in the east of Hy-Bloid[b], from the attorney of the Bishop of Meath's son[c]. Among these was also Conor, son of Donnell, son of Mahon, son of Brian O'Brien, who took Baile-an-chaislein[d], in Upper Clann-Cuilein, from Mac Namara Finn (John, the son of Teige, son of Cumeadha). Among them was Turlough, son of Mahon, from Coill O'Flannchadha[e], who took from

the Dal-Cais, of whom the O'Kennedys, O'Shanahans, O'Duracks, and O'Kearneys, were the most distinguished families. These families were dispossessed in 1318, by Turlough na Caithreime O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, who, shortly after this period, took possession of the whole region lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon. The name Ui mBloid is still retained in the ecclesiastical division, and is now applied to a deanery in the east of the county of Clare.

[c] *The Bishop of Meath's son:* i. e. the son of Hugh Brady, Bishop of Meath, who succeeded in 1563, and died in 1583. How the son of that Bishop came to have property in Clare, the Editor has not been able to discover. The Bradys of Tomgraney, who suppose that their real name is O'Grady, still possess property in the neighbourhood of Scarriff. The present Lord Chancellor of Ireland is descended from this Bishop, according to the tradition in the family.

[d] *Baile-an-chaislein*, now Castletown, in the parish of Dury, a short distance to the east of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[e] *Coill-O'bhFlannchadha:* i. e. O'Flannchada's

léṙ ġaḃaḋ doiṙe Eoġain aṙ Shſóiṙṙi ciorócc, diaṙ ḃó duṫcáraiġh ceduṙ clann aṁlaoiḃ, mic cſin Uí Shſchnaraiġh, ⁊ do ċſnġail Maṫġaṁain, mac toiṙṙḋealḃaiġ buicc uí briain le coill o ṙṙlannchaḋa. Ba do na daoiniḃ uaiṙle céḋna toiṙṙḋealḃaċ mac muṙchaiḋ mic concoḃaiṙ uí briain ó ċaṫaiṙ ṁionain, co na braṫaiṙ diarmait ruaḋ do ḋol i ccombáiḋ ċoccaiḋ na ngaoiḋeal. Ro bad díoḃ trá taḋg caoċ, mac toiṙṙḋealḃaiġ, mic briain, mic donnchaiḋ, mec maṫġaṁna do ġaḃail luingе Saxanaiġe ra nodlaicc móṙ iar mbſiṫ di ṙoṙ ṙſċṙán atchaiḋ ṙada riar an tan rin. Araḋ do rala di go ro gaḃ roṙt i ccoṙca baiṙcinn iarṫaraiġe i ccoṁroċraiḃ ċairṙge an coḃlaiġ, Ro bſn taḋg an long co na roṁaoín dia roiṙinn. Niṙ bó cian iar rin gur ḃeṫṫrom a taṙba do taḋcc, ⁊ gur bó trom a tóraiġeċt raiṙ. An taḋg ceḋna do ġaḃail an dúin ḃicc baile dia ḃailtiḃ ṙſn baí ag cſnnaiġhe ó luimneach a ngioll le riaċaiḃ.

wood. This was a woody district in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and on the borders of the county of Galway. The old inhabitants of this district informed the Editor, in the year 1839, that they had seen considerable remnants of Coill O'bhFlannchadha, in the townlands of Bun-a-chiopain and Ait-tighe-doighte, in the parish of Kilkeedy. They also told him that the castles of Doire-Eoghain, or Derryowen, and Cluain-Dhubhain, were always considered as in the district of Coill O'bhFlannchadha.

[f] *Cathair-Minain*, now Caherminane, in the parish of Kilelagh, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See note [n], under the year 1591, p. 1907, *supra*.

[g] *Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh:* i. e. the Rock of the Fleet, now corruptly pronounced in the Irish language Carraig a' ċoḃalṫaiġ, now anglicised Carrigaholt, a village in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare. It is situated on a bay to which it gives name, and near the Moyarta River, which falls into the Lower Shannon. Near the village, on a rocky cliff overhanging the bay, are the ruins of the castle of Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh, built by Mac Mahon, chief of Western Corca-Vaskin.

[h] *Of debt.*—The chieftain mortgaged this castle to a Limerick merchant, and, taking advantage of the troubles, ousted the merchant without paying the debt.

Under this year Camden records the death of three learned Englishmen, of whom one was the poet Edmund Spenser,—who lived for about nineteen years in Ireland, which he described as being "as beautiful and sweet a country as any under heaven,"—of whom he gives the following notice:

"Tertius, Ed. Spenserus patria Londinensis, Cantabragiensis etiam Academiæ alumnus, Musis adeo arridentibus natus, ut omnes Anglicos superioris ævi Poëtas, ne Chaucero quidem concive excepto, superaret. Sed peculiari Poetis fato semper cum paupertate conflictatus, etsi Greio Hiberniæ proregi fuerit ab epistolis. Vix enim ibi secessum & scribendi otium nactus, cum a rebellibus è laribus ejectus & bonis spoliatus, in Angliam inops reversus statim expiravit. Westmonasterii prope Chaucerum impensis Comitis Essexiæ inhumatus, Poetis funus ducentibus, flebilibusque carminibus & calamis in tumulum conjectis."—*Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1598.

Ware, however, states, in the Preface to his

George Cusack Derryowen, at first the patrimony of the sons of Auliffe, the son of Cian O'Shaughnessy. Mahon, the son of Turlough Boy, obtained Coill O'Flannchadha. Among the same gentlemen was Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Conor O'Brien, from Cathair Mionain[f], and his kinsman, Dermot Roe, who joined in the war of the Irish. Among them, moreover, was Teige Caech, the son of Turlough, son of Brian, son of Donough Mac Mahon, who, about Christmas in this year, captured an English ship that had been going astray for a long time before. It happened to put in at a harbour in Western Corca-Bhaiscinn, in the neighbourhood of Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh[g]. Teige took away this ship from the crew, and all the valuable things it contained. It was not long after till Teige found the profit very trivial, and the punishment severe. The same Teige took Dunbeg, one of his own castles, from a Limerick merchant, who had it in his possession, in lieu of debt[h].

Edition of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, that he died in the year 1599, though others have it wrongly 1598. Spenser came to Ireland in 1580, as Secretary to the Lord Grey, and got a grant, in 1585, of 3000 acres of the lands of the county of Cork, forfeited by the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond and his confederates, and resided in the castle of Kilcolman, two miles north-west of Doneraile, where he wrote his *View of the State of Ireland*, in the year 1596, and finished his celebrated poem, "*The Faery Queen*."—See Smith's *County Cork*, book ii. c. vii. Ware says that it were to be wished that some passages in his *View of the State of Ireland* "had been tempered with more moderation;" and Walter Harris, who was a man of great research and honesty, though deeply imbued with prejudices against the Irish Catholics, has added the following words in brackets to Ware, giving his opinion of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*:

"This Book lay in MS. in Archbishop Usher's Library, and was from thence published by Sir *James Ware*, the year aforesaid" [1633] "and dedicated to the Lord *Wentworth*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*. The Scope and Intention of the Book was to forward the Reformation of the Abuses and evil Customs of *Ireland;* and some things in it are very well written, particularly as to the Political main design of reducing *Ireland* to the due Obedience of the Crown of *England*. But in the History and Antiquities of the Country he is often miserably mistaken, and seems rather to have indulged the Fancy and Licence of a Poet, than the Judgment and Fidelity requisite for an Historian. Add to this his want of Moderation, in which, it must be confessed, he was exceedingly defective."—*Irish Writers*, p. 327.

It is very much to be regretted that Thierry and other writers, being deceived by the celebrity of his name, have helped to perpetuate some of his fictions; but truth will finally triumph; and the Editor, who intends to publish a review of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, in which he will give him full credit for his discernment of abuses, and expose all his intentional figments, shall take no further notice of this divine bard-hunter, except that we learn from Ben Jonson's letter to Drummond of Hawthornden, that he died in London, in 1599, *for lack of bread!*

AOIS CRIOST, 1599.

Aoir criorr, mile, cúicc céd, nocad, anaoí.

An tiarla chille dara rin a dubhramar do dol hi Saxoib irin mbliadain remainn .i. Uilliam, mac Geroitt, mic Geróitt, Ro thiall tocht in erinn i nírrach na bliadna ro. Iar ndol do hilluing co nocht ferfaibh décc do mairib na mide, ⁊ fine gall maille frir, o ro ḟeolrat fó fairccriona irin ffairrgi ní confacur bfó aém neich dioḃ orin alle ⁊ ro baḋ a tiribh oile fo cinn da míor iar rin tainicc dhimin a mbair go Saxoib ⁊ go hEirinn. Ni ro faccaibriuṁ mac, na dhrbhratair ina ḋfóiḋ do gébaḋ a comorbur, acht ro hoirdneaḋ comhbratair dó (.i. Gearóitt, mac eduaird mic Geróitt, mic tómair, mic Sfain cairm) lar an mbainrioġain ⁊ la comairle Shaxan. Nfch eiride baí na cartin for ṁaiġdiuirib ag dénam ṡirbíri don baintríoġain go ro lhicc dia an inme rin dia ṁaiġiḋ gan cat, gan coccaḋ, gan gábaiḋ, gan guarracht.

O maolmuaiḋ .i. Conall mac catáoir decc i nearrac na bliadna ro, ⁊ a mac .i. an calbac do ġabail a ionaid a hucht na bainrioġna. Araill do ḋaoinib uairle a cinid acc rócra ⁊ acc ruaidreaḋ rair (do rir gnatáiġhte gaoideal) a ndiaiḋ an anma rin.

Frigur, mac briain, mic briain, mic Ruḋraiġe, mic catail uí ḟirgail décc i mí mártа, ⁊ ro baḋ adbar eccaoine ina tir fin eirideh.

Domnall, mac neill mhirgiġ, mic maolmuire, mic Aoḋa, mic neill do marbaḋ la Maolmuire mac briain óicc, ⁊ la hAoḋ mbuide, mic firfhda mec ruibne ⁊ iadride (do crochaḋ) do lorccaḋ la hUa ndomnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ ar mullac rice Aoḋa hi ccionaidh a migniom, ⁊ tre coll a reachta.

Semur, mac toirrdealbaiġ, mic tuatail uí gallcubair do crochaḋ la hUa ndomnaill ar mullac na Site ór sir ruaiḋ an cfthramaḋ lá do mártа iar na ḋirbaḋ fair co mbaoí ag bratch ⁊ ag taircelaḋ Uí domnaill, ⁊ acc tarraing gall dia tír.

[i] *According to the custom of the Irish.*—Do réir gnátaiġte Gaoideal: i. e. *secundum consuetudines Gadeliorum.* Calvagh O'Molloy succeeded as the eldest son of his father, according to the laws of England; but others of his tribe, who would be preferred to him according to the Irish law of tanistic succession, attempted to depose him.

[j] *Mullach-Sithe-Aedha*, now Mullaghnashee, or Mulnashee, the hill on which the church of Ballyshannon stands.

[k] *Violating his law*, Tre coll ar reacta.—The

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1599.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety-nine.

The Earl of Kildare, whom we have spoken of in the last year as having gone to England, namely, William, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, prepared to return to Ireland in the spring of this year. He went into a ship with eighteen of the chiefs of Meath and Fingall; [and] after they had sailed till out of sight at sea, none of them was alive ever since; and it was from other countries, in two months afterwards, that an account of the certainty of their deaths arrived in England and Ireland. He [the Earl] left neither son nor brother behind him to succeed to his title; but his kinsman, Garrett, the son of Edward, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam, was appointed by the Queen and Council of England. He had been [only] a captain over soldiers in the Queen's service, until God permitted this property to devolve to him, without battle or war, peril or danger.

O'Molloy (Connell, the son of Cahir) died in the spring of this year; and his son, Calvagh, took his place, being appointed by the Queen. Some of the gentlemen of his tribe vied and contended with him (according to the custom of the Irish[i]) for that name.

Fergus, the son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Rury, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died in the month of March; and [his death] was the cause of lamentation in his own territory.

Donnell, the son of Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall [Mac Sweeny], was slain by Mulmurry, the son of Brian Oge, and Hugh Boy, the son of Ferfheadha Mac Sweeny. Both of these [i. e. the slayers] were hanged [and] burned by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), on Mullach-Sithe-Aedha[j], for this crime, and for violating his law[k].

James, the son of Turlough, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, was hanged by O'Donnell on Mullach-na-Sithe, over Assaroe, on the fourth day of March, it having been proved against him that he was spying and betraying O'Donnell, and drawing the English into his country.

word coll is nearly synonymous with ṙúṡġaḋ, and denotes to break or violate. In O'Clery's Glossary it is explained by the modern word milleaḋ.

Seoirri ciorocc, mac tomáir do marbad i mí iuil la toirrdealbaig mic mathgamna mic toirrdealbaig mic mathgamna, mic an erpuicc uí briain im dúthaig a athar, uair do rad Sir Rirderd biongam dúthaig mathgamna uí briain (iar na cur cum báir lair) don treoirri remraite, ⁊ bairium a ndiaid a athrda co ro marbad Sloirri lair don chur rin, ⁊ ro hadnaicsid eiride i maimirtir innri.

Mac uí concobair ciarraige .i. donnchad maol, mac concobair, mic concobair, mic Seain do marbad i mí Augurt la druing damraid iarla dsrmuman .i. la cloinn Magnura óicc, mic magnura, mic emainn mec ritheig, ⁊ ro bad dit mór lar an iarla an marbad rin, ar ba dia comrann coccaid ó concobair badsin .i. Slan, ⁊ a dsrbratair an donnchad rin co na mbaoi ina ttír uile.

Slan mac an giolla duib, mic Semuir uí cinnéittig ó baile an garrda cnuic ríthe úna i nurmuman do marbad la hAod, mac murchaid uí cinneittig ó baile uí cuirc.

Priorr lotra i nurmuman .i. Slan, mac Slain, mic giollaratrraicc uí óccáin do marbad la druing do riol cinneittig i mí iul do ronnrad.

Mór ingin domnaill mic concobair, mic toirrdealbaig uí briain décc i mí ianuarr bsn rin rob ionmolta i modaib mna.

Iarla tuadmuman .i. donnchad mac concobair ui briain do toidect a Saxoib hi mí Ianuarr, ⁊ anmain do hi ffarrad Iarla urmuman i mbuitilerracaib co csnd athaid iaram.

Mac do cloinn uí neill .i. Conn, mac Aoda, mic firdorca, mic cuinn bacaig do tocht i mí Ianuarr do dénam cuarta ag cáirdib ⁊ ag comrann coccaid a athar illaignib, ⁊ irin mumain, dia fior cia díob ro baí i mbun a ccarattrad ⁊ a ttingealta dua neill, ⁊ do gaoidelaib. Ro an urmór an earraig ir na tírib rin, ag fagbáil bíd dia amraib, ⁊ aga nsrtad irin ccoccad i mbátar.

[l] *Misfortune*, díc: literally, "loss."

[m] *Baile-an-Gharrdha-Chniuc-Sithe-Una*, now Ballingarry, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, about half a mile from the conspicuous hill of Cnoc-Sith-Una, now *anglice* Knocksheegowna, and about four miles to the south-east of Burrisokeane.

[n] *Ballyquirk*, a townland, with a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See note [w], under the year 1561, p. 1584, *supra*.

[o] *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village with the ruins of several churches and abbey walls, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The pedigree of John O'Hogan, Prior of Lothra, who was the

George Cusack, the son of Thomas, was slain in the month of July by Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, on account of his father's territory. For Sir Richard Bingham, after he had put Mahon O'Brien to death, had given up his [Mahon's] territory to the aforesaid George; and he [Turlough] persevered in his endeavours to recover his patrimony, until he slew George on this occasion. And he [George] was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

The son of O'Conor Kerry (Donough Mael, the son of Conor, son of Conor, son of John), was slain in the month of August, by a party of the soldiers of the Earl of Desmond, namely, by the sons of Manus Oge, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy; and that slaying was deemed a great misfortune[l] by the Earl; for O'Conor himself (John) was his ally in war, as was his brother, this Donough [who was slain], and all who were in their terrritory.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of James O'Kennedy, from Baile-an-Gharrdha-Chnuic-Sithe Una[m], in Ormond, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kennedy, from Ballyquirk[n].

The Prior of Lothra[o] in Ormond (John, the son of John, son of Gillapatrick O'Hogan), was slain by a party of the O'Kennedys in the month of July.

More, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, died in the month of January. She was a woman praiseworthy in the ways of woman.

The Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), returned from England in the month of January, and remained for some time afterwards with the Earl of Ormond, in the country of the Butlers.

One of O'Neill's sons, namely, Con, the son of Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, went, in the month of January, on a visit among the friends and warlike confederates of his father in Leinster and Munster, to ascertain who they were that were firm in their friendship and promises to O'Neill and the Irish. He remained in those territories during the greater part of the Spring, obtaining provisions for his soldiers, and confirming them in the war

brother of Hogan O'Hogan, of the castle of Arderony, near Nenagh, is given differently by Duald Mac Firbis, as follows: "John, son of John, son of Melaghlin, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Siacus, son of Conor, Bishop of Killaloe." It is probable that Mac Firbis has omitted a generation i. e. Gilla-Patrick, between John and Melaghlin.

baí iomaṫaiġi coinne, ⁊ caraṫṫraḋ eṫir an mac ſin uí néill ⁊ Mac iarla tuaḋmuṁan .i. taḋg mac concobair uí briain ar gaċ taeb do Shionainn.

Toirrdealbaċ, mac doṁnaill, mic concobair uí briain drorṫṫaḋ óccbaiḋ ⁊ aéra tuarasṫail i ṗriorṫoraċ na bliaḋna ro do ċongnaṁ lár an mbainrioġain i nagharḋ a hſrccarat. Ofrbraṫair ócc iarla tuaḋmuṁan .i. doṁnall, mac concobair, mic donnchaiḋ do bſith i ccſnour, ⁊ hi ccoḋnaċur muintire iarla tuaḋmuṁan ag congnaṁ bſór lár an mbainrioġain.

Iar ngabail na luinge Saxanaiġe rin tar a ttangamar ṫuar do taḋg caoċ, mac toirrdealbaiġ, mic maṫgaṁna ro ṗár moṫuccaḋ míoṁuinntſrair, ⁊ airrde ſrraonta etir é ⁊ an mac rin an iarla .i. doṁnall. Do ċuaiḋ an taḋg rin i ccſnn iarla ofrmuṁan, ⁊ do róine a ṁuinntſrur mar gaċ rann ele dar ċſngail a ccor ṗrirr. Iar ttoċt do ṫaḋg iartṫain tar Sionainn tucc ionnraigḋiḋ oiḋche ar an ócc macaéṁ ar doṁnall ua briain an ṗeaċtṁaḋ la déc do mí ṗebru go cill Muire ó mbracáin. Do gabaḋ ⁊ do gonaḋ doṁnall lair, ⁊ ro marbaḋ drong da ḋaoínib diolmuine. Ruccaḋ é ṗſn don dún bſcc dia iomċoiṁſtt co na baoí aċt ṗeaċtmain illáiṁ an tan do lſicceaḋ amach é gan urraḋa, gan áṗach.

Ua domnaill .i. Aoḋ ruaḋ, mac Aoḋa, mic magnura, baí riḋe na coṁnaiḋe i mbaile an ṁóraig i cconntaé ṗligiġ ó ro ṗraoínte cat in Aṫa buiḋe i nurṫorach Augurt go ṗéil briġde na bliaḋna ro. Ba ṗada lairriuṁ gan dol irin ccoiccrich rir an ṗé rin ⁊ ni ṗiḋir caiḋe an tionaḋ erḋalta irraġaḋ uair ní ro ṗáccaib áird, nó airciorn, diaṁair na droibél i ccoicceaḋ connaċt na ro innrerṫair, nó na tard geill, ⁊ eidire uaḋaib, genmoṫá tuaḋmuṁa an traindrid. Ro ṗóccraḋ imorro ṗloiġſó lair do ṫoċt i ttuaḋmuṁain in ecmaing na ṗee remraire. Tangatar tra cenel cconaill céttur ina tionól. Ro baḋ diḋrḋe Aoḋ ócc, mac Aoḋa duib mic Aoḋa ruaiḋ, mic néill gairb uí doṁnaill, Niall garb, mac cuinn, mic an ċalbaiġ, mic magnura, mic Aoḋa duib, O doċarṫaiġ Sſan ócc, mac Sſain, mic Felim mic concobair ċarraiġ, O baoiġill Taḋg ócc, mac taiḋcc, mic toirrdealbaiġ, mic neill, Mac ruiḋne

[p] *Teige, the son of Conor.*—This Teige was the brother of Donough, fourth Earl of Thomond, who was very loyal to the Queen and her government. Teige seems to have been disaffected, but very little of his history is known, except that he had three illustrious sons, Colonel Dermot, surnamed the Good, Colonel Murtough, who figured during Cromwell's usurpation, and Turlough.

[q] *Kilmurry-Ibrickane.*—This is the name of a

in which they were [engaged]. There was a communication and friendly correspondence carried on between this son of O'Neill and the son of the [late] Earl of Thomond (Teige, the son of Conor[p] O'Brien), on both sides of the Shannon.

Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, hired soldiers and mercenaries in the very beginning of this year, to assist the Queen against her enemies. The young brother of the Earl of Thomond, also Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Donough, had the leading command of the Earl of Thomond's people in assisting the Queen.

After the taking of the English ship, of which we have above treated, by Teige Caech, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon, an appearance of enmity and an indication of contention arose between him and this son of the Earl, i. e. Donnell. Teige repaired to the Earl of Desmond and made his friendship with him, like every other party who had ratified their treaty with him. After Teige had returned across the Shannon, he made a nocturnal assault upon young Donnell at Kilmurry-Ibrickane[q], on the seventeenth day of the month of February. He wounded and made a prisoner of Donnell, and slew many of his faithful people; and he conveyed him to Dunbeg to be confined, but he was only a week confined there, when he was set at liberty without securities or conditions.

O'Donnell Hugh: i. e. Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, had resided at Ballymote, in the county of Sligo, from the gaining of the battle of Ath-Buidhe, in the beginning of August, to the festival of St. Bridget in this year. He felt it long to have remained during this time without going into some enemy's territory, but he knew not to what particular place he should go; for he had not left a quarter, limit, wilderness, or recess, in the whole province of Connaught [the inhabitants of] which he had not plundered, or from which he had not taken pledges and hostages, save Thomond alone. Wherefore, at the time aforesaid, he ordered an army to be mustered in order to proceed into Thomond. First of all assembled the Kinel-Connel, among whom were Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell; and Niall Garv[r], the son of Con, son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv; O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle (Teige Oge, the

church and parish in the barony of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

[r] *Niall Garv.*—This is the Niall who afterwards betrayed Hugh Roe O'Donnell to the English.

fánatt domhnall, mac toirrdealbaigh, mic maolmuire, Mac fuibhne bágaineach donnchaidh, mac maolmuire mhirgigh, mic maolmuire, mic neill, iadrighe uile co na fochraittibh. Tánaicc irin toirchétal cétna Mágnuidhir Aodh mac conchonnacht mic conconnacht, mic conconnacht, mic briain, mic Pilip, mic Tómair, ⁊ Mac uí ruairc .i. taidhcc mac briain, mic briain ballaigh, mic eogain, ⁊ an Mac Uilliam do hoirdneadh la hUa ndomhnaill fhin riar an tan rin .i. teróitt mac uateir ciotaigh mic Shain, mic oiliuerair.

Iar ttocht do na maithibh rin uile co na fochraitte do fhaighibh Uí domhnaill go baile an Mhóthaigh. Ro baí daidhble, ⁊ diomat an tfluaigh go ro lhicc fluagh irrann Mhic uilliam diobh an cethin no biadh fom i tTuadhmumhain ⁊ ba riadh na hairigh forthar coidhnaigh forrfaridhe .i. Mac Uilliam ⁊ niall garbh mac cuinn uí domhnaill. Ro firfidh ⁊ ro fairimtighfidh iar an luicht rin on cethrinn choir do ghoirdealbhaithibh go humhall cloinne giobúin. Ro gabhadh leo don chur rin oilen lhthardáin, ⁊ ro marbhadh ocht fhir déc do mhaithibh cloinne giobúin, gionmotá fochaidhe ele do dhaoinibh a maille friú. Rucfat crithcha, airgcethe, ⁊ éadala iomdha leo ag roadh doibh ón rann.

Dala Uí domhnaill co na fhloghaibh ro argcnáttar do dhol i ttuadhmumhain ⁊ ní ro hairireadh leo go rangatar gan ráthuccadh go mbátar don taebh irtigh dabainn hi ccloinn Riocaird. Ro gabhadh longport lhéan laochairmach leo im tráth nóna do ló ar an ruaidhbhithigh etir cill colgan ⁊ ard raithin. Bátar hi ruidhe ag cinnfidh a ccomairle dhur cionnur nó fhoiberdair an cerríc naimhúil gur a ttuidhcatar, ⁊ go ro cairthrit ní dia lóintibh, ⁊ go ro thuilriot a ruan toirrchim ria ndol hi ccinn mhórarthair, ⁊ mhórfhaothair doibh cen mo tát an luicht friothaire bátthar leó. Bádar ramhlaidh go mbhon oidhce. Ro forcongradh forra iarathar la hUa ndomhnaill eirghe gan fhuirech darccnámh irin ccoiccrích ria ríú ro badh folur lá doibh. Atraigriot iarathar fo cédóir. Lotthar firmra iarathar í fhíbh díorgha gacha róid gach ndírech go rangatthar a moichdedoil na maidhne irin

[s] *Umhall of Clann-Gibbon:* i. e. Upper Umhall or Murresk, in which the Mac Gibbons, now Gibbons, were seated.

[t] *Leath Ardan*, now Lahardaun, a lough in the townland of Ballyballinaun, parish of Aghagower, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

[u] *Ruaidh-Bheitheach:* i. e. the red birch, now *anglice*, Roevehagh, a townland containing a small village in the parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See this place referred to at the years 1116 and 1143, in the earlier portion of these Annals, as published by Dr. O'Conor. See also the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.*

[w] *Between Kilcolgan and Ardrahin.*—The ham-

son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Niall); Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry); and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Niall): all these with their forces. Into the same rendezvous came Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); the son of O'Rourke (Thomas, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen); and the Mac William, whom O'Donnell himself had some time before nominated, namely, Theobald, son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver.

When all these chieftains had come with their forces to Ballymote, to O'Donnell, they formed so numerous and vast an army that he sent a force into the territory of Mac William, while he himself should be in Thomond; and the chieftains who were [appointed] leaders of this force were Mac William and Niall Garv, the son of Con O'Donnell. This force searched and mightily overran [the country] from the eastern extremity of Costello to Umhall of Clann-Gibbon[s], and during that excursion took the island of Leath Ardan[t], and slew eighteen of the chief men of the Clann-Gibbon, besides many other persons. They carried off great preys, plunders, and spoils, on their return from the territory.

As for O'Donnell and his forces, they marched forward to proceed into Thomond, and made no delay until they arrived, without being observed, inside the river in Clanrickard; and in the evening they pitched an extensive camp of armed heroes at Ruaidh-Bheitheach[u], between Kilcolgan and Ardrahin[v]. Here they remained to consult with each other as to how they should attack the strange territory towards which they had come; and, having eaten some of their provisions[x], they [all] went to take a sleep, except the sentinels, before they should undertake their great journey and toil. Thus they remained until midnight, when O'Donnell commanded them to rise up without delay, to march into the neighbouring territory before the day should break upon them. They rose up forthwith, and proceeded straight onwards by each direct road, until,

let of Roevehagh is nearly due east of Kilcolgan, and not exactly between it and Ardrahin.

[x] *Eaten some of their provisions.*—All this is much better told in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, which states, "that after having pitched their camp and lighted fires, they sat down to take refreshments and to drink to each other in ale and Spanish

ccſnn ḋoıp ḋo ċoıll ó ꝼꝼlannchaḃa, ḋo ṫrıoċa céḋ ceneoıl ꝼꝼſṁaıc ı ṫṫuaḋ-muṁaın. Ro ꝼannꝼaṫ a ꝼoſṁeltа an ḋú ꝼın. Ro lıſccıṫṫ ḋꝼonꝼ ḋıoḃ ḋon ṫaoḃ buḋ ṫuaıḋ ıꝼṫeċ ı mboıꝼınn ım ṫaḋꝼ ua ꝼuaıꝼc, ⁊ ım Mac ꝼuıḃne mbaġaınech, ⁊ ḋꝼonꝼ ele ṫſꝼ ıꝼṫeaċ ꝼo baıle uí occáın na coılleaḋ moıꝼe, ꝼo ṫulaıġ uí ḋeaḋhaıḋ, ꝼo ḋoꝼuꝼ ḃaıle uí ġrıoḃṫa. Do ḋeachaıḋ maġuıḋıꝼ ꝼo nḋꝼuınꝼ moıꝼ ḋo ꝼloġ amaille ꝼrıꝼ [co h-ımꝼ Ui Chuınn]. Do ṫaéḋ ṫra Ua ḋoṁnaıll ꝼo ṫṫoṫachṫ ⁊ ꝼo ṫṫıuġ a ꝼloıġ amaille ꝼrıꝼ ḋuꝼlaꝼ ċoılle ó ꝼꝼlannchaḃa, ḋo ḃealaċ an ꝼıoḋꝼaıl ꝼo cıll ınġıne baoıṫ ı nuaċṫaꝼ ḋalccaıꝼ ꝼıa mıṁſoon laoí. Sóaıṫ an luċṫ ḋo choıḋh buḋſꝼ, ṫaꝼ a naıꝼ buḋ ṫuaıḋ, ḋo ḋꝼuım ꝼıonnġlaıꝼı, ḋo ċoꝼaḋ ꝼınn, ⁊ ꝼo cıll ınġıne baoıṫh ı ccoṁḋáıl í ḋoṁnaıll. Tuccaḋ ḋıa ꝼaıcéıḋ an ḋú ꝼın cꝼeaċa ċeneoıl ꝼꝼſṁaıc uıle on ḋíꝼſꝼṫ, ꝼo ġlſnḋ coluım ċılle, ⁊ ꝼo ṫolaıġ ċumann, ⁊ ó cluaın ꝼaılċſꝼnaıġ ꝼo lſm an eıch.

Ní ꝼıaċṫ la Mac uí ꝼuaıꝼc na la Mac ꝼuıḃne ṫeċṫ na ċſnḋ la cꝼeaċaıḃ bóıꝼne ın aḋhaıġ ꝼın. Ní ꝼaınıcc bſóꝼ la Máguıḋıꝼ ṫeċṫ ḋon lſṫ aıle, aꝼ ꝼo ġabꝼaṫaꝼ ꝼıḋe lonġꝼoꝼṫ ın ġaċ aıꝼm ıꝼꝼuıcc aḋhaıġ ꝼoꝼꝼa.

Iaꝼ mbſṫ hı ꝼꝼoꝼꝼlonġꝼoꝼṫ ḋUa ḋoṁnaıll ın aḋhaıġ ꝼın hı ccıll ınġıne baoıṫ ꝼo ꝼaccaıḃ an baıle aꝼ a ḃáꝼach ꝼıa mſḋón laí, ⁊ aꝼꝼeaḋ ḋo ḋeaċaıḋ ı ṫṫrıoċaıṫ

wine, without fear or dread, in the territory of their enemy."—*O'Reilly's copy*, p. 61.

[y] *Coill-ÓbhFhlannchadha:* i. e. the wood of the Ui-Flancy, a woody district in the parish of Kilkeedy, in the north-east of the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[z] *Baile-Ui-Ogain:* i. e. O'Hogan's town, now Ballyhogan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Coill mhor, i. e. the great wood, was the name of a woody district comprising the lands of Ballyhogan and several of the adjoining townlands.

[a] *Tully-O'Dea*, a townland in the same parish, about three miles to the north of the church of Dysart.

[b] *Baile-Ui-Ghriobhtha:* i. e. the town of O'Griffy, now Ballygriffy, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the same parish. In a *Description of the County of Clare*, written about the year 1584, this castle is called Ballygriffie, and mentioned as belonging to O'Griffie.

[c] *Inchiquin.*—The Four Masters have left the sense imperfect here, and four blank lines. It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that Maguire, with his part of the army, set out to scour the lands near Kilnaboy, where he met Conor O'Brien, whom he wounded, and took prisoner, and carried to his (O'Brien's) own castle of Inchiquin, which he took, and in which he remained till the next day.

[d] *Bealach-an-Fhiodfail.*—The position of this road is still pointed out by the old natives of the parish of Kilkeedy, as extending from Rockforest to Kilnaboy. Fhiodhfail was the name of a wood now called Coill an ꝼıoḋꝼaıl, comprised in the townland of Rockforest (which is but an attempt at translating it from ꝼıoḋ, *a forest*, and ꝼaıl or aıl, *a stone or rock*), in the parish of Kilkeedy, about five miles eastward from Corofin.

[e] *Cill-Inghine Bhaoith*, now Kilnaboy, near Corofin.—See it mentioned before under 1573.

[f] *Druim-Finnghlaisi.*—This name is now ob-

by morning twilight, they arrived in the eastern extremity of Coill-O'bhFlannchadha[y], in the cantred of Kinel-Fearmaic, in Thomond. Here they formed marauding parties, and sent one of them northwards into Burren, under the command of Teige O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Banagh; and another party southwards into Baile-Ui-Ogain[a] of Coill-mhor, to Tully-O'Dea[a], and to the gate of Baile-Ui-Ghriobhtha[b]. Maguire, with a strong body of his forces, went forth [towards Inchiquin[c]]. O'Donnell [himself] proceeded, with the flower and main body of the army, through the middle of Coill-O'bhFlannchadha, Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail[d], and, before mid-day, arrived at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith[e], in the upper part of Dal-gCais. Those who had gone to the south returned to the north by Druim-Finnghlaisi[f] and Corofin, and joined O'Donnell at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith. Thither the spoils of all Kinel-Fearmaic, from Diseart[g] to Glencolumbkille[h], and to Tulach-Chumann[i], and from Cluain-Sailchearnaigh[k] to Leim-an-eich[l], were brought to O'Donnell.

The son of O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny were not able to return to him on that night with the spoils of Burren; nor was Maguire able to return from the other direction, for they had pitched their camps wherever the night overtook them.

O'Donnell remained that night encamped at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith, and left it before noon on the following day; and he then proceeded to Kilfenora, in

solete, but the situation of the place is certain, as it is shewn on the engraved map from the Down Survey, under the anglicised form of Drumfinglass, as lying due south of Corofin, and between it and Dysart.

[g] *Disert*, now Dysart.

[h] *Glencolumbkille*, Glenn colum cille: i.e. St. Columbkille's Glen. This is a wild and beautiful valley in the east of the parish of Carron, barony of Burren, and county of Clare, and close to the verge of the county of Galway. There is in this valley a small church dedicated to St. Columbkille, and near it is the residence of Terence O'Brien, Esq., now the senior representative of Donnell Spaineach, the son of Col. Murtough O'Brien, who capitulated with General Waller.

[i] *Tulach Chumann*, now Tullycummon, a townland in the parish of Kilnaboy, adjoining Castletown in the barony of Burren.

[k] *Cluain-sailchearnaigh*, now Cloonselherny, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the east of the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and close to the boundary of the county of Galway.

[l] *Leim-an-eich*, i.e. *Saltus Equi*, now Lemaneh, a townland containing the ruins of a large castle in the parish of Kilnaboy, in the barony of Inchiquin, close to the boundary of that of Burren. This castle was erected by the ancestors of Sir Lucius O'Brien of Dromoland. From the situation of the places here mentioned, it is quite evident that Kinel-Fearmaic comprised the entire of the present barony of Inchiquin.

ċéd corcumruaḋ go cill ṗionnaḃraċ. Ro ꝼgaoilit ꝼcceiṁealta eirte riḋe buḋ ḋíꝼꝼ go híḋniġ, gur an mbríntír ꝼꝼíṙmacaiġ, ⁊ ccorcamaiġ [ccormacaiġ] go dorur innri díomain, go cill eꝼꝼuicc lonáin, go baile raidín, ⁊ tar a nair roir go cill ṗionnaḃraċ co na ccríschaiḃ, ⁊ co na néadalaiḃ i ccoinne Uí doṁnaill. Anair hiruiḋe go horḃaraċ co ruccrat a ꝼloiġ ꝼair ar gach aird i mbátthar. Tánaicc din Mac uí ruairc, ⁊ Mac ruiḃne báġaineaċ go ccríschaiḃ boirne dia raiġiḋ. Tánaicc dna Máguiḋir go ccríscaiḃ ⁊ go nairccniḃ iomḋa dia ionnraiġiḋ don líṫ aile. An tan at connairc Ua doṁnaill na cnuic aga líonaḋ, ⁊ aga ndubaḋ ina uirṫimċell do ṫaintiḃ do ṫromalṁaiḃ gaċa tíre trera ttuḋcatar a ꝼlóiġ. Ro triall ꝼóadh tar a air do ḋromċlaḋ na bóirne bínnġairḃe a moich néll na maidne dar boirinn go ror gaḃ roiṁe don nuaċongḃail don tuirlach, go mainirtir ċorcumruaḋ, do ċarcair na ccleireach ⁊ do roine airirṡiṁ na hoiḋce rin irin ruba i niarṫar ua ꝼꝼiaċraċ aiḋne. Do ṫaéd ar a ḃarach tre uaċtar cloinne riocaird, lá dorur baile átha an rioġ. Ní haiṫrirtír a imṫeċta iarair o tá rin go baile an Mhoraigh, Aċt ro baí Mac uilliam ⁊ Niall garḃ ua doṁnaill ꝼor a ċionn illíṫimel Ua maine go nairccniḃ, ⁊ go nídalaib iomḋa leó a rann Mhíc uilliam.

Ro ionnraṁlaiġ an traoí ꝼínchaiḋ ⁊ ꝼir ḋána Mac bruaidíḋa Maoilín óg gur ḃo i ndiogail diorccaoilte ꝼrianáin oiliġ la Muircíṙtaċ mór mac

[m] *Eidhneach*, now Inagh, the name of a river and of a Roman Catholic parish near Milltown Malbay, in the west of the county of Clare.

[n] *Brentir of the Fearmacaigh and Cormacaigh:* i. e. the fetid district of the Kinel-Fearmaic and Ui-Cormaic, so called from its situation on the frontiers of the territories of these tribes. Brenter, or, as it is now locally called, Ḃréintre, is a district comprising seven townlands, lying north-east of Sliabh Callain, or Mount Callan, in the west of the county of Clare. A family of the O'Connells were transplanted hither, from Kerry, in Cromwell's time; but the whole district is now the property of the Marquis of Thomond, under whom Charles O'Connell, Esq., of Ennis, rents two townlands of this district.

[o] *Inis-Dimain:* i. e. Diman's holm or island, now Ennistimon, a small town in the west of the county of Clare.

[p] *Cill-Easbuig-Lonain.*—This is a mistake of the transcriber for cill eaꝼꝼoiġ ꝼlannáin: i. e. the church of Bishop Flannan, now Killaspuglonane, a townland containing an extensive burial ground, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

[q] *Baile-Phaidin*, now Ballyphaudeen, a townland in the parish of Kilmacreehy, in the barony of Corcomroe.

[r] *Nuachongbhail*, now *anglice* Noughaval, an old church, giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Burren and county of Clare, and adjoining the parishes of Kilnaboy and Kilfenora.

[s] *Turlach*, i. e. dried lough. There are many places of this name in the northern part of the county of Clare; but the Turlach here referred

the cantred of Corcomroe. From thence he dispatched marauding parties southwards to Eidneach[m], to Brentir of the Fearmacaigh[n], to Cormacaigh, to the gate of Inis-Dimain[o], to Cill-Easbuig-Lonain[p], and to Baile-Phaidin[q], who returned to him to Kilfenora, in an easterly direction, loaded with spoils and booty. O'Donnell remained here until the following day, when his troops came up with him from every quarter in which they had been dispersed. The son of O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Banagh came up with the spoils of Burren; and Maguire came up from another direction with much booty. When O'Donnell saw the surrounding hills covered and darkened with the herds and numerous cattle of the territories through which his troops had passed, he proceeded on his way homewards, over the chain of rugged-topped mountains of Burren; and, passing by Nuachongbhail[r], Turlach[s], the monastery of Corcomroe, and Carcair-na-gCleireach[t], arrived at Rubha[u], in the west of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, where he stopped for the night. On the morrow he passed through the upper part of Clanrickard, and by the gate of Athenry. His adventures from this forward are not related, until he arrived at Ballymote, except that he was met by Mac William and Niall Garv O'Donnell at the frontiers of Hy-Many, with many preys, and spoils, and booty, which they had carried off from Mac William's country.

The learned historian and poet, Mac Brody (Maoilin Oge), represented that it was in revenge of the demolition of Grianan Oiligh[w], formerly, by Murtough

to is Turlach-na-gcoilean, an old castle to the right of the road as you go from Corofin to the New Quay, in the barony of Burren, and county of Clare. It is very near the old church of Termon Cronan.

[t] *Carcair-na-gCleireach*, i.e. the Narrow Pass of the Clerics or Priests. This name is still well-known (as the Editor has good reason to remember), and is applied to a steep pass over a rocky hill in Burren, in the townland of Rossalia, parish of Abbey-Corcomroe, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. It is called in English "the Corker road."

[u] *Rubha*, now Roo, or Rue, a townland near the little town of Kinvarra, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, and on the boundary of the barony of Burren, in the county of Clare. A castle called Coradh-an-Rubha, *anglice* Corranrue, which belonged to O'Heyne, stood at this place till the year 1755, when it fell at the very moment that the earthquake happened at Lisbon.

[w] *Grianan-Oiligh*, now Greenan-Ely. The ruins of this fortress of the Kings of the northern Hy-Niall race, are still to be seen on Green-Hill, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, about six miles to the north-west of Derry.—See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore. This fortress was demolished, and many of its stones carried off as a trophy, by Murtough More O'Brien, in the year 1101.

toirrdealbaig [mic taidg] mic briain bhoirmhe fecht riam Ro chsoaig dia (tria eccaine colaim cille for fiol mbriain) léirchreachad ⁊ láminchreachad tuadhmumhan la hua ndomhnaill don cur rin, ⁊ tainicc an Maoilin ócc céadna i ccsinn Uí domhnaill do chuingidh airicc a chruidh tárathatar drong do na flogaibh hirin. ⁊ do radad dó in óige conadh ann do roine Maoilin an rann

Do baí i ndán i ndiogail oilig,
a Aodh ruaidh do rsc an faidh
tocht bar fluaig go hiath mhag nadhair,
a tuaidh iarthar cadhair caig.

IS an ccsid ghearthain do Mártha tánaicc gobernoir cóicciodh connacht .i. Sir conerr clifort go gaillimh go flogh mór do dagdaoinibh uairle ⁊ go raigdiuirbh iomda amaille friú. Iar mbsith dó i ngar do ghecthain i ngaillimh ro cuir a reacht, nó a hocht do bandadhaibh gallda ⁊ gaoidhelca go conntaé an cláir dia fior cia dob umhal, no dob sruthmhal don bainriogain innte do órdaig tepoitt díolmain ⁊ cartin lsrtair, ⁊ Sirriam conntaé an clair fsin .i. Rirdsrd rgorlócc hi ccsnnur forra go rocthain doib co hairm i mbaoí toirrdealbhach

[x] *The curse of Columbkille.*—The reader will bear in mind that the Earl of Thomond was at this time a Protestant, and exercising the "bitterness of marshall law" against the Irish poets. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, the words in which St. Columbkille is said to have delivered this prophesy are quoted, but they are decidedly modern, and fabricated for the occasion.—See the year 1572, p. 1657, *supra*.

[y] *Land of Magh-Adhair*: i. e. Thomond, so called poetically from Magh Adhair, the place where the O'Briens were inaugurated. This place, now called in English Moyry Park, is situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Clooney, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about three miles and a half west from Tulla. The mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is still to be seen at this place. It is of an irregular form, and measures 102 feet in length, and 82 feet in breadth.

According to all the ancient Irish accounts of the Fir Bolgs, this place received its name from Adhar, son of Umor (the brother of Aengus, who built the stone fort of Dun-Aengusa, on the Great Island of Aran), who was chief of this plain in the first century, long before the race of Heber and Oilioll Olum had obtained dominion in Thomond. For some account of the inauguration of chiefs of the O'Briens, at this place, see the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the years 1242, 1267, 1277, and 1311. See also *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, where the situation of this mound was pointed out for the first time since the invention of printing.

[z] *From the North.*—This line is very artfully contrived by Mac Brody, who intended that O'Donnell and Teige, the brother of the Earl of Thomond, should understand by it, that the Irish of the south expected that their deliverer would come from the north; and, on the other

More, son of Turlough [son of Teige], son of Brian Boroimhe, that God, in consequence of the curse of Columbkille[x] upon the O'Briens, had permitted Thomond to be totally plundered and devastated on this occasion by O'Donnell. This Maoilin Oge came to O'Donnell, to request of him the restoration of his cattle, which a party of the troops had carried off; and they were all given back to him; upon which Maoilin composed the following quatrain:

It was destined that, in revenge of Oileach,
O Hugh Roe! the Prophet announced,
Thy troops should come to the land of Magh-Adhair[y];
From the North[z] the aid of all is sought.

In the first week of March the Governor of the province of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, went to Galway with a great army of distinguished gentlemen and soldiers. After having been nearly a week in Galway, he sent seven or eight companies of English and Irish soldiers to the county of Clare, to know who were loyal or disobedient to the Queen there. He appointed Theobald Dillon, Captain Lester, and Richard Scurlock[a], the sheriff of the county of Clare, as commanders over them, until they should arrive at the place where Turlough

hand, if, in case he should be persecuted for it by his own lord and master, the Earl of Thomond, he could shew that it should be punctuated thus:

"Do ḃaí i ndán i ndíoġail Oiliġ,
A Aoḋ ruaiḋ, do ríc an ṙáiḋ,
Toċt ḃar ṙluaiġ go hiaṁ ṁaiġe n-Aḋair
A tuaiḋ. Iarṫar saḃair ċáiġ."

"It was in destiny in revenge of Oileach,
O, Hugh Roe, the prophet announced
The coming of your host to the land of Magh Adhair
From the North. Let the help of all be sought."

By understanding the quatrain in this way, the last three words would mean nothing more than, "The Lord help us all;" and it would convey no direct insult to the Earl of Thomond (Donough O'Brien, fourth Earl), who firmly believed that it had been prophesied that he himself was predestined to be the instrument in subduing the northern rebels.—See *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xxi. That St. Columbkille had predicted that the northern Hy-Niall would one day plunder Thomond in revenge for the demolition of the northern palace of Oileach, was not too hard for this Earl's belief, and that it was fulfilled on this occasion, when his territory was overrun with fire and sword by Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was a harmless inference by Mac Brody, who may have appeared to regret it before the Earl; but the last line, if read, "A tuaiḋ iarṫar saḃair ċáiġ, from the North the aid or relief of all is sought," would cause the Earl to exercise the "bitterness of Marshall law" against him, as recommended by the *divine* poet Spenser.

[a] *Scurlock.*—This name is now more usually written Sherlock.

ó bhriain dia ttuccadh mar an ccéadna uighdarrdhar uairtibh. Bádhair an ché adhaigh hi ccill caeídi i noirthéir o fhfhrmaic iar rochtain doibh don tír.

Or cualatar i mbaoí do dhaoínibh diolmuine for muintirshur Taidhcc mic concobair ui bhriain rochtain doibhridhe don tír bádhar ina noirchill, ⁊ acc dol tre bealach an fhiodhfáil o ćill caoídi riar do muinntir na bainrioghna ar na bharach ro ionnraighriot muintir taidhg iad go ro marbhadh daoíne iomda shorra da gach leth. Ger bo mó ro marbhadh do mhuintir na bainrioghna, ni hinnirtsir echt oirdearc diobh do ćuitim. Ro marbhadh do lisi na ngaoidhel duine uaral do fhiol mbhriain .i. diarmaitt ruadh, mac murchaidh, mic concobair. Tar a nosrnadh ann do lisicceadh an trlighe do muintir na bainrioghna go ro ghabhrat airirsiu ⁊ comhnaighe hi ccill inghine baoíth i ndeireadh laoí.

Arreadh ro chinn tadhg mac concobair ui bhriain iar rin rsiúiuccadh rir an mbainrioghain, ⁊ diultadh dia amhraibh, ⁊ go ronnradhach do lucht tabairthe an tachair remhraite. Ro ćuir a ṫecta do ṫaighidh teróitt diolmhuin go cill inghine baoíth, ⁊ gur an ngobernóir don ghaillimh.

Ro ṫáccaibh teróitt diolmuin ⁊ muinntir na bainrioghna cill inghine baoith ar a bharach, ⁊ do ćóidhriot go hairm i mbaoí toirrdhelbhach mac domhnaill ui bhriain baí ina clisiṫ ṫorccaidh, ⁊ ina ṫulaigh toirlisnga ag gach aén le buidh áil do mhuinntir na bainríoghna. O ranghatthar romh ⁊ toirrdhealbhach hi ccsnn a ćele ro ghabhrat iomruidhe im ćathair mionain i mbaruntachtt Chorcmodruadh baile eirridhe baí ina uaimh lattrionn, ⁊ ina mhuine mhirle gur a tticcsidh rlaodh, ⁊ ráruccadh an tíre ina timcell a lor toirrdhelbhaigh, mic murchaidh, mic concobair ui bhriain duine uaral eirridhe baí hi rann gaoidhel an tan rin. Rob éiccsn an baile rin do ṫabairt ar láimh muinntire na bainrioghna.

Ro ṫaccaibh Toirrdhealbhach ⁊ teróitt co na mhuinntir cathair mionain. ⁊ do coidhriott hi ccorcbhaircind iarthaigh do dhénamh ríodha le tadhg caoch mac mathghamhna ⁊ ó na ro ṫeudhrat a ríodhuccadh ruccrat crisha ⁊ éadala iomda ar an tír. Lotar roir ar a haithle do ćorcobaircind airthéirghaigh, ⁊ iarraimh go

[b] *Cill-Caeidi:* the church of St. Caeidi, now Kilkeedy, an old church giving name to a parish in the east of the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The Ui-Fearmaic, otherwise Cinel-Fearmaic, were the O'Deas and their correlatives, whose territory comprised all this barony.

[c] *Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien.*—He was the Earl of Thomond's brother.

[d] *Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail*, now the Rockforest road, extending from Kilkeedy to Kilnaboy, in the barony of Inchiquin.

[e] *Cathair-Mionain*, now *anglice* Caherminane, a castle in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Corcomroe.—See note [n], under the year 1591,

O'Brien was, to whom authority over them was likewise given. On their arrival in the territory, they remained the first night at Cill-Caeidi[b], in the east of Hy-Fearmaic.

When the faithful friends of Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien[c], had heard of their arrival in this country, they lay in ambush, and, as the Queen's people were on the following day marching westwards from Cill-Caeidi, through Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail[d], Teige's people attacked them, and many persons were slain between them on both sides; but although there were more of the Queen's people slain, the death of no distinguished man of them is recorded. [But] on the side of the Irish was slain a gentleman of the O'Briens, namely, Dermot Roe, the son of Murrough, son of Conor. Besides what was done there, the pass was ceded to the Queen's people, who at the close of the day halted and rested at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith [Kilnaboy].

The resolution which Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, adopted after this was, to make peace with the Queen, and to dismiss his hirelings, and especially those who had made the aforesaid attack. He sent his messengers to Theobald Dillon, to Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith, and to the Governor, to Galway.

On the following day Theobald Dillon and the Queen's party left Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith, and proceeded to the residence of Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, who was a sheltering fence and alighting hill to any of the Queen's people that wished to go to him. When they and Turlough met together, they laid siege to Cathair-Mionain[e], in the barony of Corcomroe, a castle which was then a den of robbers and a cover for plunderers, into which the plunder and spoil of the surrounding country were wont to be carried to Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Conor O'Brien, a gentleman who was in alliance with the Irish at that time. The castle was obliged to be surrendered to the Queen's people.

Turlough and Theobald, with their people, then left Cathair-Mionain, and proceeded to West Corca-Bhaiscinn[f], to make their peace with Teige Caech Mac Mahon; but, as they could not come on terms of peace with him, they carried off many preys and spoils from the territory. Then, after this, they passed eastwards into East Corca-Bhaiscinn[g], and afterwards to Ennis, where

p. 1907, *supra*.

[f] *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*: i. e. the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

[g] *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*: i. e. the barony of

hinip, go mbaoí Seipprion cúicc lá déc aca i ninip, ⁊ daoine uaiple an tíre ⁊ na Conntaé uile acca ppipcepa. A ccionn na pee pin do deachaid tepoitt diolmuin ⁊ capcin lepcaip ap an tír iap ppaccbáil cuipe mbanna paigdiuipide, Shippiam, ⁊ Shuibpippiam (amaille le hadmail ap ciop na bainpiogna do diol) innce.

Tánaicc dna iapla tuaidmuman hi ccionn tpeicimaine iap pin don tír ap mbuit dó a ngap do paite i mbuitilepaicaib. O do piaict go tuaidmuman, appeaid po tpiall gan coolaid da oidce i nen baile go ndschaid do diogail spponopa ⁊ ionnpaigte a dispbpatap ap taidg caoc, mac maitgamna. Ro tionoil uprmop an tipe ina doicom do dol hi ccopcbaipcind iapitapaig, ⁊ po puid pe haghaid caippge an coblaig an luan pia ccaipcc hi mí appil do ponnpaid. Tuccaid cpoid ⁊ cstpa an tipe uile o cnoc doipe, go lim conculainn dia paigid gup an ppopionspopt pin. Puaip an tiapla an baile po cstid cuipe lá ap a haitle, ⁊ ap uipeaid paoipe na capcc po tappaing an tiapla opdanap o luimneac do dol pe hacchaid an dúin bicc, ⁊ iap puidiuccaid an opdanáip pop ionchaib an baile ní po anpat an barda pri haon uprcop do caitsm priú an tan po poccpaid uata an baile don iapla, ⁊ ní puaipriot do maitsm nanacail act an peal badap agá mbpeit go gapmain na cpoice in po cpochaid ina ccúplaidaib iatt aghaid i naghaid. Puaip an tiapla dún mop meic an pspmacaig on moid ccéina. Iap ngabail na mbailteaid mbaipcneac pin don iapla po léicc an topdanáp móp uaida go luimneac, ⁊ do cuaid pin tap pliab poip go hupláp tuaidmuman. Tucc pé da dutcapacaib pin gach baile dáp gabad

Clonderalaw, in the south of the county of Clare, adjoining West Corca-Bhaiscinn.

[h] *For the dishonour*, literally, "for revenging of the dishonour and attack of his brother on Teige Caech Mac Mahon."

[i] *Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh*, i. e. the Rock of the Fleet, now called corruptly, in Irish, capraig a cobalcaig, and anglicised Carrigaholt, a village in the parish and barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare, about a mile and a half to the north of Kilcredane point. Near the village, on a rocky cliff overlooking the bay, to which it gives name, stands the castle of Carraig an Chobhlaigh, which was built by Mac Mahon, chief of West Corca-Vaskin, or the barony of Moyarta. It is in good repair, and occasionally dwelt in by Mr. Burton, to whose family it has belonged since the confiscation of the property of Lord Viscount Clare in 1690.

[k] *Cnoc-Doire*, now Knockerra, a hill situated close to the boundary of the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, and about four miles to the east of the town of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.

[l] *Leim-Chonchulainn:* i. e. Cuchullainn's Leap, now corruptly Loophead [for Leap-head], a headland in the north-western extremity of the

they held a session for fifteen days; and the gentlemen of the county in general attended them. At the end of this period Theobald Dillon and Captain Lester departed from the territory [of Thomond], leaving in it four companies of soldiers, a sheriff, and a sub-sheriff, and after having received a promise that the Queen's rent should be paid in it.

About a week after this, the Earl of Thomond came into the country, after having been nearly a quarter of a year in the country of the Butlers. Upon arriving in Thomond, he proceeded, without sleeping two nights in any one town, until he went to take vengeance on Teige Caech Mac Mahon for the dishonour[h] which he had shewn to his brother, and the attack which he had made against him. The greater part [of the forces] of the country collected to him, and, marching into West Corca-Bhaiscinn, encamped before Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh[i] on the Monday before Easter, in the month of April. The property and cattle of the entire country, extending from Cnoc-Doire[k] to Leim-Chonchulainn[l], were carried to him to that camp. In four days afterwards the Earl obtained possession of the town; and when the Easter holidays were over, he carried ordnance from Limerick for the purpose of assaulting Dunbeg[m]; and when the ordnance was planted against the castle, the warders did not await the discharge of one shot, when they surrendered the castle to the Earl; and the protection they obtained lasted only while they were led to the gallows-tree, from which they were hanged in couples, face to face. In the same manner the Earl obtained possession of Dun-mor-mhic-an-Fhearmacaigh[n]. After having taken these castles of Corca-Bhaiscinn, the Earl sent the great ordnance [back] to Limerick, and proceeded himself eastwards across the mountain to the plain of Thomond. He restored to the lawful inheritors every castle that had been

county of Clare. This head is now always called Ceann léime, i. e. "Head of the Leap" in Irish. Mr. Brannan, in his Irish poem describing the Shannon, says that Loop-head is a corrupt translation of Ceann léime, or Leap-head, and asks, if the Irish language were lost what philologer could ever discover that Loop-head was a translation of Ceann léime. A still greater corruption of the same name has taken place in Connamara, where Ceann léime has been anglicised Sline-head, and Slime-head, for Leam-head.

[m] *Dunbeg.*—See its situation already pointed out under the year 1598.

[n] *Dun-mor-mhic-an-Fhearmacaigh:* i. e. the great *dun*, or fort of the son of Fearmacach, now Dunmore, a ruined castle within less than a mile of Dunbeg, in the parish of Killard.—See it already referred to under the year 1598.

maille le hSronoir don Bainríoghain. Ro bad dibrein doire eoghain, dá baile cairléin cluaine. ⁊ lior Aodha finn.

Iarla or erres (.i. Robert) do ṫeacht i nEirinn fo beltaine na bliadna fo amail do tinghealladh go niomat nionnmair, ⁊ narmála, ⁊ muinirrion, Rudair, luaide, bíoh, ⁊ dighe, ⁊ atbsirdír lucht a fraircciona na tanghatar a hionnfamail rin darmáil go herinn riam gur an tan rin ó do ruaicht Iarla strangboe ⁊ Robert mac sriamna le diarmait mac murchada la rig laighin fecht riam. Iar ttocht diarla or erres go baile atha cliath fo herfuaccradh nitte iomda lair, ⁊ fo ba dibride cétur gach aon do ghaoidelaib la bad aitreach dol in acchaid na bainrioghna go fruicceadh maiṫsmnar ⁊ fardún in gach coir da nosrna gó rin. Ba dona foccartaib cédna gach aén disrennchoib a déradh, go fo bsnad a baile, no a dutchaigh de la Saxanachaib a lor anbforlainn, nó foirréiccne go fruicceadh airsce ina indligsoh foghar ⁊ eirtecht don chur rin. Ar a aí nír bó mór do clannaib gáoidel do coid fan toghairm rin. Ro cuireadh lár an iarla rin garafuin raighdiúiride maille le gach ní rangatar alsr go carraicc fsrgura, go hiubar cinn trágha go tráigh baile duine dealgan, go droichsc átha, go cill manntáin go nár laighin, ⁊ go arraile bailte gen mo ṫát. Ro tsccamadh dan lairride feacht mile raighduir don armáil ar fsrr fuair, ⁊ do cuaid a háth cliath riar gach nóireach, uair fo hairnsidsb dó na baí i nerinn do lucht foghla na bainrioghna drsm fo bad ura dó dionnraicchid inád gshaltaigh feib fo bádar don cur rin. Ni fo hanad lar an iarla co na floghaib go rangatar i ccsirtmsdón coicciú laighin, ⁊ nír bó raighid carat i ccsin dó gaoidil laighin dionnraighid don cur rin. Rortar iadride dan Domnall fraainneach mac donnchaid, mic cathaoir carraigh caománaigh, ⁊ Uaitne, mac Rudraighe óicc, mic Rudraighe uí morda, Siol cconco-

[o] *Doire-Eoghain*, now Derryowen, a castle in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[p] *Cluain*, now Cloone.—See it already referred to under the year 1598, *supra*. In 1584 the castle of Cloone, or Cloyne, in the country of West Mac Namara, belonged to Donogh O'Grady.—MSS. T. C. D., E. 2. 14.

[q] *Lis-Aedha-finn*, i. e. the Fort of Hugh the Fair, now Lissofinn, a townland containing the ruins of a castle situated to the south-west of the village of Tulla, in the parish of Tulla, barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This place took its name from Aodh Finn, the ancestor of Mac Namara Finn.

[r] *About May.*—He landed on the 15th of April this year, and was sworn in Dublin on the same day. He was invested with larger powers and furnished with more splendid allowances than had ever before been conferred on

taken, to the dishonour of the Queen. Of these were Doire-Eoghain[o], the two castle-towns of Cluain[p] and Lis-Aedha-finn[q].

The Earl of Essex (Robert) came to Ireland, as had been promised, about May[r] this year, with much wealth, arms, munition, powder, lead, food, and drink; and the beholders said that so great an army had never till that time come to Ireland since the Earl Strongbow[s] and Robert Fitz-Stephen came in former times with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. When the Earl had arrived in Dublin, he published many proclamations, among which the first was [to the effect], that every one of the Irish, who was sorry[t] for having opposed the Queen, should receive forgiveness and pardon in every crime they had till then committed. Among the same proclamations was this, that every one of the Irish who would assert [and prove] that they had been deprived by the Englishmen of their mansions or patrimonies, by force or violence, should be heard and attended to, and obtain a restoration of such property as he was unlawfully deprived of. Not many of the Irish, however, responded to these proclamations.

Garrisons of soldiers, with all necessaries, were sent by this Earl to Carrickfergus, to Newry, to Dundalk, to Drogheda, to Kilmantan [Wicklow], to Naas of Leinster, and to other towns besides. He then selected seven thousand soldiers of the best of his army, and marched [them] from directly [south] westwards; for he had been informed that there were not of the plunderers of the Queen in Ireland a tribe that could be more easily invaded than the Geraldines, as they were then [circumstanced]. The Earl and his troops never halted until they arrived in the middle of the province of Leinster; and [surely] his approach to the Irish of Leinster was not the visit to friends from afar! These were Donnell Spaineach, the son of Donough, son of Cahir Carragh Kavanagh; Owny, the son of Rury Oge, son of Rury O'More; the

any Lord Deputy, and provided with an army the largest that Ireland had ever seen landed on her shores, consisting of 20.000 foot and 2,000 horse. His instructions were to prosecute the Ulster rebels, and to plant garrisons at Lough Foyle and Ballyshannon; all which he neglected, but wasted his time in doing little service.—See Camden's *Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1599; P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. ix.; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 416.

[s] *Since the Earl Strongbow.*—The Four Masters should have added that the Earl Strongbow did not bring so great an army into Ireland as Essex had on this occasion.

[t] *Sorry.*—The language is here defective. It

baip ꝓailgiġ, gaḃal paġnaill, ⁊ ꝓoċaiḋe do daoinib uaiple ele náċ aipiṁṫiſ. Tuccatap dip an luċt ꝓin amaip aiġṁeile, eaꝓꝓcaipoſṁla, ⁊ debṫa doilġe doiꝓꝓſꝓtail dó in ſnaiġib aiṁpiſiḋib, ⁊ i mbeilġib bélċuṁgaib i ttocpaittíp pe a poile po po diocaiġſiḃ mopán do ṁuinntip an iapla leó. Ap a aoí tap gaċ nettualang da ꝓꝓuaip páimicc paḋſoíḋ i mbuiciſepaċaibh. Ticc lapla upmuṁan maille le honoip, ⁊ le haipmittin ina chſnn. Tánaicc din ticcſpna

should be: "that such of the Irish as were sorry for having joined in the rebellion should, on returning to their allegiance, receive pardon and forgiveness."

[u] *Gaval-Ranall:* i. e. the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, in the present county of Wicklow, who were at this time the most powerful sept of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow.

[w] *Narrow passes.*—The English writers make no mention of this attack by O'More; but O'Sullévan Beare says that five hundred of Essex's army were killed by Huon (i. e. Uaithne, a name now sometimes anglicised Anthony) O'More, in a defile called Bearna na gCleti, i. e. the Gap of the Feathers. This name is now obsolete, nor has any evidence been yet discovered to prove the exact situation of the place.

P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following account of Essex's progress on this occasion in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. ix.:

"Tandiu per tot regios imperatores, & exercitus re infœliciter gesta, statuunt Angli summis viribus Catholicos extinguere. In quam rem Robertus Essexiæ Comes, qui tunc temporis omnium Anglorum primus fama rerum gestarum habebatur, authoritate nulli secundus Iberniæ Prorex, & exercitus regij Imperator creatur. Qui Londino profectus sub finem Martij mensis anno millessimo quingentesimo nonagesimo nono (vt docet Camdenus) Dubhlinnam appulit. Vbi ex ijs, qui nuper ex Anglia venerant, & in Ibernia fuerant, comparato, quam maximo potuit, exercitu, in Onellum facturus expeditionem videbatur, & ita in illum Onellus sese parabat, & etiam Odonellus Onello laturus opem. At ille præter omnium spem in Momonias ire contendit septem millia peditum, & equites nongentos ductitans. Cui in Lagenia per iter angustum exercitum ducenti factus obnius Huon Omorra cum quingentis peditibus vltimum agmen fundit, aliquot milites, atque duces occidit, spolia, & inter cætera multos plumeos apices capit. Vnde locus hodie dicitur Transitus plumarum In Momonias Essexius cum peruenisset, statim obsidet Catharam arcem Thomæ Buttleri Baronis, in qua tantum septem, vel octo bombardarij custodiæ causa erant relicti. Arci auxilio veniunt Comes Desmonius, Raymundus Baro, & eius frater Gulielmus ducentes mille tantum pedites, & equites paucos, copias regijs minimè conferendas (neque enim se parauerant quod existimabant in se Essexium tam citó signa non fuisse laturum.) Ad arcem aditus erat per pontem, quem Vinkel Anglus tribunus militum non inualida manu tenebat. Secundo die obsidionis Gulielmus Burkus cum peditibus quingentis, & ducentis equitibus arci opitulatum profectus Vinkelem ex ponte eijcit nonnullis regijs interemptis, & Iaimo Thomæ Baronis fratre cum quinquaginta peditibus in arce præsidio collocato incolumis revertitur. Tamen arx continuè tormentis quassata diruitur, Desmonio non obstante, qui nullum pugnandi tempus intermittendo, conabatur oppugnationem prohibere. Decima nocte oppugnationis Iaimus cum militibus prostratam arcem relinquens ad suos fugit. Essexius in arce relicto præsidio Lomnacham adit, Catholicis

O'Conors Faly, the Gavall-Ranall[u], and many other gentlemen not enumerated. These people made fierce and desperate assaults, and furious, irresistible onsets on him, in intricate ways and narrow passes[w], in which both parties came in collision with each other, so that great numbers of the Earl's people were cut off by them. The Earl, however, in despite of all the difficulties which he met, at last arrived in the country of the Butlers. The Earl of Ormond came to receive him with honour and respect; as did also the Lord of Mountgar-

non ausis occurrere. Inde Asketiniam petit, præsidium firmaturus. Iam Daniel Maccarrha, Comesque Desmonius duo millia, & quingentos milites coegerant, cum quibus itineris angustias obsident. Primo ad hostem versus venientem fuit constitutus Gulielmus, secundo Dermysius Oconchur in locis planis, & expeditis: Vltimo Vaterus Tirellus, & Thomas Plunketus in ipsis itinerum angustissimis faucibus cum quingentis, & octoginta militibus sunt collocati. Inter quos si medius hostis circumueniretur (vt sperabatur) impunè delendus videbatur. Ac ita illud fuisse imperium datum à Petro Lessio tesserario maximo, vt illum Vaterus & Thomas primum, deinde Dermysius, & Gulielmus à tergo adorirentur, multi confirmant, sed vaterus, & Thomas contrarium afferebant. Itaque die Saturni Essexius copias in quatuor agmina distinctas ad angustias ducit, iamque Tomoniæ, & Clanrichardæ Comites, & Macpieris Baro primum agmen ex Ibernis militibus habentes Gulielmum, & Dermysium prætereunt nemine repugnante, vt erat iussum. Deinde Vaterum, & Thomam prætereuntes ex angustijs in planum sese conferebant. Quod cum Dermysius vidisset ratus per perfidiam á Vatero, & Thoma hostem dimitti, in æquo locó, vbi erat, cœpit præliari, & á multitudine hostium cedere loco coactus ad Gulielmum sese recipit. Ambo rursus prælium redintegrantes tres horas hostes secuti acriter dimicant, sed parum damni inferentes, quia fuit hostis angustijs dimissus, in quibus Vaterus, & Thomas totis viribus resistere debebant. Cæterum hi causabantur, sibi imperatum fuisse, ne præliarentur, donec alij pugnam inchoarent, sed contrarium multi affirmant, & dicunt illos pactos fuisse cum Essexio per quendam Tirellum, ne ipsi obessent. Vt secundum crimen punirentur Daniel Maccarrha censuit, non tamen comes militum secessionem timens. Postea rixa orta Thomas fuit á Petro Lessio interfectus. Vt redeamus ad rem Essexius Asketiniam peruenit, in cuius castra Catholici noctu faciunt impetum. Asketinia firmiore præsidio munita Essexius vlterius progredi non ausus die Lunæ sequente rediuit per aliud iter. Vbi ex arboreto iuxta Finiteri pagum Catholici erumpentes primum, vltimum, & media agmina simul inuadunt. Henricus Norris eques Auratus Anglus Iohannis, & Thomæ frater in Catholicos equo vectus firmo bombardariorum agmine vallatus plumbea glande confossus equo corruit. Alij ex regijs multi, & ex Catholicis nonnulli desiderantur: nam ab hora nona ante meridiem, vsque ad quintam pomeridianam fuit pugnatum, donec Essexius Cruomuiæ consederit. Vnde rursus Desiam vsque Desmonius sequitur per sex dies noctu, & interdiu prælians, & eius exercitum extenuans. Post Essexij reditum Dubhlinnam arx Cathara à Iaimo Buttlero Baronis fratre præsidiarijs Anglis occisis, breui recuperatur.

"Secundum expeditionem rursus Essexius facit in Oconchures Iphalios, & Omorrus, cum quibus parum prosperè pugnans exercitum indies minuit. Quare in Onellum profecturus ex Anglia subsidium petit."

ṁóra gairſeṫ .ı. Emann, mac Rirdeard, mic piaraiṡ buṫilear baí hi muinnṫearur uí néill aṫhaiḋ riar an tan rin. O do ruaċataṡ buṫilearaiġ hi ccſinn an iarla lotṫar go líon a roċraiṫṫe hi ṫṫrian cluana meala, ⁊ ro ġabrat acc iomruiḋe im ċaṫair ḋúine hiarccaiġ. Tomár, mac teroiṫṫ, mic piaraiṡ buṫilear ro baḋ ṫiccſrna for an mbaile hirin, ⁊ baí riḋe hi ccombáiḋ uí néill ⁊ iarla ḋſrmuṁan aṫhaiḋ riar an tan rin. Nír bó torba don iarla co na rloġaiḃ an iomṗuiḋe i mbaṫar go ro tairrngſiḋ órdanar mór leó ó ṗort láircce dia raiġiḋ, ⁊ go ro lſccaḋ an lſṫ ṗa nſra doiḃ don ḃaile, conaḋ iar rin rob ſiccſn doiḃ an baile do taḃairṫ diarla or erreṫ ⁊ don bainríoġain;

Ir na laiṫiḃ in ro ṗuiḋ iarla or erex re haġhaiḋ ċaṫraiġ ḋúine hiarccaiġ tanaicc rreridenr dá ċóicciḋ muṁan .ı. Sir tomár norair ó ċorcaiġ go cill mocellócc do ṫoċt do laṫair an iarla ria riú diccrſḋ go luimneaċ. Ḃairiḋe i ngar do ċoicṫider ina ċoṁnaiḋe irin mbaile rin ag iomṗuireaċ rrir an iarla do ṫecht tar Siúir, ⁊ no ġnaṫaiġeaḋ gach re lá cuairṫ do ċur im ċnocaiḃ ċonntae luimniġ dur an rruiġḃeaḋ baoġal gona no gaḃála ar druing éiccin do ḃiodḃaḋaiḃ na bainrioġna. In aroile ló dia ndeachaiḋ ir in ccſnn ṫoir don ċonntae do rala dó (⁊ gan neaċ aca acc iarraiḋ aroile) Tomár a burc, mac teboiṫṫ, mic uilliam, mic Emainn ó ċairlén uí conaing. Ni baí aéin neach for eoch i rrochair ṫomáir gionmoṫarom buḋdſin. Ḃaṫar dna a ngar do ċéd raiġhdiúir ġaoiḋelaċ ina ṗarraḋ. Iar na rraiccrin don rreridenr tucc riḋe ranntaċ rolaṁaiġ dia ṗaiġiḋ go ro díolaiṫriccheaḋ a rroccur dríċit do muinntir tomáir don ċur rin, ⁊ do dingentaí ní baḋ mó munbaḋ a ṫúrcc ro gonaḋ an rreridenr uair do rala forccom ſiġ ríoraṁnur do ṗíce do hi ccomrac ċorráin a ġeill ⁊ uaċtair a ḃraġat. Or conncatar a ṁuintir eirriuṁ ar na creċtnuccaḋ aṁlaiḋ rin ro iaḋrot ina uirṫimcell go ruccrat

[x] *Lord of Mountgarrett.*—Moryson says that "in the county of Kilkenny the Viscount of Mountgarret, a Butler of the Earl of Ormond's family, was son-in-law to Tyrone, and that he was, at this period, in rebellion with his brethren, and with some of his sons, and with his followers, being in number one hundred and thirty foot, and twenty horse; that he held the castles of Ballyragget and Colekil, but that the rest of the castles, and the whole county, were held by the Earl of Ormond for the Queen."—Vol. i. p. 72.

[y] *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, now Cahir, in the county of Tipperary. There is a view of this castle, as it stood at this period, in the *Pacata Hibernia.*—See Dublin edition of 1810, p. 76.

[z] *To fall in with:* literally, "*offendit illi.*" P. O'Sullevan Beare, states that he met Thomas

rett[x] (Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Butler), who had been in alliance with O'Neill some time before. As soon as the Butlers had joined the Earl, they proceeded with all their forces to Trian-Chluana-Meala, and laid siege to Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh[y]. Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of Pierce Butler, was lord of that town; he was in alliance with O'Neill, and the Earl of Desmond, for a period previous to that time. The siege carried on by the Earl and his forces was of no avail to them until they drew great ordnance from Waterford to it, by which was thrown down the nearest side of the fortress, after which the fortress was forced to surrender to the Earl of Essex and the Queen.

In the days that the Earl of Essex was storming Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh, the President of the two provinces of Munster, i. e. Sir Thomas Norris, came from Cork to Kilmallock to wait on the Earl before he should go to Limerick. He was nearly a fortnight residing in the town, awaiting the coming of the Earl across the Suir, and was in the practice of scouring the hills of the county of Limerick every other day, to see whether he could kill or capture any of the Queen's enemies. On a certain day that he went to the eastern extremity of the county he happened to fall in with[a] Thomas Burke, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond of Castleconnell, neither being in search of the other. Thomas alone[a], of all his people, was on horseback; he had nearly one hundred Irish soldiers along with him. When the President saw him he made a determined and dexterous attack upon him, and about twenty of Thomas's people were cut off on the occasion; and more would have been slain, were it not that the President was so soon mortally wounded; for he received a violent and venomous thrust of a pike where the jaw-bone joins the upper part of the neck. When his people saw him thus wounded, they collected around him and carried him back to Kilmallock[b], where he remained

Burke at Killthilia, now Kilteele, a small village in the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick, and about two miles to the south of Pallasgreen.

[a] *Thomas alone.*—The original is *incorrect Irish*, and, if literally translated, would stand in English thus: "There was no one on a horse along with Thomas *except himself*." This is nearly as bad as Milton's

"——— God and his son except,
Created thing nought valued he nor shunned."
—*Paradise Lost*, book ii. lines 679, 680.

[b] *Kilmallock.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare says that he returned to Maola, now Mallow, where he died in fifteen days after his arrival, and this is probably the truth.

leó e tar a air go cill Moċellocc,⁊ baí ré ṡeaċtmuine ina oċairliġe fo laṁaiḃ líġ go ḟḟuair báṡ iarraṁ i mí iul rainriḋ. -

O ro ġaḃaḋ Caṫair ḋúine hiarccaiġ la hiarla or erreṫ, tanaicc ḟín ⁊ larla urmuṁan, ⁊ maiṫe an tṡloiġ go luimneaċ, ⁊ ro ḟaccaiḃ a ċampa don taoiḃ amuiġ do luimneaċ. Tánaicc ina ċíṡnn don ḃaile ceḋna gobernóir coicciḋ connaċt .i. Sir Conerr Clifort ⁊ iarla cloinne riocaird .i. Uilliṡcc mac Riocaird Shaxanaiġ, ⁊ iarla tuaḋmuṁan Donnchaḋ mac Concoḃair uí briain. O ro ċriocnaiġriot na huairle rin a ccoṁairle hi ḟroċair aroile ro ḟill an gobernóir ⁊ larla cloinne riocaird tar a nair hi cconḋachtoibh. Ro triall larla or erreṫ, larla urmuṁan, ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan dol i muiṁneaċaiḃ dur ann ḟḟuiġbittír ell ngaḃala for ġṡraltaċaiḃ.

An ċéd oiḋce ro ḟáccaiḃriot luimneaċ i mí iun ro ġaḃrat campa for ur aḃann áṫa dara. Ag gaḃail doiḃ ar a ḃaraċ dia raṫairn riar ṡeaċ móin roḃair ro ṫairbṡinriot aṁraiġ ⁊ óccḃaiḋ larla dṡrmuṁan, ⁊ an garraiḋ Geaṙaltach a ngnúiri dóiḃ. Ba ḟraoċda forgranna an riaḋúccaḋ, ⁊ an fail-tiuġaḋ tuccatar drior ionaid a bhrionnra ar a ċéd ċuairt dia raiġiḋ, óir ro líccriot dé, ⁊ detaċ a ndub púdair, ⁊ raiṫe peilep a gonnaḃaiḃ gér raḋarcaċaiḃ fo a púilib. Ro clor lair beór glaéiḋbṡiṡḋaċ, gáir ⁊ grṡḋan a ngalgat, ⁊ a ngiollanraiḋe i mionad na huṁla, ⁊ na honóra, ⁊ na mbriaṫar ṡíṁ romblarta ro baḋ cuḃaiḋ do ċanṫain ḟrirr. Acht ċíṡna rob e iomrccaraḋ na hiorġaile rin, iliomat daoine do ḋíolaiṫriuccaḋ o larla or erreṫ, ⁊ gan arrtar baḋ ionáirṁe do líccṡn dó an lá rin go ro gaḃ longport ṡó bṡcc ó earr ġeiḃtine roir. Dia doṁnaiġ ar a ḃaraċ arreaḋ ro chinn larla or erreṫ, larla urmuṁan, ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan marcṡluaġ do ċor le muimrrion

[e] *Under the care*, literally, "under the hands of physicians."

[d] *In the month of July.*—The English writers make no mention of the manner of Sir Thomas Norris's death. P. O'Sullevan Beare gives some curious particulars of his battle with the Munster chiefs, totally omitted by the Four Masters. He mentions his death before the expedition of Sir Conyers Clifford against O'Donnell, at Ballyshannon, when Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, was drowned (1597). O'Sullevan is probably right, for he appears to have been better acquainted with the affairs of Munster at this period than the Four Masters. Sir Richard Cox says that "there is little credit to be given to that author, and yet, that some things that he says must be allowed to be true." O'Sullevan's words are as follows:

"Aliquot inde mensibus Thomas Burkus Castelconelli Baronis frater, qui ab Anglis desciuit receptis à Raymundo Barone, & eius fratre Guilielmo militibus in Muscria Kurkia castella non satis munita expugnabat. Quæ circa loca Norris qui cum exercitu erat, cum equitibus am-

six weeks on his sick bed under the care[c] of physicians, when he died in the month of July[d] precisely.

When the Earl of Essex had taken Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh, he and the Earl of Ormond, with the chiefs of the army, proceeded with their army to Limerick, and pitched his camp outside Limerick. To this town the Governor of the province of Connaught, i e. Sir Conyers, the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, son of Richard Saxonagh, and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), came to meet him. When these nobles had finished their consultation, the Governor and the Earl of Clanrickard returned back to Connaught; [and] the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Ormond, and the Earl of Thomond, proceeded into Munster, to see whether they could get an opportunity of invading the Geraldines.

On the first night after they had left Limerick, in the month of June, they encamped upon the banks of the river of Adare[e]; [and] as they advanced westwards on the next day, Saturday, through the bog of Robhar[f], the soldiers and warriors of the Earl of Desmond and the Geraldine host shewed them their faces. Fierce and morose was the salute and welcome which they gave to the representative of their Sovereign on his first visit to them [and to his army]; for they discharged into their eyes the fire and smoke of their black powder, and showers of balls from straightly-aimed guns; and he heard the uproar, clamour, and exulting shouts of their champions and common soldiers, instead of the submission, honour [that should have been shewn him], and of the mild and courteous words that should have been spoken to him. Howbeit, the result of this conflict was that great numbers of the Earl of Essex's men were cut off, and that he was not suffered to make any remarkable progress on that day; so that he pitched his camp a short distance to the east of Askeaton. On the next day, Sunday, he and the Earls of Ormond and Thomand resolved to send a body of cavalry to lay up ammunition in

plius ducentis, & peditibus mille in Thomam ire contendit, illumque cum equitatu, & bombardarijs ad Killthiliam nanciscitur. Thomas, qui ducentos tantum pedites tunc habuit, loco cedere putauit. Ea re non contentus Norris in eius vltimos ordines cum equitatu proruit: in cuius impetum Thomas sese conuertit, & Iohannes Burkus Nobilis Connachtus Norrisem hasta per Galeam ferit in capite ferream hastæ cuspidem relinquens. Norris vulnere afflictus Moalam redit vbi intra quindecim dies moritur."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. &c.*, tom 3, lib. 5, c. vi.

[e] *The river of Adare:* i. e. the River Maigue.

[f] *Robhar*, now *anglice* Rower, a townland on the west side of the River Maigue, in the parish of Adare, county of Limerick. It is now divided

go hſrr geibtine, ⁊ gan iad ſin do dol ní bad ria riar ir in muṁain don chur rin. Acc fillead doib roir ar a bárad dia luain la taeb baile an eleteraigh fuarataṁ troid. éſnn, talcair, ⁊ gleo gonad gáibṫead o ġſralta ṫaidib, ⁊ ro marbad dronn díriṁ do muinntir larla of erres an lá rin im Ridire oirdſirc ro bad mór ainm ⁊ onoir .ı. Sir hanrr nordir. Do chuaid larla of erres iar rin go cill Moṫellócc, ⁊ iar mbſiṫ tri hoidce dó irin mbaile rin tucc a acchaid buddſr ar chſnn feabrat fleibe caoín mic dſirccdualaig do dol i ccriodaib roirteṫ, ⁊ an tan do raoilead gabáil dó go corcaig ba rí conair i ndeachaid dar áṫ maiṁirtreṫ ṗſrmaige, hi cconaṫail, hi maig íle, ⁊ do lior mór moṫuda. Bátṫar dim gſralta ag caiṫſṁ, ag coiṁlſnmain, ag tocchraim, acc tóraigṫecht, acc fuiliuccad, acc foirdſrccad forra an airſtt rin. O rainicc larla of erres do na dſirib ro ṗillriot Gſralta ġ go mſrrdachtt, ⁊ go móir ṁſnmain dá ttírib, ⁊ dá ttigib. O ráinicc an tiarla ceona go dún ngarbáin ro air larla tuadmuṁan uad laiṁ le fairrge go heoṫoill, go corcaig, ⁊ iaraṁ go luimneaṫ. Do ṫaed larla of erres o dún garbáin go port láirge, arridhe i mbuitileraṫaib, ⁊ illaigṁib. Nír bó róinṁeṫ ro arccnátar tre gaṫ conair triara ttuṫcattar ó tá port lairge go hat cliat, uair ro bátṫar gaoidil laigſn aga ttograim, ⁊ acca riarmóireṫt, aga ttacmang ⁊ acc ttimcellad go ro marbait, ⁊ go ro mudhaigit dreṫta dſrmara diob in gaṫ réd, ⁊ in gaṫ rlige in ro ġabrat. Ba rſd atbſirdír gaoidil Eireann gur bó ṗſrr dó na tiarad an tupur rin ó aṫcliat go huib conaill gabra, ⁊ tillead dó tar a air lár an céd coinnrgleo ro coṫaiccheab na aghaid gan uṁla gan

into two parts, of which the greater is called Rowermore, and the smaller Rowerbeg.

[g] *Baile-an-Eleteraigh*, now Finneterstown, in the parish of Adare, about nine miles from the city of Limerick. This name was originally baile an ṗeiriteaṗaiġ, i. e. Ferriter's town, of which the form given by the Four Masters, and the present local Irish and anglicised forms of the name, are corruptions. There is another place of the name in the parish of Drehidstrasna, in the barony of Connello, where formerly dwelt a branch of the Fitzgeralds descended from John More na Sursainge [of the surcingle], natural son of the celebrated John of Callan.

[h] *Ceann-Feabhrat.*—See note [b], under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra.*

[i] *Mountain of Caoin, &c.*, now Slieve Reagh, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note [d], under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra.*

[j] *Roche's country:* i. e. the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

[k] *The monastery of Fermoy*, a small town in the barony of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork, where, on the bank of the Blackwater, an abbey for Cistercian monks was founded in the year 1270, by Sir Richard de Rupella, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1261. The barony of Clangibbon, in which this monastery

Askeaton, and not to proceed any further westwards into Munster themselves on this occasion. On their return eastwards the next day, Monday, [when they arrived] near Baile-an-Eleteraigh[g], they received a stout and resolute conflict, and a furious and formidable battle, from the Geraldines; and many of the Earl of Essex's people were slain on that day, and, among the rest, a noble knight of great name and honour, i. e. Sir Henry Norris. The Earl of Essex then proceeded to Kilmallock; and, having remained three nights in that town, he directed his course southwards, towards Ceann-Feabhrat[h], [a part] of the mountain of Caoin[i], the son of Dearg-dualach, with the intention of passing into Roche's country[j]; and, instead of proceeding to Cork, as it was thought he would have done, he directed his course across the ford at the monastery of Fermoy[k], and from thence [he marched with his forces] to Conachail[l], Magh-Ile[m], and Lismore-Mochuda[n]. During all this time the Geraldines continued to follow, pursue, and press upon them, to shoot at, wound, and slaughter them. When the Earl had arrived in the Desies, the Geraldines returned in exultation and high spirits to their territories and houses. On the arrival of the same Earl in Dungarvan, the Earl of Thomond parted from him there, [and proceeded] along the seaside to Youghall, and from thence to Cork, and afterwards to Limerick. The Earl of Essex proceeded from Dungarvan to Waterford, thence into the country of the Butlers, and into Leinster. They marched not by a prosperous progress by the roads along which they passed from Waterford to Dublin, for the Irish of Leinster were following and pursuing, surrounding and environing them, so that they slew and slaughtered great numbers of them in every road and way by which they passed. The Gaels of Ireland were wont to say that it would have been better for him that he had not gone on this expedition from Dublin to Hy-Connell-Gaura, as he returned back after the first conflict that was maintained against him, without [having received] submission or re-

is situated, is a part of the ancient Irish territory of Fears Muigh-Feine, the name of which is still preserved in that of the barony of Fermoy, which is much smaller than the ancient territory.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. vii.

[l] *Conachuil*, now Conna, a village near which are the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kinatalloon, in the east of the county of Cork.

[m] *Magh-Ille*, now Moygeely, a townland containing the ruins of an abbey in the valley of the River Bride, in the same barony, and close to the boundary of the county of Waterford.

[n] *Lismore-Mochuda:* i. e. the town of Lismore, on the River Blackwater, in the county of Waterford, where St. Carthach, or Mochuda,

aidhe ó gshaltadaibh, ⁊ gan aéin cosm badh ionmaoidhim se a ḟaghbail ina imtheacthoibh, acht amhain gabhail cathaigh duine hiarccaigh.

Baí ó concobhair sligigh donnchadh mac cathail óig ar aon la hiarla ofh erreagh ar in sluaighedh sin go roadh dóibh on mumhain amhail do airnsiodhsmar, ⁊ acc tilleadh doibh roir ó conallcoibh go connaghtaibh luimnigh ba hannradhe do ccar Ua concobhair bhriú, ⁊ do chuaidh hi cconnachtoibh hi ccsinn an ghoberna Sir conerr cliaghe. Ni baí eimh aén baile dia bhailtibh ar cumar uí concobhair hi cconnaghtaibh ghlicciugh an tan sin cenmotá aén chairdiall namá do bhailtibh cloinne donnchaidh tire hoilella, ⁊ ba hann baísidhe for eochairimlibh abhann móire, Cul maoile a ainmsidhe. O do baí ua concobhair athaidh mbicc hi ffarradh an ghoberna do arccná do ló ⁊ dadhaigh go rainicc gur an mbaile hi mí Iul do ḟonnradh. O do ruacht ua concobhair go cúl maoile tuccadh araill do cshraibh muinntire Ui domhnaill (bataí an tan sin fechnóin an tíre, gan airiuccadh da muinntir fsin) go hUa cconcobhair gur an mbaile.

Ot cuar dua domhnaill an ní sin do ba lainn lair Ua concobhair do thocht don tír, ⁊ ba fó lair an do roine dur an ttairrsiu lair a ndisirgsine riar an tan sin do aithe fair. Do ḟorcongair Ua domhnaill for a marcsloigh gan anadh fri a mhilsdaibh troigheacha co roirtír an cairlen co ná roichsdh la hUa cconcobhair fácchbáil an baile ria sú síorthair an sloigh. Do rónadh fairsiumh innsin, ar ní lamhta urthuarachd a bhrithre idir. Lotar iarom an marcsloigh feibh ar dsine do nuccrat co rangatar an baile, ⁊ tangattar iarabh an sluagh ina lsinmain co ndsinnrat ciorcaill bodba diobh i niomthacmang an dúnaidh. Ba dangsin diothoglaigi an cairdiall hi sin, ⁊ nír bó rodhaing forcoimhétt forr an tí lar budh lainn a ḟacchbail, ar ba gar foccur do droibhelaibh doimtheacta an tionadh i ttarrurtair é. Gabhair Ua domhnaill longport ar belaibh an fsda baí don taobh araill don abhainn baí la hur an baile. Do hordaighsiu lucht fsithe ⁊ foraire lair in oidhcibh ⁊ hi láibh forr an dúnaidh da gach leth, ⁊ no bídir dronghdiormanna mora dia marcsloigh for a neacaibh irin ffriothaire ó ḟuineadh nell nóna co hadmadain, ná do elaidhsdh Ua concobhair uadaibh. Do lsth tra na ccela sin fo erinn .i. Ua concobhair ghlicciugh do bsith irin iomcuimgse sin ag Ua ndomhnaill hi ccúil maoile, ⁊ o do clor la hiarla ofh erreagh in ní sin do faído

formed a religious establishment about the year 663.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 353, 355.

° *The Clann-Donough:* i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, who were at this time tributary to O'Conor Sligo.

spect from the Geraldines, and without having achieved in his progress any exploit worth boasting of, excepting only the taking of Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) was along with the Earl of Essex on this hosting until their return from Munster, as we have related. It was on their return from Connello eastwards, through the county of Limerick, that O'Conor parted from them; and he then went to Connaught, to the Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford. O'Conor had none of all his castles in the county of Sligo in his possession at this time, except only one castle, belonging to the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, which was situated on the banks of Abhainn-mhor; Culmaoile[p] was its name. O'Conor, after remaining a short time with the Governor, proceeded onwards, both by day and night, until he reached this castle, [which he did] in the month of July. On O'Conor's arrival at Culmaoile, some of the cattle of O'Donnell's people that were then throughout the country were brought to him to the castle, without being noticed by their owners.

When O'Donnell was informed of this, he was glad that O'Conor had come into the country, and he was pleased at what he had done, that he might try if he could take vengeance on him for his former doings. O'Donnell then ordered his cavalry not to wait for his foot-soldiers, but to proceed to the castle before O'Conor could have time to leave it. This was done at his bidding, for his word durst not be disobeyed[q]. The cavalry proceeded as quickly as they were able, until they arrived at the castle; the army followed them, and formed themselves into extensive circles around the fortress. This castle was an impregnable stronghold, and it was not easy to watch a person determined to leave it, for the place in which it was situated was close to impervious fastnesses. O'Donnell pitched his camp before a wood that lay on the other side of the river, in front of the castle. He appointed parties to reconnoitre and watch by day and night on every side of the fortress; and strong squadrons of his cavalry were mounted on their horses on guard from the dusk of the evening to day-break, in order that O'Conor might not escape from them. The news spread throughout Ireland that O'Conor Sligo was thus blockaded by O'Donnell at Culmaoile, and when the Earl of Essex heard it, he dispatched mes-

[p] *Culmaoile*, now Colooney.

[q] *Durst not be disobeyed.*—Cucogry O'Clery states, in his life of this Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that "he was a *Cæsar* in command."

teéta do ġaiġiḃ gobernóra coicciḃ connaċt, ⁊ ro aṫain de toċt ina ċoinne lá dáiriḋe go ṡraiḃ ceall. Ruair an gobernóir mór fforlainn ⁊ fforireiccne ag gabail tre ṡraiḃ cell ag dol i ndáil in iarla ar ro marḃaḋ roċaiḋe mór do daerccarġluaiġ ⁊ do ḋaġdaoiniḃ uaḋa. Ro baḋ diḃriḋe Risdeard, mac uilliam, mic Risdeard, mic oiliuerair a bure, duine uasal do burcaċaiḃ tíre hamalgaiḋ, ⁊ do cuireaḋ guair a ṗáġḃala ar an ngobernoir ṡin. Ar a aoí raimicc hi ccinn an iarla, ⁊ bátṫar ṗrí ré dá lá co na noidchiḃ i ṗfarraḋ aroile acc ṡgrudaḋ a ccomairle. In eacmaing na ree rin ro lisicc an tiarla fuilleaḋ floiġ, ⁊ raiġdiuiriḋe lár an ngobernoir, ⁊ ro ġorcongair fair iar roċtain ḃaile áṫa luain dó a ġurail ar teróitt na long, mac Risdisrd an iarainn, mic emainn, mic uillicc, ar Murchaḋ na maor, mac domnaill an ċoccaiḋ, mic an ġiolla duiḃ uí ġlaiṫḃṡrtaiġ, ⁊ ar éirġe amaċ na gaillme an ṡoorur bíḋ ⁊ diġe, ⁊ a naiḋme dénma cairteóil tánaicc ó Shaxoiḃ go gaillim, do brisiṫ timcell ḃuḋ tuaiḋ tar cinnaiḃ cuan, ⁊ calaḋorort go cuan Sliccig, ⁊ an gobernoir ṡisrrin co na uile ġoċraitte do tocht do tír tré risiḋ díġe gacha roíḋ go roicheaḋ go cuil maoile, ⁊ Ua concobair sliccig drurtaċt, ⁊ droirirtin ar an airc, ⁊ ar an sicsinail i mbaoí ag Ua domnaill. Ro forcongair an tiarla bsór ar an ngobsrnóir gan róḋ tar a air for cculaiḃ co ro cumdaiġte cairlen daingsin díoṫoġlaiġi hi Sliccceach lair nó ġebaḋ ṗrí hulltoiḃ do ġrér.

O ro ġaḃ an gobernóir do laim innrin uile ceileḃriair don iarla ⁊ do taéd go baile aṫa luain ⁊ ro rmacht for ṫeróitt na long, for Murchaḋ na maor, ⁊ for muinntir na gaillme go ttíorrair hi loingsr ṗri hor néṗenn gaċ noíreċ amiar go Sliccceach. Ni ro lisccriot rom i neirlir innrin uair do ruaċtaṫar gan anaḋ, gan oiririum go ro ġeolrat a ccoḃlaċ laim dsr ṗri tír go ro gaḃrat irin ccuan ṗri Sliccceach amiar. Anaitt annraiḋe feiḃ ro hsrbaḋ ṗriú go ṗṡrtaoír rgéla an trloiġ. Do taéd din an gobernóir buḋsin go rorr comain, ⁊ ro tsclamaḋ lair ina mbaoí ina cumang do ġallaiḃ ⁊ ġaoiḋealaiḃ bátṫar ṗomámaiġte don ḃainriogain ina comṡoċraiḃ. Ro baḋ

[r] *Murrough-na-Maer:* i. e. Murrough of the Stewards.

[s] *Donnell-an-chogaidh:* i. e. Donnel, or Daniel, of the War.

[t] *Directly from the west to Sligo.*—This language is not to the point, for the people of Galway should first sail due west for more than twenty miles, and next due north for more than seventy miles, before they could turn from the west towards the Bay of Sligo. Therefore the phrase go noíreċ amiar is useless. It should be, "should proceed in ships from Galway

sengers to the Governor of the province of Connaught, commanding him to come to meet him on a certain day in Fircall. The Governor encountered great toils and difficulties in passing through Fircall on his way to meet the Earl; for great numbers of his common soldiers and chieftains were slain, among whom was Richard, the son of William, son of Richard, son of Oliver Burke, a gentleman of the Burkes of Tirawly; and the Governor himself was in danger of being lost. Howbeit, he made his way to the Earl, and they remained for a period of two days and nights together in consultation. At the expiration of this time the Earl sent additional forces and soldiers with the Governor, and he ordered him, when he should reach Athlone, to command Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, son of Edmond, son of Ulick [Burke], Murrough-na-Maer[r], son of Donnell-an-chogaidh[s], son of Gilla-Duv O'Flaherty, and the rising out of Galway, to convey [in ships] northwards around the headlands and harbours to the harbour of Sligo, the store of viands and drink, and the engines for constructing castles, which had arrived from England in Galway; while the Governor himself was to proceed by land, by the most direct roads, until he should arrive at Cul-Maoile, to relieve and release O'Conor Sligo from the constraint and jeopardy in which he was placed by O'Donnell. The Earl, moreover, ordered the Governor not to return back until he should have erected a strong, impregnable castle in Sligo, as a constant defence against the Ulstermen.

The Governor having undertaken to execute all these commands, he took his leave of the Earl, and proceeded to the town of Athlone; and he commanded Theobald-na-Long, Murrough-na-Maer, and the people of Galway, that they should proceed in ships along the coast of Ireland [to Erris head, and then] directly from the west to Sligo[t]. These did not neglect his orders, for they got ready, without waiting or delaying, and sailed with their fleet, keeping the land on their right, until they put in at the harbour to the west of Sligo. Here they remained[u], as they had been ordered, until they should receive information concerning the army. The Governor himself repaired, in the mean time, to Roscommon, and assembled all those under his control, of the English and Irish who were obedient to the Queen in its neighbourhood.

around to Sligo."

[u] *Here they remained:* literally, "they remained here, as was ordered to them, until they should know the news of the army."

dibréin clann iarla cloinne riocaird .i. barún duine coillin Riocard ⁊ tomár, ó concobair donn .i. Aod, mac diarmata, mic cairpre, Tepóid díolmuin ⁊ Mac ruibne na ttuaṫ Maolmuire mac murchaid moill, mic Éogain óig baoí for fogail, ⁊ ſrraon ó Ua ndomnaill i ffarrad an gobernóra an tan rin. Do ḋeaċatar iarain ó Rorrċomáin co tuillrce, ḃátar dna oċt mbrataċa ṗiċſtt raigdiúiride acc faccbáil an baile rin doib irin domnaċ ria lugnarad do ronrad. Raimicc an gobernoir co na ṡlog ria mſdon laoí an lá rin go mainirtir na buille ⁊ ro buí hiruide acc faiċill an uirtrialla do róine fo dſóid.

Dála Uí domnaill ó ṫairnic lair an iomṡuide do ḋrud ⁊ do ḋlúṫucchad ṗrir in dúnaid i mbaoí ó concobair amail ro ba data lair co ná lſiccte neach inonn, no ille irin mbaile, Ro faccaib Niall garb ó domhnaill i ttoíriġechc aéra an iomċoimétta, ⁊ ro ṫioncoirce dó gach ní bá dír do ġniomh. Luid ṗſirin co na sluaġ co coirṡṡliab na ſġra, ⁊ gabair longport hiruide ar na tíorad an sluaġ eaċtrann tairir gan ṗaṫucċad, uair ón ccéidṗeċt ro clor lair uirtriall an gobernóra dia ṡaicchid for forcongra larla of errex baoí ina foimdin ⁊ ina ṡoiċill fri ré dá míor go cóicc decc Augurt i naircionn an bealaiġ buide fri coirṡṡliab a tuaid. Aċt ċſna ro batar a slogha for ccaoilead ⁊ for eirrſdeadh uada i monadaib eccramla .i. drong diob i miomṡuide forr an ccairtiall i mbaoí O concobair ⁊ arail fri huċt bruinne teroitt na long, ⁊ an coblaiġ remráitte Araile diob ag coimſtt forr na conairib ó tá loċ cé fri ṡeġair anoir, go loch tſichſc fri Seġair aniar. Atbertrat a ṫoíriġ, ⁊ a comairliġ lá hUa ndomnaill nat boí congaib cata occa amail ro bad tecta i nagharid gall uair na batar a slóiġ in aen maiġin leo. Do radrom for dáil mbicc ⁊ for nſimi ṡuiġle na nuaral

[v] *For.*—The style is here left very imperfect. The uair should be omitted, and the two sentences remodelled thus: "As for O'Donnell, having, to his satisfaction, succeeded in blockading the castle of Collooney upon O'Conor, so as not to suffer himself, or any of his people, to pass in or out, he left his relative, Niall Garv O'Donnell, with a sufficient number of men, to carry on the siege; for he had heard that Sir Conyers Clifford, Governor of Connaught, was approaching, by order of the Earl of Essex, to raise the siege, and, as soon as he was convinced that this was the fact, he proceeded, with the main body of his forces, to the extremity of the pass of Bealach Buidhe, to the north of Coirrshliabh, and there pitched his camp, to intercept the progress of this army of the strangers, and remained in readiness to attack them for a period of two months, that is, from the 15th of June to the 15th of August."

Of these were the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, Rickard, Baron of Dunkellin, and Thomas; O'Conor Don, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry; Theobald Dillon; and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Mulmurry, the son of Murrough Mall, son of Owen Oge), who was this time plundering, and in revolt from O'Donnell, along with the Governor. They afterwards proceeded from Roscommon to Tulsk, and on leaving that town, [which was] precisely on the Sunday before Lammas, they had twenty-eight standards of soldiers. The Governor arrived with his army at the abbey of Boyle before the noon of that day; and he remained there to prepare for his final march.

As for O'Donnell, after having to his satisfaction succeeded in closing and strengthening the siege of the fortress in which O'Conor was, so as not to suffer any one to pass into or out of the castle, he left Niall Garv O'Donnell in command of the besiegers, instructing him in everything that was proper to be done, [and] proceeded himself with [the main body of] his army to Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa [the Curlieu hills], and there pitched his camp to prevent the army of the strangers from passing that way unnoticed. For[v], from the first time he heard that the Governor was approaching him by order of the Earl of Essex, he was in wait and in readiness for him for a period of two months (until the 15th of August), at the extremity of Bealach-Buidhe[w], to the north of Coirrshliabh. At this time his forces were dispersed, and away from him in various places: one division of them besieging the castle upon O'Conor, another watching the motions[x] of Theobald-na-Long and the fleet before mentioned, and others of them placed to guard the passes which are situated from Lough Key at the east of [the mountain of] Seaghais to Lough Techet[y] to the west of Seaghais. The chief of his army and his advisers remarked to O'Donnell, that they had not battle engines fit to oppose the English [and that they should not risk an engagement], because they had not their forces together. But he made little or no account of the words of those gentle-

[w] *Bealach-Buidhe:* i. e. the yellow road or pass, now Bellaghboy, near Ballinafad, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note [x], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra.*

[x] *Watching the motions:* "fronting or breasting." A party of O'Donnell's forces marched along the coast, keeping the fleet in view, so as to prevent them from landing, or, at least, from going to the relief of Collooney. Theobald Burke arrived in the bay, but was prevented, by O'Donnell's people, from landing.

[y] *Lough Techet*, now Lough Gara, situated to the west of the town of Boyle.—See note [k], under the year 1256. p. 357, *supra.*

7 atbert nar bó la líon ócc brirtear cat, act cecib nech tairirniger i mort an coimdead 7 bíor for fír, ar é ar corccrad, 7 bírer buaid for a biodbadhaib.

Dá Ua domnaill ramlaid gur an ccuicc décc dAugurt amail a dubramar 7 ba heride comainm an laoi in ro faoid Muire a friorat, 7 ro aoin riuim trédan i nonóir na hí naem muire amail ro bad bér dó, 7 ro ceileabraid oirfrionn dórom, 7 don trlóg arcena, 7 ro ducaid corp críort iar ttabairt a coibrion 7 iar naitricche diocra ina fectoib, 7 ro forail for a fogaib ernaigte diocra go dia im fláinte a nanmann cétur, 7 imá fnádad on éiccendáil móir ro baí for cind dóib ó gallaib.

An gobernóir trá in airfitt baíride hi frorr i maimirtir na búille, no bíod ag báigh 7 ag baccar, ag tadaoír, 7 acc tarcural for an tuaircert gach laoi 7 agá geallad go rachad da naimdéin tarr an fleib bud tuaid, 7 ro triall an lá hirin, in ní rin ro dingeall do comallnad.

O ro fidir O domnaill an ní rin ro forcongair for a flogaib tocht go haonmaigin dia ttairealbad 7 dia nordudcad, 7 iar na ttairelbad cirinnur ro rannad lair a muinntir a ndé ar a haitle. Ro lá a gille diana dinmnidaca, 7 a occbaid utmall anbraidh, 7 a aér diubraicte for lit co na ngonnadaibh gutárda gérradarcaca, co na frioddacaib tailce toinnmíne, 7 co na frogadaib fuilteca foibrigte, co na nuile aidmib imteilcte arcena. Ro ordaig taoíreac troda 7 tuir congmala cata mar aén rú go frorrmacht uata forr na hócca dia nordud, 7 dingge, 7 dlutucad i cefnn an cata durrcclaigi 7 diomguin dar a nire tan bád ullam a naidme diubraicte aca. Do rad a uairle, a airig, 7 a forur occlaoig irin dara lit go cclaidmib daingnib défaodraca, 7 go mbiailib blathrnaoighte bél tana, go manaoírib moirleabra muirneca fri taiririuim troda 7 tachair. Do róine éim troigtig dia marcfluag hi mfecc a mílead ar dodaingge na conaire ro baí for a ccionn. Iar roinn a muinntire amlaid rin dUa domnaill ro forail for an aor diubraicte co reimtiartair an lucht naile gur an flog necthrann dia rú tiortair

[a] *Promising:* i. e. boasting.

[b] *Shooting parties:* i. e. his musketeers and archers. The verb diubraic signifies, simply, to shoot, or discharge, and may be applied to the pelting of stones, as well as the discharging of musketry, arrows, or javelins.

[b] *To hew down and wound,* durrcclaigi 7 diomguin.—In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is:

"D'urrclaige 7 d'iomguin tar a n-éire tan ba hanfuirite a n-aidme diubraicte."

[c] *Veteran soldiers,* foraróglac .i. óglac aorda,

men, and said that it was not by numbers of men that a battle is gained, but that whoever trusts in the power of the Lord, and is on the side of justice, is always triumphant, and gains the victory over his enemies.

Thus O'Donnell remained until the 15th day of August, as we have stated, which was the anniversary of the day on which the Virgin Mary yielded her spirit; and he observed the fast, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, as was his wont; and mass was celebrated for him and the army in general; and he received the body of Christ, after making his confession and doing rigid penance for his sins. And he ordered his forces to pray fervently to God, first for the health of their souls, and [next] to save them from the great peril which hung over them from the English.

While the Governor was at the abbey of Boyle, he was daily in the habit of menacing and threatening, reviling and reproaching, the northerns, and promising[a] that he would pass northwards across the mountain in despite of them; and on this day [i. e. the 15th of August] he undertook to perform what he had promised.

When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he ordered his forces to be assembled together, to be reviewed and marshalled; and after they had been reviewed, he then divided them into two parts. In one division he placed his swift and energetic youths, and his nimble and athletic men, and his shooting parties[a], with their high-sounding, straight-shooting guns, with their strong, smooth-surfaced bows, and with their bloody, venomous javelins, and other missile weapons. Over these soldiers he appointed a fight-directing leader, and a battle-sustaining champion, with command to press, urge, and close them to the battle, and to hew down and wound[b] after them, when they should have their missile weapons ready. In the second division he placed his nobles, chiefs, and veteran soldiers[c], with strong, keen-edged swords, with polished, thin-edged battle-axes, and with large-headed lances, to maintain the fight and battle. He then converted his cavalry into pedestrians among his infantry, in consequence of the difficulty of the way that lay before them. When O'Donnell had thus arranged his people, he commanded his shooting party[d] to advance before the other division, to meet and engage the foreign army before they

an aged soldier.—*O'Clery.*

[d] *Shooting party.*—This sounds awkward in English, but neither "musketeers, nor archers" would express the idea.

tar iomdorraid an tréide do ṫocar friú, ⁊ dia ndiubhraccad idir, ⁊ go mbíṫriuṁ gur an druing aile i nercoṁair cata doib bail in ro bad dírb lair a ngabail uair ba hurraide fraoinead forra fo dóid diamdaoír creccnaigte uadaibhrium a ttorać.

No bíod eiccin forcoiméduigé ó Ua ndomnaill gać laoí imareach for ind an tréide ar ná tíorad an flóg eaćtrann ṫairirr gan ráṫuccad. Do rala drong diob an lá rin ann, ⁊ bátar acc fairccri na mainirtreć uadaib, ⁊ na foirne ro baí innte. An tan bátar acc an fraiccri, at ciad an flog ag gabáil a narm, acc turccbail a mírgíd, ag fínm a ttromrad ⁊ a ccairmírt cata ar chína. Ro lárat rcéla go dínmnídać do raigid Uí domnaill. Iar na cloirteć rin dóroṁ atbert frirrin bfoirinn ro ordaig i rémṫúr na conaire co ndianarccnaidír ríṁib do ḋeabaid frir na gallaib riarú tíortair tar moithrib an maig fleibe. Lotar iarraṁ aṁail ro hírbad friú co nairde aiccnid, ⁊ co mínmain míliḋ lá gać naoinḟír aca go ranzatar inn an tréide go tinnernać riar na gallaib. Léiccir O Domnaill ina ndeadaid go cobraid céimrigin gur an frianlać frorraid ⁊ gur na trínfírraib tairirme ro ṫogurtair ina ṫimcell go mbatar irin ionad erdalta in ro bad dírṁin leó na goill do gabail. Airirit annrein for a ccionn.

[e] *Summit*, "inn .ı. cać bárr."—*Cormac's Glossary.*

[f] *Awaited their coming up.*—O'Sullevan says that O'Donnell felled trees to render the passes of the mountain more difficult.

"O'Donnellus in ea montis parte quæ dicitur Iter Pallidum (*Bealach Buí*), arbores hinc inde cædi et in viâ sterni jubet ut venientibus impedimento, et resistenti sibi munimento sint: nam in eo loco statuit dimicare, citra quem duobus fere millibus passuum castra collocaverat."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 165.

Dr. O'Conor, in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, pp. 117, 118, has preserved a great part of the speech delivered by O'Donnell to his army on this occasion; he has translated it from an Irish copy of the same, in the handwriting of his grandfather. It runs thus:

"O'Donnell, impatient for the moment which, he was certain, would be decisive of the fate of his country, harangued his men in their native language; he shewed them that the advantage of their situation, alone, gave them a decided superiority over their opponents. Moreover," added he, "were we even deprived of those advantages I have enumerated, we should trust to the great dispenser of eternal justice, to the dreadful avenger of iniquity and oppression, the success of our just and righteous cause; he has already doomed to destruction those assassins who have butchered our wives and our children, plundered us of our properties, set fire to our habitations, demolished our churches and monasteries, and changed the face of Ireland into a wild, uncultivated desert. On this day, more particularly, I trust to heaven for protection; a day dedicated to the greatest of all

should pass the difficult part of the mountain, and [he told them] that he himself and the other division would come in contact with them at a place where he was sure of vanquishing them, for [he knew] that they could be more easily defeated in the end, should they be first wounded by them [his first division].

O'Donnell had kept watchmen every successive day on the summit[e] of the mountain, that the army of the foreigners might not cross it unnoticed. On this day the party of them who were there began to reconnoitre the monastery, and the troops that were in it. While they were thus reconnoitring, they perceived the army taking their weapons, raising their standards, and sounding their trumpet and other martial instruments. They sent the news speedily to O'Donnell. When he heard it, he commanded the troops whom he had appointed to take the van in the pass to march rapidly, to engage the English before they could pass the rugged parts of the flat mountain. They marched as they were commanded, each with the magnanimity and high spirit of a hero; and they quickly reached the summit of the mountain, before the English. O'Donnell set out after them, steadily and with a slow pace, with the steady troops and faithful heroes whom he had selected to accompany him; [and they marched] until they arrived at the place by which they were certain the English would pass; and there they awaited their coming up[f].

saints, whom these enemies, contrary to all religion, endeavour to vilify; a day on which we have purified our consciences to defend honestly the cause of justice against men whose hands are reeking with blood, and who, not content with driving us from our native plains, come to hunt us, like wild beasts, into the mountains of Dunaveeragh. But what! I see you have not patience to hear a word more! Brave Irishmen! you burn for revenge. Scorning the advantage of this impregnable situation, let us rush down and shew the world, that, guided by the lord of life and death, we exterminated those oppressors of the human race; he who falls will fall gloriously, fighting for justice, for liberty, and for his country; his name will be remembered while there is an Irishman on the face of the earth; and he who survives will be pointed at as the companion of O'Donnell, and the defender of his country. The congregations shall make way for him at the altar, saying, 'that hero fought at the battle of Dunaveeragh.' "

The speech put into the mouth of O'Donnell, by P. O'Sullevan, is far inferior to this, and it is to be suspected that Dr. O'Conor has improved upon the original. O'Sullevan has these words in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib 5, c. x.:

"Mariæ Deiparæ Virginis sacrosanctæ ope hostem Hæreticum cum anteà semper vicimus, tum hodiè potissimum profligabimus Virginis nomine heri ieiunauimus, & hodiernum festum celebramus. Ergo eodem nomine fortiter, & animose cum Virginis hostibus pugnemus, & victoriam obtinebimus."—Fol. 165, 166.

According to Cucogry O'Clery, O'Donnell spoke much better to the purpose than either

Ḋala an ṫrloiġ ṗemṫeċṫaiḃ ro hoṙḋaiġeaḋ iṙin ṫoṙach, gaḃaiṫṫ acc aṙccnaṁ na conaiṙe hi ccoṁḋail na ccaṫ neaċṫṙann go mbaṫṫaṙ uċṫ ṗṙi huċṫ. O ro ċoṁṗoiccṙiġṙiot ḋia ṙoile, do ṙeilleciṫṫ na gaoiḋil ṗṙoṙṙa ṗuileaċa ṙoṫaiḃ ḋṙoġaḋaiḃ alṫċaéṁa uinnṙionn ⁊ ṙaiṫe ṙaiġṡṫṫ ṗṙuiḃġeṙ a ṙioḋḃacaiḃ ṙoḋa ṙṡiḋmṡṙṫmaṙa, ⁊ caṙṙaiṙċṡṫa caoṙ ccṙóiḋṡṙcc, ⁊ ubaillmeall laindṡṙcc luaiḋe a gonnaḋaiḃ cṡiṙṫ ḋíṙġe caolṙaḋaiṙc. Ro ṗṙeccṙaḋ na ṗṙoiṙṙḋiubṙaicṫe ṙin la hóccḃaiḋ Saxan go cclor a ṗṙumanna, ⁊ a ṗṙṙeaccaṙṫa, ⁊ a ṗṙoġaṙṫoṙann i ṗṙoiṫṙiḃ, i ṗṙioḋḃaḋaiḃ, i ccaiṙṫiallaiḃ, ⁊ i ccuṁḋaiġṫiḃ cloċ na ccṙíoċ ccoṁṗoccuṙ. Ḃa maċṫnaḋ móṙ na ḋiccṙiḋíṙ aéṙ uiṙṁṡṫa ⁊ aṙaḋa ṗoṙ ḋṙeimne ⁊ ḋáṙṙaċṫ la coiṙṫeċṫ ṗṙiṙṙ na caiṙmṡṙṫaiḃ caṫa, ṗṙi mac alla, ⁊ ṗṙi ṫoṙmán an ṫṙenḋiuḃṙaicṫe. Ro cṙeċṫnaiġṡiḋ cuṙaiḋ, ⁊ ro loiṫṡiḋ laoċṙaiḋ aḋiú ⁊ anall ṡṫoṙṙa. Aṫ bṡṫṙaṫ a ṫṫoiṙiġ ṫṙoḋa ⁊ a naiṙiġ iomġona ṗṙi muinnṫiṙ uí ḋoṁnaill gan aiṙiṙiumh ṗoṙ ioncaiḃ na nallmuṙach, aċṫ a ṫṫacmanġ, ⁊ a ṫṫimcellaḋ ima ccuaiṙṫ. Ḃaṙoḋain ro iaḋṙaṫ iomṙa ḋa gaċ lṡiṫ ṗeiḃ aṫ ṙuḃṙaḋ ṗṙiú, ⁊ gaḃaiṫ aġa ndiuḃṙaccaḋ go ḋian, ḋṡinmṡṙḋaċ, ḋíċoinnṙiccill go ro láiṙiot a nṡiṫṡḋa caṫa inntiḃ aṙ mṡḋón la ḋlúṙ ⁊ ḋṡine na ḋeaḃṫa. Ciḋ ṗil ann ṫṙá, aċṫ ro ḋíṙġiġṙiot na gcoill ṗo ḋeóiḋ a·ndṙomanna ḋo ṫṙeinṗṡṙaibh an ṫuaiṙciṙṫ, ⁊ ro ṙṙaoínṡiḋ láṙ an uaṫhaḋ ṗoṙṙ na hilċéḋaiḃ. Ḃa haiṁiaṙmaṙṫaċ ro ṫoiṙneaḋ gcoill ṫaṙ a naiṙ ḋo ġaiġiḋ an ionaiḋ inmill o ṫṫuḋcaṫṫaṙ. Ro ḃaí ḋo ṫinnṡnuṙ ṫeichiḋ ṗoṙṙa co na ro ġill neach uaḋaiḃ ṫaṙ a aiṙ ṗoṙ caéṁ nó ṗoṙ ċaṙaiṫṫ, ⁊ co na ṗṡoaṫṫaṙ an beó ṗa an maṙḃ ro baí aén ḋia ro ṗaccaiḃṙiot ima ndiúid iaṙ ṫṫabaiṙṫ cúil ḋoiḃ ḋia mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ. Ní ṫeṙnáiṙṡiḋ ḋna ciḋ ṙġeolanġa ḋioḃ munḃaḋ uaiṫe a naéṙa aiṙliġ baṫaṙ ima lṡnmain, aṙ ní ro ċuṁaingṙiot aiṙleaċ an neiċ no ṗéḋṙaiṫṫíṙ la lṡṙḋachṫ ⁊ la líonmaiṙe na ṙoċaiḋe baṫaṙ

of these writers have told us. He addressed his people in a loud and majestic voice; he exhorted them to put their trust in the Trinity, as they were on the side of truth and justice, while the English were on the side of falsehood and injustice, robbing them of their patrimonies and their means of support. "Fight bravely now, while you have your bodies at liberty and your weapons in your hands; for if you lose this day's battle, you shall be deprived of your arms, and your bodies shall be confined in dungeons and bound with hempen cords."

Fynes Moryson, who passes over this battle very lightly, says that the English lost only some 120 men, among whom was the Governor of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, and a worthy captain, Sir Alexander Radcliff. But P. O'Sullevan Beare asserts (*ubi suprà*), that 1,400 of the royalists, or Queen's forces, perished.

"Perierunt ex regijs cum Cliffordo præfecto, & Henrico Ratcliffo alio nobili Anglo, mille, & quadringenti, qui feré Angli, & Midhienses An-

As for the advanced division, which was commanded to take the van, they proceeded on their way towards the battalions of the foreigners until they met them breast to breast. As they approached each other the Irish discharged at them [the enemy] terrible showers of beautiful ash-handled javelins, and swarms of sharp arrows, [discharged] from long and strong elastic bows, and volleys of red flashing flames, and of hot leaden balls, from perfectly straight and straight-shooting guns. These volleys were responded to by the soldiers of England, so that their reports, responses, and thundering noise were heard throughout the woods, the forests, the castles, and the stone buildings of the neighbouring territories. It was a great wonder that the timid and the servants did not run panic-stricken[s] and mad by listening to the blasts of the martial music, the loud report of the mighty firing, and the responses of the echoes. Champions were wounded and heroes were hacked between them on the one side and the other. Their battle leaders and captains commanded O'Donnell's people not to stand fronting the foreigners, but to surround and encircle them round about. Upon which they closed around them on every side, as they were commanded, and they proceeded to fire on them vehemently, rapidly, and unsparingly; so that they drove the wings of their army into their centre by the pressure and vehemence of the conflict. Howbeit, the English at last turned their backs to the mighty men of the north, and the few routed the many! The English were furiously driven back to the fortified place from which they had set out; and such was the precipitateness of their flight, after they had once turned their backs to their enemies, that no one of them looked behind for relative or friend, and that they did not know whether any of those left behind were living or dead. Not one of the fugitives could have escaped, were it not that their pursuers and slayers were so few in number, for they were not able to cut down those in their power, so numerous and vast was the number of them who were flying before them. They did not, however,

gloibeni erant: nam Connachti propter locorum peritiam facilius sunt elapsi. Ex Catholicis centum quadraginta fuerant vulnerati & desiderati. Capta sunt regiorum omnia ferè arma, signa, & tympana militaria, impedimenta, & multæ vestes. Onellus, qui Odonello auxilio veniebat, duorum dierum itinere aberat. Cliffordi nece diuulgata Navalis classe Galueam reuehitur. Oconchur sese Odonelli arbitrio permittens ab eo in integrum Sligachæ principatum restituitur alijs donis cumulatus, & sacramento rogatus ipsi deinceps in Protestante fore auxilio."

[s] *Panic stricken.*—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 231, line 22.

i raén rímra. Ar a aoí ní ro anrat dia ttograim co ranzatar inonn tar murraib na mainirtreé ara ttudcatttar ria rin.

Do rala O ruairc an tan rin alla noir don coirrrliab illongport for Lúiṡ. Tinḡeallaḋ riḋe dUa doṁnaill bíṡ i noirḋill na ngall dia ffuabairt a ccuma cáiċ cecib tan baḋ aḋailcc. Ot ċualaiḡ riḋe buirṡ bíṡeṡ na ttromraḋ, ⁊ na ttárur, tromṫorann, ⁊ talaṁcumṁrccuḡhaḋ an trínduiḃraiṫe atraċt ar a longport co na laoċraiḃ lair, ⁊ tuarḡaiḃriot a nioḋna caṫa forra, ⁊ ní ro anrat dia rímim go ranzatar gur an maiḡin. i mbátar muinntir Uí doṁnaill ag gniomh an iomairicc. Gabaittriuṁ ag cloiḋmṡ, ⁊ acc diuḃraccaḋ na ccuraḋ a ccuma cáiċ, go ro ráccbaḋ iolar cínd ⁊ ḟoḋb lar na ṡíndṡaiḃ. Ro marbaḋ an gobernoir Sir conerr clirport go líon díríṁe uime do Shaxanchaiḃ, ⁊ dírreannchaiḃ ⁊ ro baḋ i nurtoraċ na hiorḡaile ro fanccbaḋ faén ina liḡe forr an fleiḃ, ⁊ é bṡó ġaoíte, ⁊ ba hainffior do na hóccaiḃ cia ro ġon céttur, aċt namá ba peilep do ċoiḋ trínṁit, ⁊ ní tarḋrat an óicc aiṫne fair go ttorrnacht ó ruairc fo dṡóiḋ gur in airm i mbaoi ⁊ do bírt aiṫne fair gur bó hé an gobernóir baí ann, ⁊ ro forconzair a ḋíċínḋaḋ. Do rónaḋ iarraṁ gur bó taṁan tírcc ġírṫa iar mbín a chinn de.

Ba mór an teċt an tí torċair annrin, ba doiliḡ míḋiaċ dimirt fair. Nír bó ráiṁ la gaoiḋelaiḃ ċoiccíḋ mṡóba a eccroṁ, uair ba fír tiodnaiṫe réḋ, ⁊ maoine doiḃ é, ⁊ ní eibrṡoh gaoí friú. Ní daoín líṡiṫ do gabaḋ lar an ngobernoir ar in ngleótroid rin, uair ruccaḋ a ċorr da aḋnacal go hoilén na trinóittre for loch cé i mbarúntaċt maige luirec hi cconntae Rorra comain, ⁊ ruccaḋ a ċínd iarraṁ go cul maoíle i mbaruntacht tíre hoilella hi cconntae ṁliccigh.

Iar ttrernáṁ daér an maḋma gur in maṁirtir iompaíḋ muinntir Uí ḋoṁnaill ina ffritiṫg go cínḋaiḃ, ⁊ go ffoḋbaiḃ a mbíoḋbaḋ leó ⁊ tiacchaitt dia rcorraiḃ go ffaoilte moir, ⁊ go rubaiḡe, ⁊ tuccrat altuccaḋ buiḋe a ccorccair don ċoimde, ⁊ don ní naéṁ muire. Ba rṡoh aon ḡlor na roċaiḋe, nać a niort iomḡona ro fraoineaḋ for na gallaiḃ, aċt tria ṁiorḃuiliḃ an

[h] *To fire on them*, literally, "to sword and to shoot the champions like all."

[i] *Stretched on the mountain.*—The spot where Clifford was killed is still pointed out near the old road called Bealach-Buidhe, in the townland of Garroo, on the slope of the Coirrshliabh mountain. A small octagonal tower was built to mark the spot by the King [Lorton] family, but this is now nearly destroyed.

[j] *A ball.*—According to P. O'Sullevan Beare, and the account of this battle in note [i], p. 2134, *infra*, Sir Conyers Clifford was pierced through

desist from pursuing them until they [the English] got inside the walls of the monastery from which they had previously set out.

O'Rourke was at this time in a separate camp on the eastern side of Coirr-shliabh. He had promised O'Donnell that he would be ready to attack the English like the rest, whenever it would be necessary; [and] when he heard the sound of the trumpets and tabors, and the loud and earth-shaking reports of the mighty firing, he rose up from his camp with his heroes, who put on their arms; and they made no delay, till they arrived at the place where O'Donnell's people were engaged in the conflict. They proceeded, like the others, to cut down champions with their swords, and fire on them[h] [with their guns, arrows, and javelins], until the soldiers left behind many heads and weapons. The Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford, was slain, together with a countless number of English and Irish about him. He was left feebly stretched on the mountain[i], mortally wounded in the commencement of the conflict. It was not known to the soldiers who first wounded him (nothing was known about his death, except only that it was a ball[j] that passed through him), and the soldiers did not recognise him, until O'Rourke at last came up to the place where he was, and recognised that it was the Governor that was there. He ordered him to be beheaded, which being done, his body was left a mutilated trunk. The death of the person here slain was much lamented. It was grievous that he came to this tragic end. The Irish of the province of Meave [Connaught] were not pleased at his death; for he had been a bestower of jewels and riches upon them; and he had never told them a falsehood. The Governor passed not in one direction from this battle; for his body was conveyed to be interred in the Island of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, in the barony of Moylurg[k], in the county of Roscommon, and his head was carried to Cul-Maoile, in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

When the routed party had escaped into the monastery, O'Donnell's people returned back with the heads and arms of their enemies, and proceeded to their tents with great exultation and gladness; and they returned thanks to God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary for their victory. The unanimous voice of the troops was, that it was not by force of arms they had defeated the Eng-

the body with a pike.

[k] *Barony of Moylurg*, now the barony of Boyle, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon.

coimḋeaḋ, ⁊ tre ſoarguiḃe uí ḋomnaill co na ſlog, iar ttóġaiṫſiḋ glanrume cuirr criorr ⁊ a ſola do i nurtorraċ an laoí hirin imdeadhaiḋ an troirccṫe ro aoín do naem muire an la riam.

Imṫura na ngall iar ffilleaḋ uaḋaiḃ do ṁuinntir Uí ḋomnaill ro lſiccrſt hi ccſnd tréda go tinnernaċ an ṁſiḋ ro mair díoḃ go rangatar dia ttigiḃ fo ṁela, ⁊ méḃail.

[1] *Sorrow and disgrace.*—The accounts given of this battle by Camden and Moryson are very unsatisfactory, and the prejudiced historian Cox, and even Leland, have made very light of it. These writers do not appear to have known that any of O'Donnell's forces were in this engagement. The best Irish account of this battle is that given in the Life of Hugh O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, of which the account in the text is an abstract. The most minute and satisfactory English account of it was written by John Dymmok, who was in Ireland at the time, and who wrote this account as he "hard it related." This, which was edited for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, by the Rev. Richard Butler, is as follows:

"*A brief Relation of the Defeat in the Corleus, the* 15 *of August*, 1599.

"S^r. Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaght, going to the releefe of O'Connor Sligo, with 1900 men, vnder 25 ensignes, and about 200 English and Irish horse, came to the entrance of the Corleus, the moste dangerous passage in Connaught the 15 of August, about 4 a clocke in the afternoone, being then highe tyme to lodge his men after a paynefull jorney, where understanding that the rebells had not possessed that passage, he resolved to march thorow the same night; whereupon putting his troops in order, the vanguard was conducted by S^r. Alexander Ratcliff; the Lord of Dunkellin sonne to the erle of Clanricchard followed with the battell; and S^r. Arthure Savadg brought up the reare guarde. The horse (where also the baggage was left,) had directions to stand betweene the abbey of Boyle, and the entrance into the passage, under the commaund of S^r. Griffin Markham, until the same should be freed by the foote about a quarter of a myle from the mowth of the passage, had the rebells traversed the same with a barri[ca]do with doble flancks, in which and in other places of advantage thereabouts were lodged about 400 of them, contrary to that which was advertised to the governor. They which possessed the barricadoes, at the approach of our vantguard, delivered a small volly of shott upon them, abandoninge the same allmoste without any force, which the governor possessing, made yt passable by openyng the midst, and placed guardes upon the same, appoyntinge to the angle of the sinister flancke Rogers, lieutenant to S^r. Hen. Carye, to the angle of ye Dexter flancke, Rafe Constable (a gentleman very esteemed to the governor for his vertu) and not much distant from him upon the same flancke, Capt. Water Fludd, and Capt. Windsore gevinge to them 40 men a piece, with comaundement that they should not abandon their places untill they heard further from himself. Thinges being thus ordered, the vantguard, followed by the batle and rearguard, advanced in short tyme by a narrow waye betwixt 2 large boggs to the side of a woode half a myle broade, through which lyeth a highe waye so broade as yt geveth liberty for 12 men to march in front, the same rysinge equally and gently untill ye have passed the woode where yt is caryed upon the syde of a high hill, which yt leaveth on the left hand and ye hill and grownde adjoyninge being

lish, but through the miracles of the Lord, at the intercession of O'Donnell and his army, after having received the pure mystery of the body and blood of Christ in the morning, and after the fast which he had kept in honour of the Blessed [Virgin] Mary on the day before.

As for the English, after O'Donnell's people had departed, they took to the road expeditiously, such of them as survived, and arrived at their homes in sorrow and disgrace[1].

a mayne bogg, vpon the right hand lyeth a thicke woode not more than muskett shott from the same, in either of which places, although the rebell from their contynuall practiz, have exceeding advantage of our men, yet have they more advantage upon the bogge, which they well knowinge made at this tyme choice thereof, and even thither were followed by Sr Alex. Ratcliff, who although he were in the beginninge of the skirmish shott in the face, yet he ever contynewed to spend all his powder upon them; and no supply coming unto him, 'prepared to charge them with a small number of such choice pikes as would either voluntarylie follow him or were by him called forth by name from the body of the vantguard; but before he could come to joyne with them, he had the use of a legg taken from him with the stroake of a bullet, by which ill fortune he was forced to retyre, susteyned upon the armes of 2 gentlemen, one of which receivinge the lyke hurte, died in the place, as did also himselfe, soone after, being shott throughe the boddy with a bullet. There was with Sir Alex: Ratcliff in the head of the vantguard Capt. Henry Cosbye, whome at his goinge to chardge he invited to accompany him; and perceivynge him slacke, 'well, Cozsby,' said he, 'I see I must leave thee to thy basenes, but I must tell the before my departure, that yt were much better for the to dye in my company by the hands of thy countrymen, then at my returne to perish by my sworde;' but Cosby, which is the generall disposition of all tru cowards, yeelding to have the terme of his lyfe a while deferred upon any condition, stood fyrme with at least a third parte of the vantguard, untill he see the adversyty of this noble knight, when by example of his turninge heade the vanguarde fled in such route, that yt discomfited the batle, with ye sight of which (not abiding any impression), was broken the rearguard, the whole forces being almost without any enemyes force in a moment put all in confusion, which disorder the governor endeavouringe (but in vaine) to reforme, whilest he had any strength left in him, was after much fruitless travell, susteyned breathless upon the armes of Sr John mac Swine and Capt. Olyver Burke's lieutenant, who perceivinge the disordered flight of the whole army (disparing to save their lyves by other meanes) perswaded him to retyre himselfe with them; when he reproovinge the baseness of his men, replyed Romane lyke, that he would not overlyve that daies ignomynye. But that affection which moved Sr John Mc. Swyne to vse intreatyes, perswaded him now to practiz force, by which they caryed him from the pursewing rebells some few paces, where enraged with a consideration of the vildeness of his men which he often repeated, brake from them in a fury, and turning head alone, alone made head to the whole troopes of pursewers, in the midst of whome, after he was stroake through the body with a pyke, he dyed fighting, consecrating by an admyrable resolucion, the memory of his name to imortallitye, and leaving the example of his vertu to be in-

Forraigiteat muinntir Uí Domhnaill ina bpuirlib in aghaidh rin, 7 ro adhnaicriot an mhíd ro marbadh uadaibh, 7 ot cualatar roadh do na gallaibh for cculaibh tiaghaid go caírlén cúla maoile airm i fraiccaibhriot an iomruidhe for Ua cconcobhair. Ot cualaigh ó concobhair an cathraéinsidh rin coirrpleibhe for Sir conerr clirort 7 a éuitim ann, fa dícrisidhmeach lair innrin go ro tairelbhadh cfhin an gobernóra dó. Ot connairc riumh an cfhno ro bhfh ceill dia comhfurtacht ar an carcair i mbaoí, 7 arrfhó do rinne teicht for eineach Uí domhnaill 7 a óighriar do tabairt dó. Ba dagairle dóroh ón, oir do rad ó domhnaill eiriumh i fforlamhur 7 hi cefhour a chriche, 7 do riodhnacht arccadha iomdha deocaibh, dinnilibh, 7 da gach nadhailcce airéfna dó go ror aittreabh a tír iar rin.

Teroitt na long dna ot cuar dóridhe fraoíneadh for na gallaibh, 7 tuitim an gobernora, 7 o concobair do tabairt ar in cairtiall amail ro airnsiodhriom, ba rfhó ro chinnriumh occa gan fritbhfrt fri hUa ndomhnaill ni ba ríri, 7 ro naidin a carattradh rir iarrtain, 7 ro chfhaigh Ua domhnaill don loingfhr reinraite iomrúdh for a cculaibh gur an ngaillimh dorudh re.

Daoine uairle do mhacgamhnachaibh a hoirghialloibh go ccéd do raigdiuirribh amaille frriú do bhíth ar forttadh ag Ua ccerbaill .i. ag an ccalbhach, mac uilliam uidir mic firgaanainm, i nearrach na bliadna ro, 7 a nionam a ttuarurtail do éirnsíodh doibh do deachaidh ó cerbaill co na muinntir irin oidhce dia

tytuled by all honorable posterities. There died lykewyse Godred Tirwhit, brother to Mr. Robert Tyrwhit of Ketleby, in Lyconshire, fighting by the syde of Sr Alex. Ratcliff, of whome cannot be sayde lesse, then that he hath left behinde him an eternall testemony of the noblenes of spiritt, which he deryved from an honorable famylye. But these went not alone, for they were accompanied to the gates of death by dyvers worthy, both lieutenants and ensignes, who were followed, (for that they were not followed by them to fight) by 200 base and cowardlye raskalls. The rest which els had all perished were saved by the vertu of Sr Griffin Markham, who chardginge the pursewers in the head of my Lo: Southamptons troope gave securitie to this ignominious flight having in his chardge the smaller bone of his right arme broken with the stroake of a bullett, and that which addeth moste to the commendation of his chardge is, that it was presented upon the narrow waye between the two boggs before mencioned, and forced with the losse of some both men and horses into the bogg vpon the right hand, where the rebells followed eagerly the execution of our men, untill the feare they apprehended vpon the sight of our horses, caused them to stay their pursuite and to thinke upon their owne safetye.

"This defeat was geven by O'Rvrke, and mac Dermon O'Donnell being there, but came not to fight, to whome the governors head was sent that night for a present; his bodye was conveyed to a monastery not far from thence, as

O'Donnell's people remained that night in their tents, and interred all those that were slain of their people; and when they heard that the English had returned home, they proceeded to the castle of Cul-Maoile, in which they had left O'Conor blockaded. When O'Conor had heard of the victory of the Curlieus, gained over Sir Conyers Clifford, and of his fall there, he did not believe it until the Governor's head was exhibited to him. When he saw the head he gave up the hope of being released from the prison in which he was, and what he did was to come forth on the mercy of O'Donnell, and to make full submission to him. This was a good resolution for him; for O'Donnell placed him in the full power and chieftainship of his territory, and made him many presents of horses, cattle, and all other necessaries; so that O'Conor then settled in his territory.

When Theobald-na-Long was informed that the English had been defeated and the Governor slain, and that O'Conor had been let out of the castle, as we have related, the resolution he came to was, not to oppose O'Donnell any longer. He afterwards confirmed his friendship with him; and O'Donnell permitted the aforesaid fleet to go [sail] back again to Galway.

Some gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of Oriel, with one hundred soldiers, were hired by O'Carroll (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm), in the spring of this year; and at the time that their wages should be given them, O'Carroll with his people went to them by night and slew them

appeareth by mac Dermons letter to the constable of Boyle, which is censured by S^r. John Harrington (from whom I received a coppy of yt) to be barbarous for the Latyn but cyvill for the sence. For confirmacion of whose judgment the letter yt selfe is contented by my hand for justyfication of his barbarisme to appeare before as many as will vouchsafe to read yt.

"'Conestabulario de Boyle salutem: Scias quod ego traduxi corpus gubernatoris ad monasteriũ Sanctæ Trinitatis propter ejus dilectionem, et alia de causa, si velitis mihi redire meos captiuos ex prædicto corpore, quod paratus sum ad conferendum vobis ipsum; alias, sepultus erit honeste in prædicto monasterio et sic vale, scriptũ apud Gaywash 15 Aug. 1599: interim pone bonum linteamen ad predictum corpus, et si velitis sepelire omnes alios nobiles, non impediam vas erga eos.

"'MAC DERMON.'

"By this lettre is too truly interpreted a troublesome dreame of the governors, which he had about a yeare before this defeat, when, being wakened by his wife out of an unquiet sleepe, he recounted unto her that he thought himselfe to have beene taken prisoner by O'Donell, and that certen religious men (of compassion) conveied him into their monastery where they concealed him and so indeed as he dreamed or rather prophesied the monastery hath his boddye, the worlde his fame, and his frends the want of his vertu."

raiġiḃ go ro marḃaḋ lair iad ar a ndéirġeaḋaiḃ codalta, ⁊ ina tiġiḃ órda. Ro crochaḋ cioḋ araill diobh ir na crannoiḃ ba coimhsra dó, aċ nama tsrna luċt baile diob arr daimḋeoin ui ċsrḃaill.

Iar marḃaḋ Preirdent da ċoicceaḋ muman, ⁊ gobernora coicciḋ connaċt amail ro airnsiḋrium ina mionaḋaiḃ comaḋair, do deachaiḋ Iarla or erres, ⁊ O neill .i. Aoḋ mac firdorċa, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ hi ccoinne ⁊ hi ccomḋáil re roile ir na ceḋlaiṫiḃ do mír September, ⁊ ba he criuċ a ccoinne rít do naiḋm storra go csnn da míor, ⁊ a rann fsin do ġallaiḃ, ⁊ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ do bsiṫ ag gach aon aca in airstt rin. O Ro ṡiuḋaigh Iarla orr erres fri hUa neill an tuċt rin do ċuaiḋ go baile Aṫa cliaṫ, ⁊ nir bo cian ro airir ann an tan do ḋeachaiḋ go Saxoiḃ iar Statá riogda ro ṫairbsin amail ar onóraiġi ro ṫairrsin Saxanaċ riam in Éirinn. Ro ṗáccaiḃ Ére gan ríth gan ruaimhnsr, gan lurtir, gan gobernóir, gan Preirdenr, aċt amáin iomchoimsttt

[m] *A conference.*—Camden, Dymmok, and Moryson have given a curious account of this conference, which took place at Ballyclinch, now Anaghclart Bridge, on the River Lagan, between the counties of Louth and Monaghan, near the chief town of the county of Louth. These writers assert that Tyrone made humble submission to the Lord Deputy on this occasion. But this statement cannot be true, for O'Neill's demands, on this occasion, were not those of a submissive suppliant, but of a powerful chief; for among the demands which he required to be transmitted to the Queen were, that the Catholic worship should be tolerated; that the principal officers of state and the judges should be natives of Ireland; that O'Neill, O'Donnell, Desmond [i. e. the Desmond created by the Prince of Ulster!], should enjoy the lands possessed by their ancestors for the last two hundred years, and that one-half of the army in Ireland should consist of natives.

Camden's account of the meeting between these two grandees of towering ambition is exceedingly interesting, and sufficiently minute for all historical purposes. It runs as follows:

"Interim in Anglia supplementum, quod Prorex petiit, conscribitur, & mittitur; verum pauculis interjectis diebus, aliis literis edocuit, se nihil aliud hoc anno amplius præstare posse, quam cum MCCC peditibus & CCC equitibus Vltoniæ limites adire. Quo cum pervenisset, Tir-Oenius se cum suis in collibus è longinquo uno & altero die ostendit, demumque per Haganum" [O'Hagan ejus ministrum], "colloquium cum Prorege orat. Ille abnuit: sin Tir-Oenius hoc vellet, die crastino ante principia in acie colloqui posse, respondet. Quo die levi facta velitatione, eques è Tir-Oenii turmis alta voce exclamat, Comitem pugnare nolle, sed cum Prorege colloqui velle, at nullo modo inter acies.

"Die insequente Proregi agminatim pergenti Haganus obvius nuntiat, Tir-Oenium misericordiam Reginæ & pacem exposcere, &, ut tantisper exaudiatur, obsecrare; quod si concederet, illum cum omni observantia ad vicini fluminis vadum (*Balla Clinch* vocant) expectaturum, haud procul a Loutho primario Comitatur oppido. Eo Prorex quosdam præmisit qui locum explorarent: illi Tir-Oenium ad vadum offendunt: qui docet quamvis flumen intumuis-

on their beds, and in their lodging houses. He hanged some of them from the nearest trees. The party of one village, however, made their escape in despite of O'Carroll.

After the killing of the President of the two provinces of Munster, and of the Governor of Connaught, as we have related in their proper places, the Earl of Essex and O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh) came to a conference[m] in the first days of the month of September, and the end of their conference was, that a peace was ratified between them till the end of two months, during which time each of them was to have his own part of the English and Irish. When the Earl of Essex had concluded a peace with O'Neill at this time, he proceeded to Dublin, and he remained not long there when he went to England, after having displayed a regal pomp the most splendid that any Englishman had ever exhibited in Ireland. He left Ireland without peace or tranquillity, without Lord Justice, Governor, or President,

set, facile utrinque exaudiri posse. Hinc Prorex, turma equitum in proximo colle disposita, solus descendit; Tir-Oenius equo ventre tenus in aquas immisso Proregem in ripa magna observantia salutat, et multis ultro citroque verbis, *sine arbitris habitis*, fere hora est consumpta. Post unam & alteram horam Conus filius Tir-Oenii nothus Proregem subsequutus, patris nomine obsecrat ut alterum haberetur colloquium ad quod primarii aliquot viri utrinque admitterentur. Assensit Prorex, modo non sint plures quam sex. Die præstituto Tir-Oenius, cum Cormaco fratre, Mac-Gennyso, Mac-Guiro, Evero Mac-Cowley" [Mac-Mahon], "Henrico Ovingtono, & O-Quino, ad vadum se ostendit. Ad eos Prorex cum Comite Southamptoniæ, Georgio Bourchiero, Warhamo S. Legero, Henrico Danversio, Edwardo Wingfeldo, & Gulielmo Constablo, Equitibus Auratis, descendit. Quos singulos magno comitate Comes, & verbis non multis collatis, placuit, ut quidam Delegati die insequente de pace agerent. Inter quos convenit ut induciæ ab ipso die in singulas sex septimanas, usque ad Calend. Maii haberentur ita tamen ut utrinque liberum sit, post præmonitionem quatuordecim ante dies factam, bellum renovare. Quod si quis Comiti confœderatus assensum non præbuerit, illum Proregi prosequendum relinqueret."—*Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1599.

Of Essex's journey to the north, on this occasion, two minute accounts have been printed. The first, which was sent by Essex himself, with a private letter, to the Queen, was printed in the *Nugæ Antiquæ*. The second was written by John Dymmok, supposed to have been in attendance upon Essex, and was printed in the second volume of Tracts relating to Ireland, for the Irish Archæological Society.—See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 107, 109, where large extracts from Essex's own account of it are printed.

The conference between O'Neill and Essex has been made the subject of a vignette design, by H. K. Browne, which has been engraved to illustrate the frontispiece to the fourth volume of Moore's History of Ireland. The subject has been also painted by I. E. Doyle.

cloiḋiṁ an ṗiġ aġ an chancelloṗ, ⁊ aġ Ṡiṗ Roberd Ġardiner. Ní ḟṡṗ tra daon dṡiṗenncholb an do ṫeċt tar a air do ṗiḋiṗi, no an danaṁain ṫoiṗ do ċóiḋ an tiarla a heṗinn an tan ṗin.

Mac ṁic ṗuiḃne baġaiṁiġ .i. doṁnall mac neill mṡiṗġiġ do ṁarḃaḋ le Maolmuire, mac briain óicc, ⁊ le hAoḋ mbuiḋe mac ṗiṗṡḋa ṁic ṗuiḃne ⁊ iadṗiḋe ina ndíṡ do lorccaḋ a ccionaiḋ a míġniomha la hUa ndoṁnaill ṗoṗ mullach ṗiṫe Aoḋa hi ṗṗiaḋnaiṗi cáiċ i ccoitċinne tre ċoll a ṗeaċta.

O cinnéidiġ ṗionn Uaitne mac donnchaiḋ óicc mic Aoḋa mic aṁlaoiḃ o ḃaile uí eachḋaċ i nuṁuṁain ioċtaiṗ i cconntae thiopṗat áṗann do écc i mí nouembeṗ ⁊ ó cinneittiġ do ġaiṗm don ġiolla duḃ ua ċinneidiġ.

Maiġiṗtiṗ [O] mallain Semuṗ, mac doṁnaill, mic aṁlaoiḃ, mic donnchaiḋ uí mallain, ḟṡṗ tiġhe naoiḋeaḋ coitchinn, ⁊ ṗaoí i nealaḋnaiḃ do écc i mí octobeṗ i mbaile uí aille i mbaṗúntaċt chuinnche hi cconntae an cláiṗ.

Caiṗlen na mainġe do ġaḃail la hiarla dṡṗmuṁan ṗa ṗaṁain na bliaḋna ṗo aṗ ṁuinntiṗ na bainṗioġna, tṗia aidilġe aiṗbṡṗta biṫ do bṡiṫ ṗoṗ an mbárda.

Loch ġaiṗ ḃeoṗ do ġaḃail laṗ an iarla céḋna ṗoṗ ṁuinntiṗ na bainṗioġna.

Ua concobaiṗ Sliccġ donnchaḋ mac caṫail óicc do bṡiṫ i muinteaṗuṗ, ⁊ hi ccaṗatṗaḋ Ui ḋoṁnaill on aimṗiṗ in ṗo marḃaḋ an ġobernoiṗ go diuiḋ na ṗo. ḃa haiṫṡṗṗaḋ aṗ ġlan, ⁊ ba coimm ṗia ccioṫ dóṗoṁ tuċt iṗin ccaṗattṗaḋh ṗin ó na ṗuaiṗṫinġeallṫoiḃ imṗiġne etṫaṗḃaċa, no ġeallta dó ó ḃliaḋain co bliaḋain go ṗin. O ṗo ba ṗiaṗaċ Ua concobaiṗ dUa doṁnaill, do ṗaḋṗiḋe dua ċonċobaiṗ díṗiṁe do ḃuaiḃ, do ċaiṗliḃ, ⁊ dá ġaċ nṡṗnail cṡṫṗa ⁊ innile, daṗḃaṗ bṡoṗ, ⁊ da ġach naiḋilġe oile ṗaimicc a lṡṗ do aitṗeḃ ⁊ do

[n] *For violating his law.*—This is a repetition, nearly word for word, of an entry already given, p. 2092.

[o] *Baile-Ui-Eachdhach:* i. e. O'Haugh's town, now Ballyhough, a townland in the parish of Aglishcloghane, about four miles to the north-east of Burrisokeane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. An old castle stood in this townland till the 6th of January, 1839, when it was blown down by a storm.

[p] *Baile-Ui-Aille*, now Ballyally, a townland in the parish of Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See note [s], under the year 1559, p. 1571, *supra*.

[q] *Loch-Gair*, near the town of Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See it already mentioned under the years 1516 and 1579. The strength of this place is described by Sir George Carew, about this period, as follows:

"The four and twentieth" [of May, 1600], "the Armie encamped at the Brough" [Bruff],

excepting only that he delivered up the regal sword to the Lord Chancellor and to Sir Robert Gardiner. It was not known to any of the Irish at this time whether the Earl had gone to England to remain there or return back again.

Mac Sweeny Banagh, i. e. Donnell, the son of Niall Meirgeach, was slain by Mulmurry, the son of Brian Oge, and Hugh Boy, the son of Ferfeadha Mac Sweeny; and both these were hanged by O'Donnell, in the presence of all in general, on Mullach-Sithe-Aedha, for violating his law[n].

O'Kennedy Finn (Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe), of Baile-Ui-Eachdhach[o], in Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, died in the month of November, and Gilla-Duv O'Kennedy was then styled the O'Kennedy [Finn].

Master O'Nialain (James, the son of Donnell, son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Niallain), a man who kept an open house of hospitality, died in the month of October at Baile-Ui-Aille[p], in the barony of Quin, in the county of Clare.

About the 1st of November this year Castlemaine was taken by the Earl of Desmond from the Queen's people, in consequence of the warders wanting the necessary food.

Loch-Gair[q] was also taken by the same Earl from the Queen's people.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) continued in friendship and amity with O'Donnell from the time that the Governor was slain to the end of this year. It was a change for the better, and a shelter for him, to come over to this friendship from the cold, slow, and unprofitable promises made him [by the English] from year to year. When O'Conor became obedient to O'Donnell, he gave O'Conor a countless deal of cows, horses, and every other description of herds and flocks, as also of corn and of other necessaries, to

"where the President left a Warde, partly to offend the Rebels of Loghguire, three miles distant from thence, and partly to open the way betwixt Kilmallocke and Limerick, which, for two yeares space, had been impassible for any subject. The five and twentieth, the army passing neere Loghguire, which was as yet held by the Rebels, the President, attended with a Troope of Horse, rode to take a particular view of the strength thereof, as also by what way he might most conveniently bring the Cannon to annoy the same. Hee found it to bee a place of exceeding strength, by reason that it was an Iland, encompassed with a deep Lough, the breadth thereof being, in the narrowest place, a caliever's shot over; upon one side thereof standeth a very strong Castle, which, at this time, was manned with a good Garrison, for there was within the Iland *Iohn Fitz-Thomas*, with two hundred men at the least, which shewed themselves prepared to defend the place."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book i. c. vi.

áitiuccaḋ a thíre, iar na bſiṫh ina farach gan ionatacht gan aitiúcchaḋ fri hathaiḃ imchſin go rin.

Ua domnaill do ḋul do ṡioḋucchaḋ eitir cloinn uilliam ina nſraonta .i. eitir Mac uilliam, tebóitt mac uatéir cioṫaiġ, ⁊ tebóitt na long mac Rirdſiro an iarainn i mír december. Iar ndenam a rioḋa dó, Ro triall do dol hi ccloinn Riocaird, Ar a aoí ní deachaiḃ tar uarán mór irtec don chur rin. Baí tſóra haiḋce hi ccamra i niomḟoccur an ṁachaire riaḃaiġ, ⁊ na gaillṁe. Do radaḋ crſch cuicce o Sparrre an ḃaile ṁóir ⁊ ge do ḃaí a oṁan,[r] ⁊ a imſccla hi ccoitcinne airriḋe co lſim concculainn ní dſirġene nach ní acht roaḋ tar a air don cur roin i nulcaiḃ.

Coicceaḋ ulaḋ ina linn lain, ina ṫoparr ṫecht ⁊ ina ṫuinn teccle irin mbliaḋain ri gan guair caṫa na creiṫe, gona, na gaḃála forra a hentaoiḃ derinn ⁊ a neccla roṁ for gaċ ein tír idir.

AOIS CRIOS[T], 1600.

Aoir Criort, mile, Se céd.

An tiarla or errex (.i. Robſrd) a dubṙamar do ṫoċt i nerinn i mbeltaine na bliaḋna ro do cuaiḋ torainn, ⁊ do ḋol hi Saxaiḃ fo ṙaṁain na bliaḋna ceḋna. Ba haṫċoranaċ, imḋſrccṫaċ, riomach, forġruamḋa an riaḋuccaḋ ruair ó ċoṁairle Shaxan iar ttoċt dó dia raiġiḋ. Ro tubaḋ frir céttur tláiṫe, ⁊ time a ḟoġnaṁa don ḃainriogain an ccſin baí i nerinn, ⁊ na baí aiḋilcce nſiṫ fair ro ḃaḋ lainn lair do cum ċoccaiḋ ⁊ caṫaiġte. Arail ele dna ro tubaḋ frirr, a ḋol gan cſo gan ceileḃraḋ don coṁairle ṫoir no aḃur go Saxoiḃ don chur rin. Iar na raḋ rin frirr, ⁊ iar ccor dál niomḋa na lſiṫ dóiḃ, ro forconġaḋ fair deiliuġaḋ re gach digmte, re gaċ gairm, ⁊ re gach onóir baoí occa on mbainríoġain, ⁊ ro furailſḋ for a aor iomcoimſtta giall, ⁊ eidire na cúirte, a congḃáil aca buḋſin go ro ṡíoṫlaíḋſo frſcc an rrionnra

[r] *Gate.*—The Sparrre is now pronounced rparra, and still applied to a military gate, at Athenry, Galway, and Limerick, as the Editor has ascertained by inquiry among the old Irish people dwelling in and near those towns:

[s] *Taking his leave of.*—This should be: "without the permission of the English or Irish Privy Council, or without taking his leave of the latter."

[t] *The sovereign's anger.*—In Harington's *Nugæ Antiquæ* (printed in 1804), vol. i. p. 302, *et seq.*, there is a very curious account of Essex's insane conspiracy. Harington says, that as he knelt at her feet, and sought to excuse his

replant and inhabit his territory, after it had been a wilderness, without habitation or abode, for a long time till then.

In the month of December O'Donnell went to make peace between the Mac Williams, i. e. between the Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh) and Theobald-na-Long, son of Richard-an-Iarainn. After having made peace between them, he set out to go into Clanrickard; but, however, he did not proceed beyond Oranmore on that occasion. He remained three nights encamped in the neighbourhood of Machaire-riabhach, and of Galway; and a prey was brought to him from the very gate[r] of the great town; and although a fear and dread of him was spread from thence to Leim-Chonchulainn, he achieved nothing further on this occasion, but returned into Ulster.

In this year the province of Ulster was a still pool, a gentle spring, and a reposing wave, without the fear of battle or incursion, injury or attack, from any other part of Ireland; while every other territory was in awe of them (i.e. of the people of Ulster).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1600.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred.

The Earl of Essex (i. e. Robert), of whom we have spoken in the preceding year as having arrived in Ireland in the month of May, and as having gone to England about the first of November, met with a repulsive, reproachful, sharp, and sullen reception from the Council of England, when he appeared before them. It was objected to him that his service for the Queen, while in Ireland, had been feeble and dastardly, while he wanted nothing which he deemed necessary for war or battle. Another thing objected to him was, his having come to England on that occasion without the permission of, or taking his leave of,[s] the English or Irish Council. After these were stated to him, and many other accusations were laid to his charge, he was commanded to relinquish every dignity, title, and honour, which he held from the Queen; and the keepers of the hostages and pledges of the court were ordered to detain him in their custody until the Sovereign's anger[t] against him should be appeased.

unfortunate master, she catched at his girdle and swore "by God's son, I am no Queen: that man is above me." Then she demanded of Harington a journal which he had been ordered to keep of the transactions in Ireland; and on reading it, she said fiercely: "By God's son ye

fhir. Iar sin tra do cinnsiḋ leo aiṫsrhaċ oirfhiceach, ⁊ armála do lisccsin i nEirinn .i. Sir Serlur Blunt Lord mountioy ina lurtir, uair ni baí lurtir i nEirinn fri ré da bliaḋain gur an tan sin, ⁊ Sir Sgoirri carry ina Preirdenr or cind da ḋóicceaḋ muṁan. Ro hullmaiġeaḋ coḃlach i mbátar lion baḋ lia oldáṫ fe míle fsr narmaċ co na ccongaiḃ teċta do ṫochr ar aon lár na hoirfhicceaċaiḃ sin go herinn ⁊ iadrirḋe uile do ṫoċt do ṁuir, ⁊ do tír go coicceaḋ ulaḋ an traintiṫ. Ba im ḟéil Patthaicc dna do ronaḋ na cinnte sin la coṁairle Shaxan.

Ouine uasal do ṫigh uí concoḃair duinn .i. diarmait, mac an dubáltaiġ, mic tuaṫail, baí riḋe hi ccindour ar ḋrainig moir do ġaiġdiuirib gaoiḋealaċa bataf i naṁraine acc iarla dsrmuṁan, irin muṁain fri ré na bliaḋna ro anall. Do ṫaéd diarmait i ndeireaḋ na bliaḋna cédna a ttoraċ mir december for cuairt i ccsinn Uí neill, ⁊ fuair failte occa. Iar ccriocnuccaḋ a ceiliḋe dó aṁail ro baḋ lainn lair, ro ċsdaiġ dUa neill róaḋ ina fritiġ a ttoraċ mir lanuarg na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ dol irin muṁain. Ro fordáil Ua neill fair a airnsir ir na tíribh i raġaḋ go mbaoí fsin co na ḟlogaiḃ ina ḋiúiḋ drior miḋe, laiġsn, muṁan, ⁊ an taoiḃe ba ḋsr dsirinn, dur cia dioḃ baí hi ccairdine no hi ffritḃsrt frirr. Iar rocṫain do ḋiarmait co na dronġḃuiḋin go haenṫaiḋ ġaiḋelaiġ airṫsr muṁan, Ro triall i naiṫġiorra gaca conaire do ḋol go hiarla dsrmuṁan, ⁊ do ḃsrt a aghaiḋ ar uaiṫniḃ, ⁊ ar cloinn Uilliam ḃruaich na Sionna.

Ot cualaiḋ barún ċairlein uí ċonaing Rirdsrd, mac teroitt, mic uilliam, mic emainn a burc, diarmait do ṫoċt an dú sin, Ro ċruinnigh riḋe ⁊ a

are all idle knaves and the Lord Deputy worse." During this foolish conspiracy was executed Captain Thomas Lee, who wrote, in the year 1594, "A brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many Corruptions in the same, discovering the Discontentments of the Irishry, and the Causes moving those expected Troubles."—See p. 1696, *supra*. Camden gives the following account of his conduct and death in his *Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1601:

"Die Februarii duodecimo Thom. Leæus, Henrici Leæi Georgiani ordinis equitis præclari agnatus, notissimæ audaciæ, militum in Hiberniæ ductor Tir-Oenio intimus, & Essexio devotus, qui eadem nocte, qua Essexius Consiliarios adire recusaraverat, operam suam ad Essexium intercipiendum aut perimendum obtulerat, Roberto Crosso ductori classiario, gloriosum esse, innuit, si sex viri animosi Reginam simul adirent, eamque vi adigerent, ut Essexium, Southamptonium & reliquos, custodia emitteret. Hæc mox Consialiariis Crossus detulit, Leæusque quæsitus, primis tenebris juxta ostium sanctioris cubiculi Regii deprehensus est, cogitabundus pallens, sudore diffluens, & sæpius percunctans, an Regina jam cœnatura, an consiliarii

After this they came to the resolution of sending a different officer to Ireland, with an army, namely, Sir Charles Blunt; Lord Mountjoy[u], as Lord Justice (for there had not been a Lord Justice in it for two years before that time); and Sir George Cary [Carew], as President over the two provinces of Munster. There was a fleet fitted out, in which there was sent a force of upwards of six thousand armed men, with befitting warlike engines, to accompany these officers to Ireland; and all these were to proceed by sea to the province of Ulster in particular. These resolutions were made by the English Council about Patrick's Day.

A gentleman of the house of O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal) was in command over a large party of Irish soldiers who were in the service of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster, during the last year. This Dermot went, towards the end of the same year, in the beginning of the month of December, on a visit to O'Neill, and received welcome from him. Having finished his visit to his satisfaction, he asked permission of O'Neill to return back in the beginning of January in this year, and proceeded into Munster. O'Neill desired him to mention it in the territories through which he should pass, that he [O'Neill] himself, with his forces, was marching after him to visit Meath, Leinster, Munster, and the southern side of Ireland, to know which of them were in friendship and which in opposition to him. When Dermot arrived with his force among the Irish confederates of the east of Munster, [and told them that O'Neill was on his march to visit them], he proceeded by the shortest ways to go to the Earl of Desmond; and he directed his course by Uaithne[w] and Clanwilliam[x], on the borders of the Shannon.

When the Baron of Castleconnell (Richard, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond Burke) heard of Dermot's arrival there, he and his

adessent: inter hæc captus & examinatus, postero die in judicium raptus, ex testimonio Crossi & sua confessione damnatus, ad furcas Tiburnas trahitur: ubi confessus, se hominem fuisse nocentissimum, in hac autem causa innocentem: & nihil contra Reginam vel cogitasse protestatus, supplicio afficitur. Et pro temporum ratione salutaris hæc visa est severitas."

[u] *Lord Mountjoy, &c.*—They landed at the hill of Howth on the 24th of February, 1599 (1600). Sir George Carew staid at Dublin for some time to get his commission and instructions, and to learn the state of the kingdom, and on the 7th of April, 1600, went to his province.—See *Pacata Hibernia*, book i. chap. 1.

[w] *Uaithne*, now Owny, forming two baronies, one in the county of Limerick, and the other in that of Tipperary.—See note [n], p. 979, *supra*.

[x] *Clanwilliam*, a barony in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

ḋſṁbraṫair tomár an lion ar lia ro ḟeorat do ṁarcaṫaiḃ ⁊ troiġṫeaṫaiḃ dia muinntir ſin, ⁊ do ṁuinntir na bainrioġna, ⁊ ro gabrat acc diuḃraccaḋ diarmata co na ṁuinntir ó ṫa maimirtir Uaitne go droiṫeſt buinḃrirte hi cconntae luimniġ go ro díoṫaiġeaḋ morán dá ḋaġḋaoiniḃ, ⁊ da ḋaorccar-ḟluaiġ in airſtt rin. Ag dol do diarmait co na ṁuintir tar an droiṫeſt remraite ba hann ro bſḋġrat an dá mac rin tereoitt a burc .ı. an barún, ⁊ tomár la huaḃar, ⁊ andárachc a huṫt a muintire ſin, i ccriorlach ḋromg-buiḋne diarmada. Ni raimcc leorom ṙóaḋ ṙlan tar a nairr an tan ro hiaḋaḋ impa, ⁊ ro trarccrait, ⁊ ro claiḋmit gan ṫoigill la a mbioḋbaḋaiḃ. Ba damna eccaoine a ndearnaḋ la diarmait co na muinntir don ṫur rin .ı. marbaḋ an ḃarúin ⁊ tomáir, ger bo hócc ar aoí naoire iadriḋe rortar ſirrḋa ar aoí nanma, ⁊ noirḃſirairr.

Sloiccṫeaḋ la hua neill .ı. Aoḋ mac ṗirdorcha, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ, a mí lanuarr na bliaḋna ro do ḋol ar in taoiḃ bu ḋſr dſirinn do ṫſngal a ṫarattraḋ le a comṙann coccaiḋ, ⁊ daiṫe a anfrolaḋ ar a earrccairdiḃ. Iar ffraccbáil ṫoiccid ulaḋ dUa neill arrſḋ do luiḋ hi ccoiccrich miḋe, ⁊ breirne ⁊ do ḋealḃna móir go ndſrna dioġbala mora ar fud an tíre, go ttarattt barún delḃna .ı. Criortoir, mac Rirdſird, mic criortora a riar ſin dUa neill. Ro lainṁilleaḋ lair maṫaire cuircne, ⁊ gaṫ ní dar ḃſn le tereoitt diolmuin mar an ccéḋna. Do ṫaéd iarair o néill go dorur ḃaile aṫa luain don taoiḃ ṫſr do cloinn ṫolmáin, do ṫenel ṗiachach hi ffrſrḋaiḃ ceall. Ḃaí riḋe naoí noiḋce hi longrort irin tir hírin, ⁊ do bátar rir ṫeall, uaṫair laiġſn, ⁊ iarṫair miḋe dia oiġrſir, ⁊ acc naiḋm a ccarattraḋ frirr.

Acc fáccbail na tíre rin dUa néill arrſḋ luiḋ tar muinchinn ṙleḃe blaḋma riar, ⁊ ro lſicc tri rceirṁelta i naén ló ro ḋuthaiġ Ele ar ḋáiġ a ḃioḋbanair re hUa ccſrḃaill tiġearna éle .ı. an Calḃaṫ mac uilliam uiḋir, mic fir gan ainm a ndioġail an duinemarḃṫa daorṫlanda, ⁊ na dſrccmartra díoḟulaing ro

[y] *Uaithne*, now Abbington, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Owneybeg, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

[z] *Bun-briste*, now Bunbristy bridge, near Grange, about eight miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

[a] *Delvin-More:* i. e. the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

[b] *Machaire-Cuircne*, now the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

[c] *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

[d] *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath.

[e] *Fircall*, a territory comprising the baronies

brother, Thomas, mustered all the forces they were able, both horse and foot, of his own and the Queen's people; and they continued to fire on Dermot and his people [while they were passing] from the monastery of Uaithne[y] to the bridge of Bun-briste[z], in the county of Limerick; and many of his officers and common soldiers were slain during this time. As Dermot and his people were crossing the aforesaid bridge, these two sons of Theobald Burke, i. e. the Baron and Thomas, advanced with pride and boldness in front of their own forces, and towards the borders of Dermot's party. But they were not able to return back safe, for they were surrounded, prostrated, and unsparingly put to the sword by their enemies. What Dermot and his people committed on this occasion was the cause of lamentation, namely, the killing of the Baron and Thomas; for, though they were young in age, they were manly in renown and noble deeds.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh) in the month of January in this year, and he proceeded to the south of Ireland, to confirm his friendship with his allies in the war, and to wreak his vengeance upon his enemies. When O'Neill left the province of Ulster, he passed along the borders of Meath and Breifny, and through Delvin-More[a], and did great injuries throughout the territory, [and continued to waste it], until the Baron of Delvin (Christopher, the son of Richard, son of Christopher) came and submitted to O'Neill on his terms. He [also] totally spoiled Machaire-Cuircne[b], and all the possessions of Theobald Dillon. O'Neill afterwards marched to the gates of Athlone, and along the southern side of Clann-Colman[c], and through Kinel-Fiachach[d], into Fircall[e]. In this country he remained encamped nine nights; and the people of Fircall, of Upper Leinster, and Westmeath, made full submission to him, and formed a league of friendship with him.

On leaving this country, O'Neill passed over the upper part[f] of Slieve Bloom westwards, and sent forth three parties in one day to ravage Ely, because of the enmity he bore O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, i. e. Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, and in revenge of the base murder and intolerable massacre which he had committed upon the gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of

of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Eglish or Fircall, in the King's County.

[f] *Upper part*, muinnčinn .i. uačcap.—*O'Clery*, in *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 3.

imir ré ar na daoimib uairle doirġiallaib méġ maṫġaṁna bátar ar a ionċaib, ⁊ ar a ḟordaḋ aṁail ro airnsiḋmar irin mbliaḋain reṁainn. Ro ḃsn droċḋiaċ an ṁiġmioṁa íṙin do ḋuthaiġ Éle don chur rin, uair ruccaḋ eirte a huile ḟealḃa roġluairte a maoine, ⁊ a mór ṁaiṫṙ co nár ṙáccḃaḋ innte aċt luaiṫṙeaḋ i mionad a harba ⁊ aoible i mionaḋ a háitiġhte. Do radaḋ i noṫairliġe écca, ⁊ oiḋḋa dronga dsrmára da ḟṙsraib, da mnaib, da macaib, ⁊ da minġsnaib. Ro ṙáccḃaḋ bsor daoine uairle da ḟine ṙsin, ⁊ da ḟialur i ḟṙṙsrabra ṙriṙṙ ó ccsrḃaill irin tír.

Do ṫaéd iarraṁ Ua neill reṁe go bruaiċimlib ḃealaiġ móir ṁaiġe dala, do Rorr cré, do uib cairín, do ċorco ṫsinsḋ on ḟṙorlongṙort go a ċéle dó aṁlaiḋ rin go rainicc go dorur maimirtre na croiche naoiṁ. Nir bo cian doib hiruiḋe an tan tuccaḋ an croċ naoṁ ċuca dia ccomḋa ⁊ dia ccomairce, ⁊ do bsrtrat na gaoiḋil toirbeartra troma, almrana, ⁊ orṙṙála iomḋa da maoraib, ⁊ da manċoib i nonóir in coimde na nḋúla. Tuccrat tra tsrmonn, ⁊ tairireċt don mainirtir co na murraib, ⁊ co na ḟearonnaib ḟoġnaṁa, ⁊ dna dia huile aittreaḃtachaib ar csna.

Aiririḋ dun Ua néill atharḋ do mí ḟebru haimrire ro in imlib Éle dsrceartaiġe, iarṫair buitiléraċ, ċoirr Siuire, ⁊ coille na manach.

Baí Iarla urmuṁan .i. tomár mac Semur, mic Riarair buitiler, Iarla ċille dara .i. ġearoitt, mac eduaird, mic ġearóitt, ⁊ barún delḃna .i. Criortóir, mac Rirdeird mic criortora co na mbaoí a ḟṙoġnaṁ ⁊ i nuṁla ag an mbainriġain ó tá rin go baile áṫa cliaṫ ag baccar ammarr ⁊ ionnraiġiḋ do ṫaḃairt ar Ua neill ġaċ noiḋċe, ⁊ ġe ro ċoccairriot in ní rin, ní ro criocnaiġeaḋ leo hé.

Do ḋeachaiḋ O neill iar rin go dorur Cairil. Tainic dia ṙaiġiḋ ġur an maiġin rin, an tiarla dsrmuṁan ro hoirdneaḋ ḟor a ḟorconġraroṁ ⁊ ar a uġdarṙár buḋsin in aghaiḋ rtatuite an rrionnra roiṁe rin .i. Sémur mac tomair ruaiḋ, mic Semair, mic Ssain, ⁊ bataṙ ṙaoiliḋ cach diob ṙri a roile. Ro arcenátar rsmra iarraṁ tar Siúir riar, do ċnámhcoill do ṙleib muice,

[g] *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, now Ballaghmore, near Borris-in-Ossory.—See note [e], 1750, *supra*.

[h] *Corca-Teineadh.*—This was the ancient name of the parish of Templemore, in the north-east of the county of Tipperary.—See note [a], under the year 1580, p. 1749, *supra*.

[i] *From one encampment:* i. e. pitching his camp wherever he stopped.

[k] *Its houses.*—The abbey church of the Holy Cross still remains in good preservation, as do some of the *murs*, or houses, but particularly the abbot's *mur*, or stone house.

Oriel, whom he had under his protection and in his service, as we have related, in the preceding year. The evil destiny deserved by that wicked deed befel the territory of Ely on this occasion, for all its moveable possessions, wealth, and riches were carried away, and nothing left in it but ashes instead of its corn, and embers in place of its mansions. Great numbers of their men, women, sons, and daughters were left in a dying and expiring state; and some gentlemen of his own tribe and kindred were left in opposition to O'Carroll in the territory.

After this O'Neill moved onwards to the borders of Bealach-mor-Muighedala[g], to Roscrea, to Ikerrin, and to Corco-Teineadh[h], from one encampment[i] to another, until he arrived at the gate of the monastery of the Holy Cross. They had not been long here when the Holy Cross was brought out to shelter and protect them; and the Irish presented great gifts, alms, and many offerings, to its keepers and the monks, in honour of the Lord of the Elements. They gave protection to the monastery and steward in respect to its houses[k] and glebelands, and to all its inhabitants.

O'Neill remained for some time in the month of February on the borders of Southern Ely[l], [also] in the west of the country of the Butlers, in Cois-Siuire[m], and in Kilnamanagh[n].

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Butler; the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garret, the son of Edward, son of Garret; and the Baron of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, the son of Richard, son of Christopher, with all those who were in the service of, or in obedience to the Queen, from thence to Dublin, threatened every night to attack and assault O'Neill; but, though they meditated doing so, they did not accomplish it.

O'Neill afterwards proceeded to the gates of Cashel, and there came to him to that place the Earl of Desmond, who had been previously appointed by his own command, and on his authority, contrary to the statute of the Sovereign, James the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, and they were rejoiced to see each other. They afterwards proceeded westwards, across the

[l] *Southern Ely*: i.e. Eile-Ui-Thogartaigh, now Eliogarty.

[m] *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a sept of the Burkes, situated on the west side of the River Suir, to the west of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

[n] *Kilnamanagh*, the country of the O'Dwyers, a barony in the county of Tipperary.

doirṫiṡ ṗléḃe cláire, don ḃṡrnaiġ ḋṡirce, do ċloinn ġiobúin, do crich Róirteċ, ⁊ do ḋuthaiġ an ḃarraiġ móir. Ni ro loiṫṡoh ⁊ ní ro lainmilleaḋ la hUa néill ní ir na tírib i ttaiḋlṡo ġen mo ṫá an luċt no friot tairireaḋ frir i mbioḋḃanur bunaiḋ do ġrér. Do ḋeaċaiḋ iarain go dúthaiġ an ḃarraiġ uair bá daoin leṫ lar an mbainrioġain no bioḋ do ḃunaḋ. Are fa barrach ann an tan rin, Dauid, mac Semuir, mic Rirdirid, mic tomair mic emainn. Airirioh Ua neill irin tír co ro crischloirceaḋ, ⁊ go ro cuarṫaiġṡiḋ lair hí ó ċúil go cuil etir maġ, ⁊ moṫair, etir mín, ⁊ ainmin co ná baoí rúil na raoilechtain aon duine fri a haitiuccaḋ, no fri a haittreaḃaḋ go haimrir imchiṡin.

Do ċoiḋ tra ó néill tar corcaiġ, ⁊ tar laoí (.i. aḃann) ba ḋir go ro ruiḋigḣiṡ longfort lair etir laoi, ⁊ bannbain (.i. aḃann) i ttórann murccraiġe

[o] *Cnamhchoill*, now Cneamhchoill, a short distance to the east of the town of Tipperary.—See the exact situation of this place already pointed out and proved in note [r], under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

[p] *Sliabh-Muice*, now Sliabh-na-muice, and *anglice* Slievenamuck, a low mountain on the north side of the glen of Aharlagh, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. It extends from Bansha to Corderry, within a mile of the village of Galbally.

[q] *Sliabh-Claire*, a considerable hill, on which stands a remarkable cromlech, the tomb of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century, situated a short distance to the east of the church of Duntryleague, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about three miles to the north-west of the village of Galbally.

[r] *Bearna-dhearg:* i.e. the Red Gap or Chasm, a celebrated gap in the mountain of Sliabh Caoin, now Slieve Reagh, about one mile to the south of Kilflin church, on the borders of the counties of Limerick and Cork. This gap is well known to the readers of ancient Irish history, as the place where Mahon, the brother of Brian Borumha, King of Munster, was murdered in cold blood by the ancestors of the O'Mahonys and O'Donovans, in the year 976. It lies between the hills of Kilcruaig and Bearnadhearg, *anglice* Red Chair, the former on its east, and the latter on its west side.

[s] *Loyal to the Queen.*—The Lord Barry, although he had been an accomplice in Desmond's rebellion, had now become a staunch partisan of the Queen. In a letter, which O'Neill addressed to him, he says:

"You are the cause why all the nobility of the south, with each of whom you are linked, either in affinity or consanguinity, have not joined together to shake off the yoke of heresy and tyranny, with which our souls and bodies are oppress."

In answer to this letter Lord Barry declares, "that her Highness had never distrained him for matters of religion;" and adds: "though ye, by some overweening imaginations, have declined from your dutiful allegiance unto her Highness, yet I have settled myself never to forsake her."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book i. c. 1.

[t] *Extremity:* literally, "from corner to corner."

[u] *Lee.*—This river has its source in Iveleary, in the mountain range which separates the counties of Cork and Kerry, and issuing from

Suir, by the route of Cnamhchoill[o], Sliabh-Muice[p], by the east of Sliabh-Claire[q], and Bearna-dhearg[r], through Clann-Gibbon, through the country of the Roches, and through the territory of Barry More. O'Neill did not injure or waste any in these territories through which he passed, excepting those whom he found always opposed to him in inveterate enmity. He afterwards marched into the country of Barry More, who was always on the side of the Queen. The Barry at this time was David, the son of James, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond; and, as he was loyal to the Queen[s], O'Neill remained in the territory until he traversed, plundered, and burned it, from one extremity[t] to the other, both plain and wood, both level and rugged, so that no one hoped or expected that it could be inhabited for a long time afterwards.

O'Neill then proceeded southward, across the River Lee, and pitched his camp between the Rivers Lee[u] and Bandon[w], on the confines of Muskerry and Carbery. To this camp all the Mac Carthys, both southern and northern, came

the romantic lake of Gougane Barra, after a course of about forty miles, divides itself into two unequal branches, one mile above the city of Cork, and again meeting after a separation of nearly two miles, discharges itself into the ocean below Cove.

[w] *Bandon*, a river flowing through the towns of Bandon, or Bandonbridge, and Inishannon, and discharging itself into the harbour of Kinsale, in the county of Cork.—See it already mentioned under the year 1560. It appears from a letter to Donough Moyle Mac Carthy, dated March 2nd, 1599, signed by Florence Mac Carthy, Owen Mac Egan, and Donnell O'Donovan, and published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. ch. 6, that O'Neill was encamped at this time at Iniscare [Inishcarra]. This letter runs as follows:

"Cousin Donogh, wee haue us commended to your selfe, and to your brother Florence: I haue (I assure you) taken the paines to come hither to Tyrone, not so much for any danger of my owne, as to saue the countrey of Carberry from danger and destruction, which, if it bee once destroyed, your living" [i. e. food] "(in my opinion) will growe very scarce. These two Gentlemen, your Brother" [in law], "Odonevan, and Owen Mac Eggan, are verie careful with mee of your good. Therefore, if ever you will bee ruled by us, or tender the wealth of your selfe and your Countrey, wee are heereby earnestly to request you to come and meete us to morrowe at Cloudghe; and so requesting you not to fayle heereof in any wise, to God's keeping I commit you.

"Your very loving Friends,

"Florence Mac Cartie.
Owen Mac Eggan.
Donnell Odonevan.

"*O'Neale's Campe at Iniscare, Martij* 2, 1599."

This Donnell O'Donovan was chief of his name, and the eldest legitimate son of Donnell-na-gCroiceann O'Donovan, son of Teige, son of Dermot.—See note [r], under the year 1581, p. 1762, *supra*.

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General Richard O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, who was the lineal descendant of this Donnell O'Donovan, asserts that O'Donovan was never

7 cairbreać. Tangatar riol ccárṫaiġ uile ṫír 7 tuaiḋ do ṫiġ í néill ar in fforlongport rin. Tánaicc ann din diar baí i nſraonta, 7 i ffriṫbſrt

implicated in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, or in that of O'Neill. But this is not true; for, that Donnell-na-gcroiceann, the O'Donovan who died in 1584, was implicated in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, is quite evident from P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 1, c. i. p. 115, where "Odonnobhanus" is set down among the "*Veteres Iberni, qui pro fide Catholica pugnaverunt;*" and that his eldest legitimate son, this Donnell O'Donovan, who succeeded as chief of his name in 1584, and who submitted to O'Neill on this occasion, had been a rebel so early as 1585, when he burned to the ground the house of the Lord Bishop of Ross, which had been a short time before built by William Lyon, Bishop of Cloyne, is quite obvious from the manuscript entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 565, where Harris quotes a Visitation Book of 1613, stating "that William Lyon built a House at Ross [in 1582], which cost him at least three hundred pounds, which, in little more than three years after, was burnt down by *the Rebel* O'Donovan."

It also appears, from the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. vii. that of the twelve thousand pounds divided among the rebels of Munster by Dr. Owen Mac Egan, the Pope's Bishop of Ross, this O'Donovan obtained £200. P. O'Sullevan Beare also states that O'Donovan joined O'Driscoll More and two knights of the Mac Carthy family, to assist the Spanish Admiral Zubiaur, when he landed at Castlehaven.

"Adfuit etiam Odriscol Magnus cum Cornelio filio, et aliis, Odonnobhanus & equites Maccarrhæ. Quorum aduentu Anglus territus se nauibus continet, & Zubiaur lætus, & confirmatus tormentis ex nauibus expositis Anglicam classem biduum acerrimè oppugnat."—*Hist. Cathol. &c.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. viii.

But we learn from a letter of the Lord Deputy and Council, written on the 20th of March, the last day of the year 1601, to the Lords in England, that Sir Florence O'Driscoll, O'Donovan, and the two sons of Sir Owen Mac Carthy, who were O'Donovan's brothers-in-law, had joined the English. His Lordship writes:

"As for Sir Finnin Odrischall, Odonnevan, and the two Sonnes of Sir Owen Mac Cartie, they and their Followers, *since their comming in*, are growne very odious to the Rebels of those parts, and are so well divided in factions amongst themselves, as they are fallen to preying and killing one another, which we conceiue will much availe to the quieting of these parts."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xxx.

This explains the words of P. O'Sullevan Beare, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. i., where he says:

"Osulleuanus Gulielmo Burko, Richardo Tirello, & aliis conductis, obæratorum delectu conscripto & sociorum auxiliis milliá militum circiter duo iuuentutis electæ comparat. Quibus ea hyeme Torrentirupem (Carraig an neasaig) arcem quam solam in Beantria tenebat Eugenius Osulleuanus semper Reginæ partes secutus, partem aggere, turribus, vineis, musculis, pluteis oppugnatam, partim æneis tormentis quassatam in suam potestatem redegit. Odonnobhanum ad Anglos reuersum, & alios Anglorum auxiliares deprædatur. Regias copias, quæ in Momonijs erant, terrore perculsas in oppida munita, & arces compellit."

Again, it appears from the following passage in the instructions given to the Earl of Thomond, on the 9th of March, 1601, that O'Donovan, and his Irish neighbours, were under protection:

"The service you are to perform is, to doe all your endeavours to burne the rebels Corne in Carbery, Beare, and Bantry, take their Cowes,

into the house of O'Neill in this camp [i. e. submitted to him]. Thither repaired two who were at strife with each other concerning the Lordship of Desmond,

and to use all hostile prosecution upon the persons of the people, as in such cases of rebellion is accustomed.

"Those that are in subjection, or lately protected (as Odrischall, Odonevan, and Sir Owen Mac Cartie's sonnes), to afford them all kind and mild vsage."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book 3, c. ii.

By these authorities the Editor is satisfied that Collins is wrong in asserting that this family never joined in either of the great rebellions of Desmond or O'Neill.

According to a pedigree of O'Donovan of Carbery, preserved in a manuscript at Lambeth Palace, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 151, this Donnell O'Donovan, who submitted to O'Neill at Inishcarra, and afterwards relapsed to the English who pardoned and protected him, married the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh. He had eleven sons, two of whom, Donnell and Conogher, are given in this document by name, but the others are marked, "*nine sons more, all children*," which shews that this pedigree was penned during the life-time of this Donnell O'Donovan, who lived to a great age. It appears by a Chancery record, signed by Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in February, 1592, that this Donnell O'Donovan became chief of his name on the death of his father, in 1584, and that he had married, some time before 1592, the daughter of the "great and potent" Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh. But there remains sufficient evidence to shew that he had been previously married to Helena Barry, daughter of William Barry, of Lislee, in the barony of Barryroe, the son of James fitz Richard Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and that she was the mother of his son and heir, Daniel O'Donovan, and probably of three others of his sons. This appears from an ode addressed to his eldest son on his succession to the chieftainship of Clancahill in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison. Of his eleven sons the names of only eight have been ascertained from contemporaneous documents, viz.:

1. Donell or Daniel O'Donovan, Chief of Clancahill. He accompanied Lord Castlehaven at the taking of Mallow, Doneraile, Milton, Connagh, and Rostellan, but he submitted to the peace of Ormond, in 1648, and afterwards raised, at his own expense, two companies of foot to serve His Majesty, by commission from the Duke of Ormond. It appears, from the King's letter in his favour, that, in 1649, he was reduced to great extremities by Cromwell's forces, "who seized upon all his estate, burning, killing, and destroying all that came in their way; and blew up with powder two of his, the said Donnell's, castles."

It further appears, from the family papers at Bawnlahan and Montpellier, that this O'Donovan surrendered his castles to the Commonwealth, Colonel Robert Phaier (Governor of Cork for the Parliament in 1649 and till 1660), having engaged to him "some satisfaction." This Daniel had four sons, the eldest of whom was the Right Honourable Daniel O'Donovan, M. P. for Baltimore, and a colonel of thirteen companies of foot, in the service of James II., and who was put on his trial for high treason at the Cork assizes of 1684. This appears from various documents, and particularly from his petition to James II. in 1689, in which he states that "his father raised two companies of foote, commanded by Petitioner's uncles, who were both slain in his late Majesty's service. That, by his late Majesty's letter, Petitioner was to be restored to an ancient estate, worth about £2000 per annum, but, by the partiality of the late Government, was deprived of it. That Petitioner suffered long imprisonment by the op-

ꝑe ꝓoile im ꝛiġeaꝓnuꝓ ꝺſꝓumuṁaṅ .i. mac méġ cáꝓṫaiġ ꝓiaḃaiġ ꝑíṅġin, mac ꝺonnchaiḋ, mic ꝺoṁnaill, mic ꝑíṅġin, ⁊ mac méġ cáꝓṫaiġ móiꝓ .i. ꝺoṁnaill,

pression of the late Earl of Orrerie, and was tried for his life before Lord Chief Justice Keating and Sir Richard Reynalls, upon account of the late pretended plot. That Petitioner, by Commission, raised, about Christmas, a Regiment of foot, and ever since kept them without any subsistence from your Majestie, whereby Petitioner is exposed to censure, &c., &c. That Petitioner's habitation and estate are exposed to the sea, and pirates frequently annoying the inhabitants, so that it is requisite to have still men in arms thereabouts."

The descendants of this Colonel Daniel, the eldest son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill, became extinct, in the senior line, in the late General Richard O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan (the son of Daniel, son of Richard, son of Colonel Daniel O'Donovan, M.P.), in the year 1829, and in the next and only surviving line, in 1841, in Captain Cornelius O'Donovan, who died without issue at Dingle in that year.

2. The second son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Teige, who died in 1639, and who is now represented by O'Donovan of Montpellier, near Cork, who is the present chief of the O'Donovans, according to the English law of primogeniture, which has been observed by this family since the year 1584, but scarcely ever before that year; for it appears from a Chancery record, already quoted, that, previously to that year, "the best and worthiest of the blood of the O'Donovans" was elected to be chief, according to the law of tanistic succession. On the nature of this succession the celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, wrote the following remark, in 1571, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi.:

"The inheritance descendeth not to the sonne, but to the brother, nephew, or cousin-germaine, eldest and most valiant: for the Childe being oftentimes left in nonage, or otherwise young and unskillfull, were never able to defend his patrimonie, being his no longer than he can hold it by force of armes. But by that time he grow to a competent age, and have buryed an Uncle or two, he also taketh his turne, and leaveth it, in like order, to his posterity. This custome breedeth among them continuall Warres and treasons."

3. The third son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Captain Morogh O'Donovan, who had command of one of his brother's companies of foot, and was killed in His Majesty's service, at Rathmines, during the siege of Dublin, in 1649. This Morogh had one daughter, Joan, who was living in 1629, as appears by her grandfather's will, made in that year, but no son of his is anywhere mentioned.

4. The fourth son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Donough or Denis O'Donovan, who was his son by Joan, or Juanna Mac Carthy, as appears from an Irish poem addressed to him in his mother's lifetime. This Donough had a son, Captain Daniel O'Donovan, who took Castletownshend on the 9th of March, 1688–9, and who is the ancestor of the present James O'Donovan, of Cooldurragha, who is believed, among the peasantry of Carbery, to be *the O'Donovan*, since the death of Captain Cornelius O'Donovan, of Dingle, in 1841.

5. The fifth son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Dermot, or Jeremias, who was wounded at Prague in 1648, where he was highly commended for his dexterity and bravery, as appears from Carve's *Lyra*, pp. 332, 333, in which the following notice of him is given:

"Ferdinandus Tertius Romanorum Imperator cum Pontificia dispensatione Mariam Leopoldinam *Lincii* sibi copulavit. 26 Mensis Quintilis

namely, the son of Mac Carthy Reagh, i. e. Fineen, the son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, and Mac Carthy More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell,

Konigsmarchius arcem Pragensem cum parva parte ex improviso per stratagema occupavit, ubi præter ingentem thesaurum, & spolia Cardinalem ab Harach, cum variis Regni proceribus intercepit: nihilominùs novâ & antiquâ civitate potiri non potuit, quare postmodum Carolus Pfaltzgravius Suecorum Supremus Bellidux cum nonnullis copiis illuc advenit, ubi sine intermissione ambas civitates tormentis bellicis quatere cæpit: tamen à Cæsarianis strenuè resistentibus, perditis aliquot millibus, repulsus fuit. Inter hos quidem Hiberni fortiter dimicarunt, quorum duces Jeremias *Donovan*, & Joannes *Murrian* [Mulrian?] è quibus Donovan in Læva globulo trajectus fuit, unde ob suam dexteritatem, ac magnanimitatem à supremis Ducibus Civitatis apud suam Cæsaream Majestatem plurimùm recommendatus fuit."

6. The sixth son of this O'Donovan, was Captain Richard, who, as stated in the King's letter already quoted, "had command of one of his brother's companies of foote, and retired himselfe and company into forraigne partes, and there was also killed in our service, when he had first, as Captaine of the other foote company in Collonell O'Driscoll's Regiment, contributed his best endeavours for the furtherance of our service, till the late usurped power became prevalent in our said kingdome of Ireland." This Richard had a son, Richard, who was educated in the University of Toulouse, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of both Laws, and afterwards studied the Canon Law in England, and was appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland by James II. This Dr. Richard O'Donovan was elected Member of Parliament for Baltimore in April, 1689, but he resigned to Jeremie O'Donovan, head of the sept of Clanloughlin. This Dr. Richard O'Donovan left four sons, and some of his race, many of whom served in the English navy, are still extant, but the Editor has not been able to learn where they are.

7. The seventh son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Keadagh O'Donovan, who is mentioned, in his father's will, as a boy in 1629, and who was living in 1689, when he is referred to as one of the burgesses of Baltimore. He had two sons: 1. Daniel, the ancestor of Richard Donovan, Esq., of Lisheens House, Ballincollig; and 2. Richard, the ancestor of Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of Ardahill, near Bantry, who is married to a niece of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

No reference to the Conogher mentioned in the Lambeth pedigree, or to the other three sons, who were children when that pedigree was written (circ. 1610), has been found in the family documents at Bawnlahan or Montpellier. They probably died young or left their native territory. According to the vivid tradition among that sept of the O'Donovans to which the Editor belongs, his ancestor, whose name was Edmond O'Donovan, removed from Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork, to Gaulstown, in the south of the county of Kilkenny, some time previously to 1643; and the Editor has been long of opinion that he was one of the sons of this O'Donovan, who succeeded in 1584, by his first wife, Helena Barry.

The Editor has carefully examined all the tombstones, parish registries, and old persons of the race of this Edmond recently, and had questioned others, now many years dead, on the exact nature of this tradition, and found that the tradition is simply as follows: Edmond, the son of O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork, killed the eldest son of O'Sullivan Beare [*quære* Dermot, son of Sir Owen, ætatis 20, A. D. 1616?] in a dispute about the boundary between

mac Domhnaill, mic Domhnaill mic Corbmaic Labhraigh. Tangatar ann meic Riogh Ealla. Tangattar ann uí Donnchuba, uí Donnabháin, ⁊ uí Maighamna.

their estates, which adjoined each other, and, fearing the vengeance of the O'Sullivans, fled to the county of Kilkenny, where he took shelter with William, son of Walter Bourke, commonly called "the Gaul Bourke," whose daughter, Catherine, he married. His father having discovered where he was, came to Gaulstown, accompanied by several gentlemen, to bring him home. The fugitive, Edmond, apprehensive that his father, who dreaded the English Government, might wish to coax him home to have him put on his trial, according to the English laws, for the killing of O'Sullivan's son, hesitated, for some time, before he would make his appearance; but at length, by advice of the Gaul, he consented to come to an interview with his father, but with such a guard as to prevent him and his attendants from seizing his person. They parleyed near the gate of the castle of Gaulstown. The father earnestly entreated him to return home, saying that it was the belief among the septs of Carbery that the death of O'Sullivan's son was accidental, and that no enmity then existed between the two families on account of it, and that both wished the fugitive to return home. Edmond replied, that he had no wish to return home; that he was married, and dwelt at a place called Ballinlaw; that his posterity might return to Bawnlahan; but for himself, if he got the whole of Carbery, he would not think his life safe, and would not live there. His father returned home in anger, and Edmond was soon after slain, together with his father-in-law, the Gaul Bourke, at Ballinvegga (March 18, 1642–3), where a spirited battle was fought between General Preston and the Duke of Ormond, in which a great slaughter was made of the county of Kilkenny gentlemen. The descendants of this Edmond, as carefully traced by the Editor, were as follows:

I. Edmond left two infant sons, viz.: Richard, who grew up a fierce freebooter, and lived at Ballinlaw, one of Gaul Bourke's castles, out of which, according to tradition, he shot many persons; but he was finally shot himself, at Snow Hill, on the brink of the River Suir. He had led a party of men across the Suir, who seized on a prey of cattle in Gaultier, in the county of Waterford, but, being overtaken by a strong force, he was deprived of the booty, and obliged to cross the river by swimming. The Gaultier men pursued him in boats, and shot him dead, with his own gun, on the opposite strand, near Snowhill. This is said to have been the last *creach*, or prey, attempted in this part of Ireland. This Richard left one daughter, but no son.

II. Conchobhar, or Cornelius, the second son of Edmond, who lived with his mother at Ballymountain, near Gaulstown, where the ruins of his house were shewn when the Editor was a child. He lived an honest man, and married Rose Kavanagh, of the family of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, the aunt of the "renowned warrior," Brian-na-Stroicè Kavanagh, who fought with great bravery at the Boyne and Aughrim, in the service of James II. He had by her three sons, viz.: John Donovan of Ballynearl, William of Drumdowney, the Editor's great grandfather, and Edmond, who went to France. John of Ballynearl, who was usually called Shane-*na-gcrann*, i. e. John of the Trees, from the number of trees which he planted, and Shane *a' phudair*, from powdering his wig, was a very respectable gentleman. He was born in 1672, and died in 1735, aged sixty-three years, as appears from his tombstone in the churchyard of Dunkitt. He lived at Ballynearl, near Kilmacow, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, where

son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach. Thither repaired the sons of the chiefs of Allow. Thither repaired the O'Donohoes, O'Donovans, and O'Mahonys,

he acquired a considerable property by marriage and otherwise. His hatred of the Cromwellian settlers amounted almost to insanity, and, in one of his angry moods, he let drop words about the glaring injustice of the Act of Settlement, on account of which he was committed for Treason, on the evidence of one of those settlers. He was tried at Kilkenny; but his neighbour, John Bishopp, Esq., of Bishopp's Hall, *alias* Gaulskill, made the most strenuous exertions to defeat his accuser, and succeeded, amid the rage of party feelings, in procuring an acquittal. His relatives, the Fitzpatricks of Upper Ossory, and the Kavanaghs of the mountains of Carlow, are said to have flocked into the town of Kilkenny on the day of his trial, determined to rescue him in case of his being condemned, and twenty-four beardless youths entered the court-house, dressed in their sisters' clothes, having swords concealed under their mantles! No riot, however, took place, for, on John's acquittal, they left the town quietly, very grateful to Mr. Bishopp for the high testimony he bore to their cousin's character. This John had many sons, of whom three went to France, but the Editor has not been able to learn their names. Four of his sons remained in Ireland, of whom three were buried in the churchyard of Dunkitt, as appears from a large tombstone near the south wall of the old church, viz.: the Rev. Edmond Donovan, P. P. of Kilmacow; Dominick Donovan of the Ferrybank, Waterford; and William Donovan, a youth of gigantic size and strength, who died of the small-pox in the twentieth year of his age. He had another son, Cornelius Donovan of Graigoving (Ꝑráiꝛ O'ꝺꝺuinn), whose only son, Thomas, died at Illud, a few years since, without issue. The race of this John are now extinct in Ireland.

Edmond, the third son of Cornelius, went into the French service. The last account ever heard of him by his family was his having been taken prisoner at Waterford in 1739, whither he had come over to enlist men, *alias* "Wild Geese," for the French service. The Editor's grandfather saw him in the hands of the authorities, and conveyed to the old gaol of Waterford, but was not able to get in to speak to him; but, in about a week afterwards, the prisoner sent a messenger from the village of Passage, to his brother William, who was then living at Aughmore (a part of Drumdowney), stating that he had been set at liberty, and that he was ready to set sail for France. His family never afterwards heard from or of him. He had gone into the French service with several of his relatives, the Kavanaghs of the county of Carlow, who were all killed in the wars except Morgan More, who was considered to be the largest man in Europe in his time, and who returned to Ireland, after various romantic adventures, and died at an advanced age at Graiguenamanagh about the year 1780.

III. William Kavanagh O'Donovan, the second son of Cornelius of Ballymountain, son of Edmond of Bawnlahan. The old people who remembered him, when the Editor was young, were wont to describe him as immoderately vain of his descent from the Kavanaghs of Ballyleigh and the Burkes of Gaulstown, who stated in their family epitaph, that they were descended from Sir William de Burgo, who was "Vice-chamberlaine to Kinge Edward the Third." He always asserted that his grandfather, Edmond, was the *eldest* son of O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork (an assertion which the Editor has not been yet able either to substantiate, or entirely to refute), but he knew little or nothing of the history of his paternal ancestors beyond a vague idea of their being descended from the

Tangatar ann uṁor gall, ⁊ gaoiḋel da ċóicciḋ muṁan (ma mbaoí o ḃaile mór amaċ) go numla ⁊ gonurraim dUa neill, ⁊ an tí lár ná riaċt roċtain

kings of Munster, and possessed of very extensive estates till deprived of the greater part of them by Cromwell and William III. Though proud, almost to lunacy, of his Irish and Anglo-Norman lineage, and imbued with irremoveable prejudices against the Cromwellian settlers,—to whom he was wont to say, without reserve, that they were descended from "English pick-pockets,"—he was induced to marry the daughter of one of those settlers, namely, Mary, the daughter of Richard Oberlin or Hoberlin, who came over with his father, Richard Hoberlin, in Cromwell's army, in 1649. This woman, who had been brought up in all the puritanical prejudices of her time, fell in love with William, though she detested his race and his religion! Laws, and even religious prejudices, sometimes prove but insignificant barriers against the propensities of humanity, and the powerful affection of the sexes. In this instance a plebeian Puritanical heiress married a proud but poor Papist; thereby so horrified her grandmother that she returned to England; and in course of time, being far removed from puritanical preachers, gradually submitted to all the ceremonies of the Church of Rome; permitted all her children to go to Mass, who, strange to say, learned to hate and despise the Cromwellian settlers. By Mary Hoberlin, William had five sons and eight daughters, whose progeny have since contributed largely to the population of Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States of America; but the Editor has not been able to trace their exact localities. The sons were: 1. Richard, born in 1718; he was a man of powerful strength of body, but of a ferocious and murderous disposition, inheriting the pride, vanity, and folly of his father, and the iron constitution, stature, and recklessness of his Cromwellian grandfather. After he had grown up to man's estate, perceiving the power which the laws allowed him to obtain over his father, he quarrelled with him about certain lands which were obtained in right of his mother, but the father not acceding to his demands, he conformed to the established religion of the State with a view to dispossess his father and mother; but not succeeding at all to his satisfaction, he left his father, and the last account heard of him was his having committed suicide on board an English man-of-war. The second son was Edmond, the Editor's grandfather; 3. Cornelius of Ballyfasy; 4. John of Rochestown; and 5. William of Attateemore. When this William, the fifth son of William, was a child, there was no Roman Catholic school in the barony of Ida, and he remained illiterate till he was about thirty-five years old, when, fired with the love of learning, he went to school along with his own children, and, amidst the ridicule of his neighbours, learned to read and write! It is painful to allude to the laws which, at this period, brought the enthusiastic people of Ireland to this level. The descendants of the proud and improvident ancient Irish chieftains multiplied, about this period (from 1704 to 1789), in obscurity and poverty, as if destined, in future ages, to send forth swarms to people the back woods of America.

William, No. III., held the lands of Drumdowney on lease, and he possessed, in fee, the townlands of Ballyvrougham, Ballybrahy, and Knockbrack, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny; and, with a view to carry on trade as a merchant, he built a store-house at the Ferry-bank, Waterford, which was burned to the ground, about the year 1748, by an accidental fire, which involved him in such difficulties and anxieties as hastened his death, which took place in the year 1749, as appears from his tombstone.

and the greater number of the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster (except those in the great towns), to submit and pay their homage

IV. Edmond, son of William. He was born in the year 1720, and married, in 1750, Mary Archdeacon, daughter of John, son of Patrick, son of Pierce Archdeacon, of Ercke, in the county of Kilkenny, who was commonly called "Sir Pierce Mac Oda."—See note [f], under the year 1544, p. 1488, *supra;* and who was also descended from Edmond Denn the Tory (who was believed to be the representative of William Denn, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1260), from whom Sliabh-Ua-gCruinn, in the south of the county of Kilkenny, was called Tory Hill.

This Edmond took the lands of Attateemore, *alias* Putney's Part, in the parish of Kilcolumb, barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny, from Colonel Dyas of Melville, in 1763, where he settled, with his wife and family. He had five sons: 1. William (born in 1752, died in 1802), whose descendants have settled in various parts of the United States of America; 2. Patrick, born in 1754. This Patrick was a good scholar, and travelled much in his youth, and, after varieties of strange and romantic adventures by sea and land, he returned to Ireland about the year 1784. He was a very sensible man, of strong powers of intellect, good memory, and much experience. He was the living repertory of the traditions of the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wexford. The Editor spent much of his time with him in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, and from him he first caught that love for ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish history and traditions which have since afforded him so much amusement. He died in November, 1831, and was interred at Dunkitt, leaving several sons who are still living. 3. John, born in 1758, died in 1837, leaving three sons still, or lately, living near Waterford; 4. Edmond, the Editor's father, of whom presently; 5. Michael, still living in the eighty-fourth year of his age, who has several sons living; and 6. Cornelius, who died young. This Edmond, son of William, died on the 26th December, 1798, aged seventy-eight. After his death Nicholas the *Keener*, the local dirge-composer, the last of his profession in this part of Ireland, came to the Editor's father, offering to sing the pedigree of the deceased, and praise all his relations, widely diffused throughout the region extending from Mount Leinster to Waterford, and from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir; but the latter would not allow him to proceed, as he knew that Nicholas would sing much hollow flattery about the glories of the Kavanaghs, &c.; he turned the *Keener* out of his house, which was considered a daring violation of ancient custom; and the traditions remained unsung ever since. But a few years before, on the death of his nephew, John, son of William, son of William, son of Cornelius, son of Edmond of Bawnlahan, the traditions were, for the last time, sung in the most sincere and enthusiastic strain of natural eloquence by his nurse, Bridget Dwyer, who repeated his pedigree and recounted many members of the Kavanaghs, his relatives, and various other families whom the Editor has not been able to identify.

V. Edmond Oge, son of Sean-Edmond. He was born, in the year 1760, at Kilcolumb, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny, but removed to Attateemore, *alias* Putney's Part, in 1763, with his father, mother, and grandmother. His elder brothers, William, Patrick, and John, did not remain with their father after they had grown up, but went to seek their fortunes to different parts of the world. The Editor's father, Edmond, alone remained in Ireland, and took a lease, in his own name, of the lands of Attateemore some time about the year 1791, and, being an industrious man, he was pretty

ma ḋocom ḋíoḃ, raimic comarḋa uṁla, ⁊ ṡeóid uaḋa ḋia ḟaiġiḋ cen-
moṫá an barraċ mór ṗémraiṫe, ⁊ ṫiccṡrna murccraiġe .i. Corbmac mac
diarmata, ⁊ ó Suilleḃáin bṡirre .i. doṁnall, mac doṁnall, mic diarmata.
Tarraiḋ O néill oċt mbraiġḋe déc do ṁaiṫiḃ muṁan ar in ṗṗorlongport
rin, ⁊ baí ṗri ṗé ṗiċṡt lá ag cṡúḋ cṡrt, ⁊ cainġṡn ṗṡr muṁan, ⁊ accá rioḋucchaḋ
ṗṡin ṗri aroile ma nṡraonta.

Magnuidir .i. Aoḋ mac conconnaċt bairḋe i ṗṗarraḋ í neill an tan rin.
Laiṫe naén (a mír marta na bliaḋna ro, gar ḃṡcc ria ṗṗeil Patraicc) dia
ndeachaiḋ riḋe díorma marcṡlóiġ, ⁊ araill do ṫroiġṫeċoiḃ do ċor cuarta
na noirṡr i mmeċtair an longpuirt, ⁊ ni ro hairireaḋ lair go ráimicc go
dorur chinn tráile, ⁊ arriḋe go rinn Chorráin .i. baile an ḃarraiġ óicc hi
ccenel Aoḋa. Soaid iaraṁ co nairccniḃ ⁊ co néḋalaiḃ, co lion ṗṗaub ⁊
ṗṗeolmaiġ. O rordar rcciṫigh diúḋlaoí iar cciar artar la haiḋble a
nairccne ⁊ a néḋala, ba ṡṡḋ do ronrat muinntṡr ṁégnuiḋir airirṡṁ irin maiġin
ba coṁnṡra doiḃ do ċoṁda a ccreach ⁊ a neḋala, ⁊ Ro triall Mágnuiḋir
gan anaḋ gan aiririom do ḋenaṁ go roċtain dó go longport uí néill. An
tan ro ráccaiḃ Mágnuiḋir an ṗorlongport torać an laoí rin ṡṡin do ḋeachaiḋ
rgéla go Corcaiġ do ḟaiġiḋ Sir Uárram ralender (ṡṡr ionaid Preridenr dá
ċoiccid muṁan) dia airṡir dó Magnuiḋir do ḋol ar an longport i nuachaḋ
rloiġ aṁail do ċoiḋ, ⁊ an lṡch i ndeachaiḋ. Ni ṫard Sir Uarram i ṗṗaill in ní rin,
aċt ro tṡcclamaḋ lair garraiḋ do ṁarcṡloiġ mṡrḋa ro ċeḋóir, atiad armḋa
eidiġte, ⁊ ro gluair a Corcaiġ amach do ḟaiġiḋ ṡnaiġ iomċuṁaing in rob
erḋálta lair Mágnuiḋir do roċtain dia ḟaiġiḋ acc róaḋ dó tar a air. Ciar,

affluent during Napoleon's wars. He was married on the 6th of October, 1788, to Eleanor Hoberlin, of Rochestown, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Louer, Vicar-General and Protonotary Apostolic of the see of Ossory. He had by her, Michael, who died in May, 1840, leaving one son, Edmond, now living; 2. Patrick, who died young; 3. William, still living in America; 4. John, the Editor of these Annals, who was baptized by the Rev. John Fitzpatrick, P. P. of Slieveroe, on the 26th of July, 1809, "Edmundo Wall & Eleanorâ Neill sponsoribus."—*Regist. Par. Slieveroe:* and 5. Patrick, still living. This Edmond, who was a man of great strength, courage, and *illibata fides*, died on the 29th of July, 1817, desiring his eldest son, who sat by his bedside till he expired, to remember his descent, which he repeated to him emphatically several times over, in the Editor's hearing, and not to allow his children to disperse, if possible! He requested that his body should be buried "along with the good men at Dunkitt, but not under the large tombstone." This was complied with, and the Editor, in twenty-four years afterwards, remembering his dying request, caused the following epitaph to be inscribed to the memory of him and his ancestors:

to O'Neill; and such of them as were not able to come to him sent him tokens of submission and presents, except Barry, before mentioned, and the Lord of Muskerry, i. e. Cormac, the son of Dermot [Mac Carthy], and O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot. O'Neill obtained eighteen hostages of the chieftains of Munster at that camp; and he remained twenty days examining the disputes and covenants of the men of Munster, and reconciling them to each other in their contentions.

Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, was along with O'Neill at this time. One day in the month of March of this year, a short time before the festival of St. Patrick, he sent out a troop of cavalry, and another of infantry, to scour the districts in the neighbourhood of the camp; and he did not halt till he arrived at the gates of Kinsale, and from thence [he went] to Rinn-Corrain[x], the castle of Barry Oge, in Cinel-Aedha[y]. He afterwards returned back with preys and spoils, with a deal of accoutrements and flesh meat. As Maguire's people were fatigued at the end of the day, after a long journey, on account of the vastness of their plunders and spoils, they halted and encamped at the nearest [convenient] place, to protect their preys and spoils; but Maguire set out, [resolved] to make no stay or delay until he should arrive at O'Neill's camp. When Maguire had left the camp in the morning of that day, a message was sent to Cork to Sir Warham Salender[z], deputy of the Governor of the two provinces of Munster, acquainting him that Maguire had gone forth from the camp with a small force, as indeed he had, and [mentioning] the direction in which he had passed. Sir Warham did not neglect this thing, but immediately assembled a body of vigorous, well-armed, mail-clad horsemen, and marched with them from Cork to a narrow defile, by which he was sure Maguire would pass on his return back. He had not been long in this ambush[a] when he saw

"POSTERIS EDMUNDI O'DONOVAN
DE GAULSTOWN, GALLI DE BURGO GENERI,
VIRIS VERE HONESTIS AC PIIS,
MENTIS CORPORISQUE VI POLLENTIBUS,
QUORUM CORPORA HIC JACENT SEPULTA;
AC PRÆSERTIM PATRI EDMUNDO,
DE ATA-TEMORIA,
QUI OBIIT 29ᴾ DIE JULII A. D. 1817,
ET AVUNCULIS GULIELMO ET PATRICIO,
JOANNES O'DONOVAN
HOC MONUMENTUM POSUIT."

[x] *Rinn-chorrain*, translated *cuspis falcis* by P. O'Sullevan Beare, and anglicised Rincorran. —See *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xiii.

[y] *Cinel-Aedha*, now Kinelea, a barony in the south of the county of Cork.

[z] *Salender:* i. e. St. Leger, now pronounced, in Ireland, Salengêr. P. O'Sullevan Beare writes it Salincher.

[a] *In this ambush.*—A very different account of this transaction is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*,

gairit, baoirium irin Coarnaide hirin at chí Máguidir cucca co na uathad marcrloig, ⁊ iar fraircrin a roile doib nír bó cím ar ccúlaib, ⁊ nir bo rún iomgabala, na mínma tíchme ro ba gréfad lár an tí do riacht hiruide, acht a aiccnead darducchad ⁊ arccnam for a aghaid do bárucchad a bíodbad amail do roine don chur rin, uair ro ionnraig rium ⁊ Sir Uaram a céle go hamnar aindiarraid, ⁊ go dána durcroidheach go ro gon cechtarnae diob aroile. Acht cína torcair Uáram fo cédoir lá Maguidir. Do rocratar beór coiccír don marcrloig baí hi fraraid Sir Uáram lá Máguidir mar an ccédna. Ar a aoí tra ro gonad ⁊ ro gertreagdad eirium buidín irin iorgail rin co nár bó hinfídma fri frírtal anfforlainn don chur rin. Comid ísh do roine dol trímpa gan airirium fri hiomguin ní bád rirí, ⁊ nir bo cian do coid a hionad an iomairicc an tan dur fainic anbfainne écca cucca gur bo hícccín dó dídail fri a each co nerbail gan fuireach ar a haitle. Do cóid an

book I, c. ii., in which it is stated, that "Sir Warham St. Leger and Sir Henry Power riding out of the Citie for recreation to take the aire, accompanied with sundry Captaines and gentlemen, with a few horse for their Guard, not dreaming of an enemie neere at hand, carelesly riding, every one as he thought good; within a mile of the Town, or a little more, Sir Warham St. Leger, and one of his servants, a little straggling from his companie, was, in a narrow way, suddenly charged by Mac Guire, who, with some horse (likewise dispersed), had spread a good circuit of ground, in hope either to get some bootie, or to have the killing of some Subjects: they charged each other. Sir Warham discharged his Pistoll and shot the Traytor, and he was strucken with the other Horseman's staff in the head, of which woundes either of them dyed, but none else, on either side, was slaine."

[b] *On perceiving each other*, iar fraircrin aroile doib. This phrase is incorrect language. It should be constructed thus: [a] iar b-fairgrin a bíodbad nír bo céim ar g-cúlaib do róine, ⁊ nír bo rún iomgabála na meanma teichme ro cairelb, acht (mar ba gréfad), a aiccnead d'árdugad, ⁊ arccnam for a aghaid do bárucchad a bíodbad."

[c] *Five of the horsemen.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. ii., that Sir Warham St. Leger and Maguire were mutually slain by each other, but that "none else, on either side, were slaine," and it is to be suspected that the Four Masters are wrong. P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following account of this rencounter, and of O'Neill's expedition to the South of Ireland, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. xii.:

"Paucis inde diebus in Vltoniam venerunt Frater Mathæus Ouetensis Hispanus Dubhlinnæ Archiepiscopus, & Martinus Gerda nobilis eques Hispanus deferentes à Summo Pontifice omnibus, qui pro fide in Anglos arma caperent, indulgentias, et peccatorum veniam, et Onello Phœnicis pennam, & á Rege Catholico Philippo Tertio (nam secundus obierat diem) viginti duo millia aureorum numorum in militum stipendium. Hispanis legatis reuersis, Onellus relictis in Tirona validis præsidijs ipse cum nonnullis belli socijs non spernendas copias ducens, & visum frustulum sacrosanctæ Crucis, quod in

Maguire coming on with a small party of cavalry; and after perceiving each other[b], the person who had arrived thither did not retreat back, or exhibit a desire to shun, or an inclination to fly; but, rousing up his courage, as was his wont, he advanced forwards to kill his enemies, as he did on this occasion, for he and Sir Warham attacked each other fiercely and angrily, boldly and resolutely, and mutually wounded each other severely. But, however, Sir Warham was immediately slain by Maguire, and five of the horsemen[c] who were along with Sir Warham were also slain by Maguire; but he was himself so deeply and severely wounded in that conflict, that he was not able to contend with an overwhelming force on that occasion, so that he passed through them without waiting for further contest; but he had not passed far from the scene of battle when he was overtaken by the languor of death, so that he was obliged to alight from his horse, and he expired immediately after. The death of Maguire

monasterio Sanctæ Crucis fuisse fertur, & exploratum Ibernorum animos, & an hostis auderet occurrere, in Momonias hyeme media procedens in agro Corcachano tentoria collocat. Vbi Macguier è castris digressus ab Edmundo Maccaphrio signifero suo, Nello Odurnino, & vno sacerdote comitatus incidit in VVarhamum Salincherum Anglum equitem Auratum Momoniarum præfectum equitibus sexaginta stipatum. Inter eos præter publicas inimicitiarum causas ea etiam priuata æmulatio erat: quòd Macguieri Iberni, VVarhamo Angli præter omnes partis vtriusque equites fortitudine, & dexteritate palmam, & principem locum deferebant. Macguier conspecta hostilis equitatus multitudine, nec fugere, nec sese dedere ex sua dignitate esse putauit. Sed additis equo calcaribus in medios hostes proruit. Illum hasta vibrantem plumbea glande ex bombardula VVarhamus ferit. Nihilominus Macguier VVarhamum hasta appetit & ictum euitare cupientem capitis declinatione per cassidem transfigit, & hastam á capite pendentem relinquens stricto gladio per medios hostes euadit, duobus equitibus etiam saucijs, & sacerdote sequentibus: rursusquè circumacto equo proruens omnes fundit, & fugat, nec longè secutus priusquam in castra venit ad Onellum, equo descendens à sacerdote expiatus ex vulnere animam efflat. Cuius equus posteà cibo spontè abstinuisse fertur, donec inedia perierit. VVarhamus quoque ex vulnere ad insaniam redactus intra dies quindecim è vita discessit. Onellus secum deferens Donatum Maccarrham Allæ competitorem, ne in Anglorum gratiam prediret, in Vltoniam reuertitur, Vrmonio Comite, qui videbatur prælio dimicaturus, nihil obstante. Vertebatur annus millesimus sexcentesimus, cum Carolus Bluntus Montis læti Baro cum proregio imperio mense Februario in Iberniam mittitur. Qui profectus in Vltoniam omnium antecessorum minimé progressus Fachartam tantum peruenit. Vbi tribus amplius mensibus castrametatus, & ab Onello quotidianis prælijs, & vallo fossaque ductis in itinere interclusus aditu ad Ardmacham, & Iurem infecta re Dubhlinnam redit. Onellus nihil memorabile damni fecit præterquám, quôd Petrum Lessium Momonium strenuum equitem, cuius superius mentionem fecimus, bombardæ iactu in capite vulneratum desiderauit."

bár ṡin Mhéguidir i nuṫmaille mṡnman ⁊ i nimirṫe aiccniḋ dUa neill, ⁊ do ṁaiṫiḃ gaoiḋel arḋṡna. Níṙ bó maṫṫnaḋ ṙon ar bá heirṙe ṙinn áġa, ⁊ iomġona, ṙciaṫ imḋṡġla, ⁊ anacail tuir ṙoṫaiġhṫe, ⁊ ṙulainġ, uaiṫne einiġ, ⁊ ṡnġnaṁa na noirġiall ina ṙiṁṡr, ⁊ urṁoir ġaoiḋel archṡna.

Atbṡrat aṙaile na ṙoírṙṡoh O neill ar an muṁain go beltaine ar ccind munbaḋ oiḋheaḋ Mhéguiḋir aṁlaiḋ ṙin. Conid ṡḋ do ṙoine gaḃail don taoibh buḋṡr ṙoir do Chorcaiġ, do ḋúthaiġ an ḃarraiġ móir, do cṙíc Roirdeć, ⁊ do ċloinn ġiobúin. Ceileaḃraiṙ do Mhuiṁneachaiḃ iar ṙin, ⁊ ro ġeall dia ccaoṁraḋ ón ccoccaḋ baí ṙair acc Saxanchoiḃ toċt do riḋiri dṡiḋirġlṡóḋ a nimṙṡrain ⁊ do ċṙúḋ a ccainġṡn, ⁊ dia ṙíoḋuccaḋ ṙri a roile. Rucc dna dronġ dia ṙaéṙclannaiḃ i ngeillṙine, ⁊ i ngṡiṁliḃ lair go riaċt go tír eoġain. Ro ṗáccaiḃ aṙaill ele diob i norláiṁ larla dṡrmuṁan, ⁊ Rémainn mic Sṡain a burc. Do ṙad a uġdarṙár ṙṡin, ⁊ baṙántar ar ḃuannacht da míle ṙṡr do diarmait ó ċoncoḃair, ⁊ do cloinn tSṡain a burc i ngṡṙaltacaiḃ ar daiġ a cconganta, ⁊ a ṙṙollamnaiġṫe do bṡiṫ acc larla dṡrmuṁan. Luiḋ Ua neill iarttain a ṙṡiḋ díṙġe gaċa ṙóid do cliaiḋ Máil mic Uġaine, do Shiúir, laiṁḋṡr le Caireal, gé ro baoí an lurtir, ⁊ an Ṙṙeridenr go narmáil iomḋa do ṁuir, ⁊ do ṫír iar ttećt go haṫ cliaṫ ir na céd laiṫiḃ do Mártа ⁊ gé ro baí larla tuaḋmuṁan ⁊ larla urmuṁan hi luimneaċ i noirchill ar a ġaḃailriuṁ a nosr do ċoiḋ riuṁ tarra hi ṙṙriaṫṙorcc, ⁊ a ṙṙriṫinġ gaċa conaire in ro ġaḃ ag dol don muṁain go rocṫain dó tar a air i ttír eoġain gan turbaiḋ gan tṡcṁáil, gan amur ḃealaiġ, ná bṡrnaḋ, gan ećt, baḋ ionmaoiḋiṁ dṙaġḃáil uaḋa, aćt Máguiḋir a aénar aṁail reṁeberṫmar.

larla urmuṁan, ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan do ḋol o luimneaċ i ccoir Siuire i marmóirechṫ í néill, ⁊ ar ndol dó tairriḃ gan tacar, gan tṡcṁail, ro loirccead arḃar ⁊ ṙoirġnṡṁ hi ccloinn ġiobúin i ndutaiġ in Riḋire ṙind lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan. Do ċoiḋriot an da larla ṙin i mbuitileraċaiḃ, ⁊ go cill ċainnigh conid inntericḋe do ronrat an ċaircc, ⁊ lottar iar raoire na cárcc co háṫ cliaṫ drialuccaḋ, ⁊ donorucćaḋ na noirṙrisceaċ nua ṙin tangatar i nerinn .i. Lord mountiog an lurtir, ⁊ Sir Sṡoirri Carr Ṙṙeridenr

[d] *Valour and prowess.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare agrees pretty well with this character of Maguire, and Sir John Davis acknowledges that he was "a valiant rebel."

[e] *Cliadh-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, a district lying between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.—See note [d], under the

caused a giddiness of spirits, and depression of mind, in O'Neill and the Irish chiefs in general; and this was no wonder, for he was the bulwark of valour and prowess[d], the shield of protection and shelter, the tower of support and defence, and the pillar of the hospitality and achievements of the Oirghialla, and of almost all the Irish of his time.

Some assert that O'Neill would not have returned from Munster until the May following, had it not been for the death of Maguire. He proceeded to the south-east of Cork, and through the country of Barry More, Roche's country, and Clann-Gibbon. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, promising them that, if he could seize an opportunity during this war waged upon him by the English, he would return again to settle their disputes, confirm their covenants, and establish peace among them. He took with him to Tyrone some of their chieftains, as hostages and prisoners, and left others of them in the hands of the Earl of Desmond, and of Redmond, the son of John Burke. He transferred his own authority, and gave a warranty for the hiring of two thousand men, to Dermot O'Conor and the sons of John Burke, in the country of the Geraldines, in order that the Earl of Desmond might have their assistance. O'Neill then passed on through the direct roads by Cliadh-Mail-mhic-Ugaine[e], and by the Suir, keeping Cashel to the right; and although the Lord Justice and the President had a great army, by land and sea, having landed in Dublin in the first days of March, and the Earls of Thomond and Ormond were at Limerick, awaiting his return from the south, he passed by them on his return by the same roads through which he had gone to Munster, until he got back to Tyrone, without receiving battle, opposition, or attack, upon any road or pass, and without losing any person of note, except Maguire alone, as we have before stated.

The Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Thomond set out from Limerick along the Suir, in pursuit of O'Neill; but he having passed them without receiving battle or rencounter, the Earl of Thomond burned corn and dwellings in Clann-Gibbon, the country of the White Knight. These two Earls [then] proceeded to the country of the Butlers, and to Kilkenny, where they passed Easter; and after the Easter holidays, they repaired to Dublin, to welcome and pay their respects to the new officers who had come to Ireland, namely, Lord Mountjoy,

year 1560, note [c], under 1570, and a passage under 1579, p. 1719, *supra*, in which Athneasy, a ford on the Morning Star River, is referred to as in the very centre of this territory.

da ḋóiccid muṁan. Iar ndenaṁ a ccuarta do na hiarlaḃaiḃ rin i nátḣ cliath, róaiṫ tar a nair gan fuireḋ, ⁊ an Preridenr maraén rú go rangatar go cill cainnig.

Nir bó cian iar rin go ro gaḃaḋ lá coinne etir Iarla urmuṁan ⁊ Uaitne mac Ruḋraige óicc uí ṁorḋa go ccoiṁlíon daoíne, airm, ⁊ éiudḋ la ceaċtarnae irin iomaccallaiṁ irin. Rucc Iarla urmuṁan an Prerident ⁊ Iarla tuaḋmuṁan dia lúth fúin irin ccoinne rin. An tan rangatar do díḃ lúṫiḃ gur an tulaig iomaccalṁa ro togaḋ ṡtorra a ccoṁroḋraiḃ ḃeóil áṫa ragat. Ḃátṫar ag cearrnuccaḋ a ccaingín, ⁊ ag aignir ima naccarṫaiḃ for a roile

[f] *Carey.*—He wrote it Carew himself, as appears from the State Papers; but his contemporary, Sir Henry Docwra, writes it Carey. The name is now called in Irish Carrún, Carroon, in the south of Ireland. For a full account of his appointment to the Presidency of Munster the reader is referred to the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. i. ii. and iii.

[g] *Bel-atha-Raghat*, now Ballyragget, a small town situated on the left bank of the River Nore, in the barony of Fassadinin, and county of Kilkenny, and not far from the boundary of the Queen's County. The ruins of the castle of Ballyragget are of considerable extent. They are situated in the demesne of Ballyragget Lodge, which belongs to Kavanagh of Borris-Idrone. In the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. iii., is given a minute account of the manner in which the Earl of Ormond was taken, in a joint letter from the Lord President of Munster and the Earl of Thomond to the Lords of the Council. In this letter it is stated, that this conference was held at a place called Corronneduffe, eight long miles from Kilkenny. There are two drawings of the taking of the Earl of Ormond which belong to two distinct points of time; one in the *Pacata Hibernia* (*ubi suprà*), which refers to the moment of meeting, when both parties were ranged opposite each other, and the parley beginning; and a sketch in Trinity College, Dublin, which has been engraved for Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland (see second Edition, p. 276), which shews the taking of the Earl after the conference.

Leland says, book 4, c. v., "that the rebels of all quarters were considerably elated at this event, while the friends of Government, in this time of danger and jealousy, easily entertained suspicions that a leader, who had usually acted with due circumspection, could not have ran so blindly into danger unless he had formed a clandestine scheme of delivering himself into the hands of the rebels." The loyalty of Ormond, however, was not suspected by Carew or Thomond, or even by his enemy, Sir Charles O'Carroll, who, in a letter to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy at this period, acknowledges the Earl's loyalty, but observes, that "he hath no heyre male of his body to inherit his title," and that his next heirs were not over loyal to Her Majesty. This wily Irishman then writes:

"If the Erle of Tyrone (as his fact well deserveth) were cutt off, who were then so mightie in Ireland as the Erle's kindred, who, degeneratinge from his Lordship, yf they were once invested with that honnor, I will not say they would, but may well feare least they would follow their old bias, and become as undutyfull as they haue bene. And perhapps it boath is, and willbe nedfull for her Majestie to have a duteful subiect nere them that may be a meanes to crosse their actions. I know not to what

as Lord Justice, and Sir George Carey[f], the President of the two provinces of Munster. After having paid this visit to Dublin, the Earls returned back without delay, accompanied by the President, until they arrived at Kilkenny.

It was not long after this when a day of meeting was appointed between the Earl of Ormond and Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'Moreach, to have an equal number of men in arms and armour, to hold a conference; and the Earl of Ormond brought the President and the Earl of Thomond to be present, at his own side, at that conference. When they arrived at the appointed place, which was in the neighbourhood of Bel-atha-Raghat[g], they began to state their [mutual] covenants, and to argue their claims on each other, until a gentleman[h]

end the plott is laid, and followed with such heat by his Lordshipp, to cut me off uppon so slight an occasion. Yet, consideringe with myself my own loialtie (in which I hoappe, by God's Grace, boathe I and myne shall contynue) and the occasion of suspition heretofore gyven by those who are lick to inheritt after his Lordshipp, it gyves me occasion to suspect that which I feare may follow."

Leland remarks that Mountjoy, who possibly was not dissatisfied at the removal of a man who rivalled him in authority, and conceived that this event might induce the Queen to send him reinforcements from England, affected to treat it with indifference. Ormond remained in O'More's hands from the 10th of April till the 12th of June, when he was set at liberty upon delivering sixteen hostages for the payment of £3000.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. vii.

[h] *A gentleman.*—His name was Melaghlin O'More.—See Ledwich's *Antiquities*, p. 275. Peter Lombard, Comment., pp. 436, 437, 438. It looks strange that the Four Masters should have known nothing about the real cause of the taking of the Earl. Sir George Carew writes, that the Earl of Ormond, "after an hower, or more, was idly spent, and nothing concluded, &c., was desirous to see that infamous Iesuit, Archer, did cause him to bee sent for; assoone as he came, the Earle and hee fell into an Argument, wherein hee called Archer Traytor, and reproved him for sending, under pretext of Religion, her Majesties subjects into Rebellion."

The most curious account of this conference is given by P. O'Sullevan Beare in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. viii., which runs as follows:

"Interim in Lagenia Huon Omorra Portum Lisiæ arcem commeatu intercludendo in magnas angustias deducit. Comes Vrmonius regij exercitus imperator arci laturus opem cum amplius quatuor millibus equitatus, & peditatus Dubhlinna profectus ad riuulum nomine vadum Nigrum pervenit. Vbi Huon circiter mille, & quadringentos milites ducens illum in aperta planicie aggreditur. Acriter, & contentiosè dimicatur. Huon hostis alas ad agmina sæpè compellit, itidem hostis multitudine repulsus. Vrmonius eo die milites sexcentos amisit, quorum corpora sedibus accensis combusit, ne intelligeretur tantum sibi damni fuisse illatum. Nam mos est Anglis occisos suos occulendi, hostes verò in publicis locis spectandos collocandi. Catholici sexaginta succubuerunt: circiter octoginta sunt vulneribus affecti. Vrmonius multitudine militum iter sustinens in arcem commeatum intulit. Cathirius, Mauritius, & Iohannes Oconchures Iphalij equites

go ro cuir duine uasal do ṁuinntir Uaitne a láiṁ i nérib, ⁊ i nasaḋnaḋaib eich lasla urmuṁan, go ro ḟoḋaiṁ an tiarla a ġaḃáil fo ḋíoḃ. Ot connairc an Fhreirdent ⁊ iarla tuaḋmuṁan in ní rin ṡóait a neich fos cculaib, ⁊ ní ro anfat go fanġatar go cill chainnigh. Acht chína ro gonaḋ Iarla tuaḋmuṁan irin tíocmail rin. Rucc Uaitne mac Ruḋraiġe Iarla urmuṁan lír ar daingniġtib a ḋuiṫce. Ro baḋ ṡcel iongnaḋ ṡeaṫnón eireann Iarla urmuṁan do bíṫ illáiṁ an ionnar rin. Do ḋeachaiḋ tra an Fhreirdent, ⁊ Iarla tuaḋmuṁan irin tréṫmain iar ngabail Iarla urmuṁan o ċill ċainiġ go Portlairge, airṙiḋe go heochoill, ⁊ o eochoill go corcaigh. Ot ċualaiġ Iarla ḋírmuṁan ⁊ ṙíġin mac donnchaiḋ méġ cárṫaiġ a ttoċt an dú rin, tanġatar go lion a ttionoil go ro ġabrat longport fairṙing fianḃoṫaiġ go mbáttar ina ccíorcaill boḋba ar gach taoiḃ do Chorcaiġ ṫír ⁊ tuaiḋ. Ḃátar fri ré coicciḋeri coṁlaine aṁlaiḋ rin go ro gabaḋ orraḋ miora etir ṙíġin máġ cárṫaiġ, ⁊ an Fhreirdenr, ⁊ iar naiom an orraiḋh ṡtorra do ḋeachaiḋ Iarla ḋírmuṁan ar fud an tíre do ċuinġiḋ bíḋ dia ḃuanḋaḋaibh. O ro ṙiḋir an Fhreirdent, ⁊ Iarla tuaḋmuṁan go ro ṡcaoilṙiot an luċt battar ina nagharḋ o aroile, ⁊ go mbaoí an ċonair ó ċorcaiġ go luimneaċ roimṫeċta aca, Ro arccnátar a dó nó atrí do ċéḋaiḃ marcaċ go mile nó dó raiġdiúir ó ċorcaiġ go maiġ eala, ó ṁaiġ eala go cill moċellócc, ⁊ o ċill

cum centum peditibus improuisò scalis altissimis admotis Cruochanum castellum, quod in Iphalia principatu Thomas Morus eques Auratus, & Siffirdus Angli præsidio tenebant, ascendunt, & propugnatoribus occisis expugnant. Rursus Comes Vrmonius regij exercitus imperator, & Huon Omorra vterque in alterius conspectum copias perducit. Erat tunc apud Huonem Pater Iacobus Archerus è Societate Iesu Ibernus vir Catholicæ Religionis amplificandæ studiosissimus, perindeque Hæresis hostis accerimus, & ob id ab Anglis odio inexpiabili habitus; quippè qui primum Onello, deinde Huoni, tandem Osulleuano, & alijs Catholicis praua dogmata oppugnantibus, suo studio, consilio, suaque opera, & industria minimè defuit, ac sua etiam authoritate Catholicorum agmen cogens cum Hæreticis signa sæpènumerò contulit. Hic religiosus motus spe reducendi Vrmonium ad sanam mentem petit, vt liceat colloqui. Colloquendi facultatem Vrmonius non negat. Itaque ex altera parte Vrmonius Dionysius Obrien Tomoniæ Comes, Lomnachæquè princeps, & Georgius Caruus Anglus Momoniarum præfectus equis vecti; ex altera verò religiosus Archerus pedes tribus Ibernis militibus comitatus in vtriusque exercitus conspectu ad colloquium conueniunt, nulla incolumitatis fide interposita. Ibi Archerus, qui linguam Anglicam optimè callebat propter Caruum Ibernicum idioma non intelligentem, Anglico sermone pié, sanctèquè suo more incipit facere verba. Eum Vrmonius interrumpit futile quoddam argumentum in Summi Pontificis sanctitatem obijciendo. Qua re subiratus Archerus cum pristinum oris habitum aliquantum mutasset, & simul baculum,

of Owny's people placed his hand on the reins of the bridle of the Earl of Ormond's horse, and finally determined to take him prisoner. When the President and the Earl of Thomond perceived this, they turned their horses back, and did not halt until they arrived at Kilkenny. The Earl of Thomond, however, was wounded in that rencounter. Owny, the son of Rury, [then] took the Earl of Ormond with him into the fastnesses of his territory; [and] it was a wonderful news all over Ireland that the Earl of Ormond should be detained in that manner.

The week after the taking of the Earl, the President and the Earl of Thomond went from Kilkenny to Waterford, from thence to Youghal, and from Youghal to Cork. When the Earl of Desmond and Fineen, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, heard of their arrival at that place, they set out with all their forces; and, pitching an extensive camp of tents, they formed a wide circle on every side of Cork, north and south Thus they remained for a whole fortnight, when Fineen Mac Carthy and the President concluded an armistice for a month. The armistice being agreed on, the Earl of Desmond went forth through the country to procure provisions for his retained soldiers. When the President and the Earl of Thomond learned that their adversaries had parted from each other, and that the road from Cork to Limerick was left open to them, they went forth with two or three hundred horsemen, and with one or two thousand soldiers, from Cork to Magh-Ealla[1], from thence to Kilmallock, and from thence

seu stipitem, quo seniles artus sustinebat, dextera fortè tolleret, tres Iberni pedites, qui eum comitabantur, Anglici sermonis ignari, velle religiosum stipite cum Vrmonio congredi, existimarunt. Quamobrem periculum, quòd inermi religioso ab armato impendere putabant, anteuertere cupientes duo Urmonium aggressi equo deturbant, tertius quoque ferrum stringit: in quorum auxilium pluribus accurrentibus ex Catholico exercitu, multitudinem veriti Comes Tomonius, & Caruus se fugæ mandant. In Archerum regij magna turba proruunt: Quibus Cornelius Orellus ab Huone missus occurrit. Vtrinque equestri pugna & bombardariorum velitatione dimicatur, donec nox prælium diremerit. Postero die pars vtraqué ab eo loco discessit. Vrmonius ab Huone custodiæ mandatus ad fidem Catholicam ab Archero conuertitur. Sed Onelli iussu veterum amicitiarum memoris incolumis dimissus iterum ad pristinum Hæresis vomitum rediuit, de Archero verò silentio inuoluendum non est, eum Hæreticis non modò terrori, sed etiam adeó vel admirationi, vel stupori fuisse, vt per maria siccis pedibus incedere, per aerem volare, aliaque supra hominum vires assecutum esse crediderint, inde non Archerum, sed Archidiabolum rectius appellandum esse confirmantes."

[1] *Magh-Ealla:* i. e. the Plain of the River Ealla, or Allo, now the town of Mallow, in the county of Cork.—See note [z], under the year 1598, p. 2080. *suprà.*

mocellócc go luimneć. Taimicc ona iarla ofrmuman hi cconallchoib go rocraice ofrmáir orfiṡṁ ⁊ orroircoimṡṫ ar an brreirdenr ⁊ ar larla tuaḋmuman.

Ba irin tan ra do rala accallaiṁ inclíṡe etir an Preirdent, ⁊ larla tuaḋmuman do ṫaoiḃ, ⁊ Diarmait mac an dubalṫaiġ uí concobair don taoiḃ arail. Neać eiride baí ag crric a aṁraine la hiarla ofrmuman tar cfnn tuillṁe, ⁊ tuarurtail, réd, ⁊ roṁaoine fri ré mbliaḋna riar an tan ra ⁊ bataṙ aṁra iomḋa iolarḋa ró a rmaċt, ⁊ ró a ċuṁaċta an tan rin. Arreaḋ airṡcc ro ṫionċoircc a ainṙén do diarmait, larla ofrmuman do ṫairberr don Preirdenr, ⁊ olarla tuaḋmuman dar cfnn ionnmair, ⁊ edala, ⁊ ar ṙaoirri, ⁊ ar ṙoċar dúṫaiġe do rfin, ⁊ dá gać aon no geḃaḋ lair, ⁊ ro raoiḋ

[k] *To deliver up.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare tells this story somewhat better; but he and the Four Masters were ignorant of the machinery set at work by Carew to effect this dishonourable capture of the Sugane Earl. But Carew himself, who appears to pride himself on his powers of cunning, subtlety, and treachery, has thought proper to transmit a detailed account of it to posterity in the *Pacata Hibernia*, from which the Editor is tempted to present the reader with the following abstract of it.

The two most powerful leaders of the rebels in Munster were James Fitzgerald, commonly called the Sugane, or Straw-rope Earl, and Dermot O'Conor Donn, who commanded fourteen hundred bonnaghtmen, or mercenary soldiers, consisting of Ulstermen and Connaughtmen, employed in the Earl of Desmond's country, by commission from O'Neill, the Pope's King of Ireland. This Dermot O'Conor was married to the Lady Margaret, the daughter of the late unfortunate Gerald Earl of Desmond, and sister to the present heir to that title, who was detained a prisoner in the Tower of London while his dignity and estates were usurped by the Sugane Earl. In this complicated state of affairs Sir George Carew "resolved to try the uttermost of his witt and cunning" to turn it to advantage. In a very secret manner he provided and sent a fit agent to sound the inclination of the Lady Margaret, and, finding her fit to be wrought upon, it was propounded that if her husband would take the Sugane Earl prisoner, and deliver him into the hands of the President, he should receive one thousand pounds sterling, and that he should have a company of men in pay from the Queen, and other conditions of satisfaction to herself and her brother. The Lady Margaret, who, by an English education, contracted an affection for English government, and was particularly solicitous for the interests of her brother, naturally hated the man who had usurped his dignity by Irish law, on O'Neill's authority, and prevailed upon her husband to form a scheme for delivering the Straw-rope Earl into the hands of the Lord President.

The President's secretary and historian gives, as matter of triumph, some very vile details of the little and paltry wiles to which the Lord President had recourse on this occasion. In that age of cold-blooded murders and dishonourable dealings, such details were read with amusement, while, to us of the nineteenth century, they sound worse than the history of the Red Indian or the Bushmen of Africa! One

to Limerick. The Earl of Desmond then went into the Connelloes with numerous forces, to reconnoitre and watch the President and the Earl of Thomond.

At this time it was that a private interview had taken place between the President and the Earl of Thomond, on the one side, and Dermot, the son of Dubhaltach O'Conor, on the other. He was one who had been for a year before in the military service of the Earl of Desmond, for hire and wages, jewels and riches, and he had many hireling soldiers under his jurisdiction and command at this time. The resolution which his misfortune suggested to Dermot was, to deliver up[k] the Earl of Desmond to the President and the Earl of Thomond, in consideration of receiving wealth and property, and the freedom and profits of an estate, for himself and every one who should adhere to him. He sent mes-

Nugent, who had been a servant to Sir Thomas Norris, had turned over to the rebels after the death of his good master, and by the efficiency of his services acquired their esteem and confidence; but, imagining that he could get on better under the wings of the President, he came to submit to him, and to desire pardon for his faults committed. Answer was made, that "for so much as his crimes and offences had been extraordinary, he could not hope to be reconciled unto the State except he would deserve it by extraordinary service, which, saith the President, if you shall perform, you may deserve, not only pardon for your faults committed heretofore, but also some stores of crowns to releeve your wants hereafter." He promised to destroy either the Sugane Earl or his brother John. As a plot was already laid against the Sugane Earl by Dermot O'Conor, and as his death could only serve to raise up new competitors for his title, Nugent was instructed to murder John. He seized his opportunity and attempted to despatch him, but, as his pistol was just levelled, he was seized upon and condemned to die. At his execution he confessed his design, declaring that the Lord President had many others hired and sworn to effect what he intended.

The plot of Dermot O'Conor for seizing the Sugane Earl remained still to be executed, and to promote its success all the ingenuity of the wily Lord was exerted. At a period when his officers expected some manly and honourable warfare in the field, he suddenly dispersed his forces into different garrisons, in order to inspire the rebels with confidence, and to induce the leaders to make the like disposition of their troops. He next forged a letter (of which a copy is ostentatiously printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*), as if addressed by the Lord President to James Fitz-Thomas, acknowledging many obligations for his secret services to the State, and exhorting him to deliver up Dermot O'Conor alive or dead. Dermot, furnished with this letter, which it was to be supposed he had intercepted, sought an interview with the Sugane Earl, took occasion to quarrel with him, and took him prisoner, as a traitor, in the name of O'Neill! produced his letter, which was in Carew's own handwriting, as a proof of this his guilt, and conveyed him, and some of his companions, to Castlelishin, of which he held the command, informing the Lord President of his success, and eagerly expecting his reward. But before Carew could arrive to receive his prisoner, John Fitz-Thomas, and the spirited rebel, Pierce Lacy, who had suspected the real pur-

teécta go hinclisíde fris na torccaib sin do ṡaighiḋ an ṗreisdent, ⁊ an lasla, ⁊ do naiḋmsiot a ccusa diblínibh aṁlaiḋ sin. Ní do lisicc ṫrá diasmaist hi ffaill an ní do ttarat laimh uais do gabaḋ lais (in a doile laiṫe a ttoraċ mis lunii na bliaḋna so) lasla dsrmuṁan ina oiresṫas fsin i ccsirtmsḋon a tíre, ⁊ a ṫalman as dob aḋbal cuṁaċta diasmata, ⁊ dorṫas iolasḋa a ḋaoine isin tír íṡin. ⁊ ias ngabail an lasla lais as e ionaḋ in do lá dia iomċoiṁsṫt é i mbaile do ḃailtiḃ an lasla fsin .i. Caislén an lisṡín i nglémsḋón gsraltach. Ro ċuis lion a imḋidin, ⁊ barḋaċta an ḃaile do ċsiṫisin ċonnaċtaigh i ccaoiṁṫeeṫ an lasla dia iomċoiṁsṫt isin mbaile íṡin. Do ċóiḋ fsin hi ccsnn aile don tír go do ṡaoiḋ a ṫeécta i ccsnn an Ṗreisdenis ⁊ iasla tuaḋṁuṁan daisnsis ṡgel doiḃ, ⁊ do ċuingiḋ gaċ nsith do gealladḋ dó das csnn an lasla.

Ot cualatas gearaltaiġ gabail an lasla ⁊ a bsiṫ isin eiccsndáil israiḃe do ṫionoilsiot slioċt Muisis mic Ḡearailt as gaċ aism i mbátas i na doile laiṫe i ccoṁroċraiḃ ċaislsin an lisṡin. Tánaicc ann din Mac muisis ciarraiġe .i. Rattraicin, mac tomais, mic emainn ⁊ an Ridire ciarraiġeċ .i. Uilliam, mac Sfain, mic Uilliam, Ridire an ġlsnna Emann, mac tomáis, mic Emainn, mic tomáis, An Ridire Fionn .i. Emann, mac Sfain ⁊ dsrbraṫais don lasla budsin .i. Sfan, mac tomáis ruaiḋ, ⁊ duine uasal do ḃúrcaċaiḃ dias ḃo hainm uilliam, mac Sfain na sfmas mic riocaisd ṡaxanaiġ baoí as fordaḋ i ffroċaib an lasla ó do hoirdneaḋ é ina lasla go nuicce sin. Ias ttoċt doiḃsiḋe uile hi ccsnn a doile nís bó cian do báta i miomaccallaiṁ an tan do chinnsiot iaḋ fsin do doinn as ċsṫraṁnaiḃ an ḃaile, ⁊ dol da ṡobairt do ċéḋóis, ⁊ gan dsġain do ġráḋ a ccosrr, nó a ccaoṁanmann go mbsndaís an tiasla as dáis no dsiccsn. Ro ċsimniġsṫ as a haiṫle fos a ccsrtaghaiḋ go ṗangatas go múraiḃ an ḃaile, ⁊ ní ró ráthaiġsiot éiccsn, no anffosrlann da ffuaisriot, ⁊ do ṡonratt brisġ mbicc dia do marḃaḋ, ⁊ dia do muḋhaiġsḋ dia muinntis go do gabaḋ an baile fos an mbárda leo do ḋsóiḋ, ⁊ go ttarḋrat an tiasla ass daiṁḋsóin gan fuarcclaḋ uaḋaiḃ dia

pose of O'Conor, mustered four thousand men of their followers and rescued the Sugane Earl. The career of Dermot O'Conor was afterwards brief and inglorious, and his fate tragical, as he richly merited by his base treachery.

[1] *Caislen-an-lisin:* i. e. the Castle of the Little Fort, translated Castellum Castri by P. O'Sullevan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Ibern.*, fol. 169. This castle is described in the *Pacata Hibernia* as near the great fastness of Connilloe. Its ruins

sengers privately with these conditions to the President and the Earl, and they mutually ratified these covenants. Dermot did not neglect what he had taken in hand, for he took the Earl of Desmond prisoner, one day in the beginning of the January of this year, at a meeting of his own people, in the very middle of his own territory and land; for Dermot's power was great, and his men were numerous, in that territory. And, after having taken the Earl prisoner, he sent him to be incarcerated in one of the Earl's own castles, namely, in Caislen-an-Lisin[1], in the very heart of the country of the Fitzgeralds. He left a sufficient number of guards, consisting of Connaught kerns, to defend and guard the castle, along with the Earl, and to keep him there. He himself repaired to another part of the territory, and sent his messengers to the President and the Earl of Thomond, to tell them the news, and to demand what had been promised him for [securing] the Earl.

As soon as the Geraldines heard of the capture of the Earl, and the perilous position in which he was placed, the descendants of Maurice Fitzgerald collected from every quarter, on a certain day, to the neighbourhood of Caislen-an-Lisin. Thither repaired Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Patrickin, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond; the Knight of Kerry, i. e. William, the son of John, son of William; the Knight of Glin, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Thomas; the White Knight, i. e. Edmond, the son of John; and the brother of the Earl himself, i. e. John, the son of Thomas Roe; and a gentleman of the Burkes, whose name was William, the son of John of the Shamrocks, son of Richard Saxonagh, who had been retained in the service of the Earl since he had been appointed Earl until then. All these having met together, they were not long in consultation when they came to the resolution to divide themselves in four divisions for the four quarters of the castle, and proceed forthwith to attack it, and not to look to the love of body or precious life, until they should rescue the Earl by consent or violence. They then advanced straight forward until they arrived at the walls of the castle; and they felt not the resistance or opposition they received, and they made little account of the numbers of their men who were killed and destroyed, until at last they took the castle from the warders, and rescued the Earl out, in despite of them, without,

are still visible in the townland of Castle-Ishin, parish of Knocktemple, in the county of Cork, not far from the borders of the county of Limerick.

ċionn, gan fuiliuccaḋ, gan foirrdearccaḋ fair fin. Do fadhfat maiṫfiṁ nanacail don ḃárda.

Do ċóidh ṫra an ġaḃail sin lasla dsfmuṁan a míṁsf, ⁊ a míonóir do ḋiarmait o ċoncoḃair feachnón eireann, ⁊ iar ndol don lasla i mfrcc a muinntire tucc fogcra do diarmait, ⁊ dá gaċ Connaċtaċ baí ina foċair, ⁊ da cosiṫearnaiḃ an tír dráccbáil. Do ronfat iaraṁ fo ċéadóir innsin, ⁊ lotar a gsfaltachaiḃ go miomat mionnmara ⁊ néadala, nimirgsḋ, ⁊ nairnsiri co nár ḃurura arioṁ a fuccrat connaċtaiġ dilċenel gaċa héadala riaṁ ⁊ iaraṁ a gsfaltaċaibh fri hsoh a nsraonta fsin fri roile gó sin.

A ttorać mír lul ar a haiṫle do ġluair an Fhreirdenr, ⁊ lasla tuaḋmuṁan go ttionol ttaidbreać do ġaiġdiuirib ó luimneać don taoḃ ba tuaiḋ do Shionainn riar tré ċonntae an ċláir go rangatar ḃaile még colmáin i ttriuċa céd ċorcoḃaircind airṫṡraiġi. Do ċóiḋriot annsin i nimlocṫaḋ tar Sionainn go cloiċ ġlsnna baile eiride fil for bruaċ na Sionna don taoib ṫsf, ⁊ ro baḋ do ḃailtib Ridire an ġlsnna é, ⁊ bá on nglsnn sin ina bfuil an baile .i. glsnn corbraiġe ro hainmniġeaḋ an Ridire, ⁊ an ċloċfoin gur ar ċruinnigh an congáir mór dia raiġiḋ. Tánaicc ordanár mór ó luimneać i narṫraiġib i ccoinne an Fhreirdenr, ⁊ iasla tuaḋmuṁan don ḃaile ceadna. Ar fuide doib fe na agharḋ do ċuaiḋ aca ar in mbaile fo ċsnn dá lá, ⁊ do ḃrirsttar blaḋ de lar an ordanár ṁór. Ro lingsiot é da gaċ taoib ar a haiṫle, ⁊ ro marḃfat fiċe, nó dó do ġaorċlannoib, ⁊ daorċlannoib do ṁuinntir an Ridire báttar ag bardaċt an ḃaile go foċaide do ṁnaib ⁊ do ṁiondaoinib. Ro marḃaḋ bsor drsm do ṁuinntir an ṗhreirdenr, ⁊ an lasla lár an mbárda, ⁊ nír bo fodaing an baile sin do ġaḃáil munḃaḋ fccaoileaḋ a ṁuintire riar an tan sin ó iasla dsfmuṁan.

Ot ċualaiġ O Conċoḃair ciarraiġe .i. Sfan mac Concobair ui ċonċobair armáil an tíre ar ttanuccaḋ, ⁊ cloch glsnna ar na gaḃail gan guin, gan guaraċt do ċoid i ccsnn an ṗhreirdenr ⁊ an lasla, ⁊ do ġeall a ḃsiṫ daoin lsiṫ

[m] *Baile-Mic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland in the parish of Killofin, barony of East Corca-Vaskin Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See note [q], under 1581, p. 1760, *supra*.

[n] *Cloch-Gleanna*. This was the name of the castle of Glin, in the north-west of the county of Limerick. It is translated Vallirupes by P. O'Sullevan Beare in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 170: "Quibus domesticis perturbationibus dum Catholici fluctuant et conficiuntur, Caruus Vallirupem (*Cloch-Gleanna*) equitis Aurati Vallis arcem tormentis quassam in suam potestatem redigit." This castle was 102 feet in length and 92 in breadth. A plan of it, as then be-

indeed, paying the price of his ransom, and he himself without being wounded or losing a drop of blood. They extended mercy and protection to the warders.

This capture of the Earl of Desmond had spread abroad to disrespect and dishonour of Dermot O'Conor; and when the Earl went among his people he gave warning to Dermot, and to every Connaughtman who was with him, and to their kerns, to quit the country. This they immediately did; and they carried with them from the country of the Geraldines much wealth, moveable property, and cattle; and it would be difficult to enumerate all the different kinds of spoils which the Connaughtmen carried off from the Geraldines before and after their contentions with each other on this occasion.

In the beginning of July following, the President and the Earl of Thomond set out from Limerick with a fine muster of soldiers, and marched westwards along the northern side of the Shannon, through the county of Clare, until they arrived at Baile-Mic-Colmain[m], in the cantred of East Corca-Bhaiscinn; [and] from this they ferried themselves across the Shannon to Cloch-Gleanna[n], a castle on the southern bank of the Shannon.

The castle at which this great host had gathered was one of the castles of the Knight of Glin; it is situated in Gleann-Corbraighe, from which it received the name of Cloch-Gleanna, and the Knight the appellation of Ridire-an-Ghleanna[o]. Heavy ordnance were brought in vessels from Limerick to meet the Earl and the President here. Having sat before the castle, they reduced it in two days, and made a breach in it with the heavy ordnance. They then rushed into it from every side, and slew a score or two of gentlemen and plebeians of the Knight's people, who were guarding the castle, together with some women and children. Some of the President's and Earl's men were also slain by the warders; and it would not have been easy to take the castle were it not that the Earl of Desmond's people had previously dispersed from him.

As soon as O'Conor Kerry, i. e. John, the son of Conor, heard that the forces of the country had been thinned, and that the castle of Glin had been taken without difficulty or danger, he repaired to the President and the Earl, and promised thenceforward to be on the side of his Sovereign. He gave up his

sieged, is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, Dublin edition of 1810, p. 112.

[o] *Ridire-an-Ghleanna:* i. e. the Knight of Glin, or the Valley, so called from Glin, anciently Glencorbry, in the north-west of the county of Limerick.

lá a ṗrionnra ó rin amaċ. Do rad a baile .i. carracc an ṗuill do ḋruim ċoinġill, ⁊ connarṫa don ṗreṡidenṡ, ⁊ don larla. O ro clos a ccoiṫcinne hi cciarraiġe ⁊ hi ccloinn muirir muinntir na bainriogna dragḃáil an áiṫṡra rin ar a nṡrccairdiḃ do ġaḃrat acc brirṡó a mbailteaḋ, ⁊ acc racchḃáil a náitiġte, ⁊ a ndúnárur óḃéla orlaicṫe, Ruccrat a mna ⁊ a muinnteara ar cúlaibh a cenoc cṡnd ġarḃ, ⁊ a ccoilleteaḋ cluṫairdiaṁra a ccoir maingе, ⁊ i ccomhroċraibh dṡrmuṁan.

An tan din ro ṗidir an ṗreṡident, ⁊ an tiarla (.i. tuaḋmuṁan) go ro ṫeichriot an tír uile durṁor ar gaċ taeḃ dréil, ⁊ do ċarán do ċuirriot raiġdiuiri go lṡic rnaṁa i ngarurún. Longport Mhṡic muirir eiriḋe, ionnar go mbaoí gararún uáṫa i licc ṗnáṁa, i ccarraicc an ṗuill hi ccloiċ glṡnda, i nearr geiḃtine, i ṗrianaind, i ttráiġh lí, i narḋrṡrta, illior caṫain, ⁊ i mbailtiḃ cloinne muirir ar ċṡna cenmotá lior tuaṫail. Ro ṗill an Ṗreṡidenṡ, ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan go luimneaċ iar mbṡrṡiṫ buaḋa ṗor an tuṗur rin, ⁊ taimicc dia raiġiḋ urṁor ċonallaċ conntae luimniġ ⁊ caonraiġe ar nṡirġe doiḃ i naġhaiḋ larla dṡrmuṁan go mbátar daoinlṡiṫ la a bṗrionnra.

Mac muirir ciarraiġe .i. Ratraiccin, mac tomáir, mic émainn, mic tomáir do écc hi mṡóón a aoíri, ⁊ a aimṗire iar mbṡiṫ dó i naénṫaiḋ larla dṡrmuṁan irin ccoccaḋ reṁraite. Rob adbar eccaoine ṗṡr a ċroṫa, a ṗola, ⁊ a ṗialċaire déce inellṁa aṁlaiḋ rin. A ṁac tomár do ġaḃáil a ionaid.

An Róirdeach .i. Muirir, mac dauid, mic muirir, mic dauid do écc a mí lún na bliaḋna ro, macaéṁ roiṫim, roiḋealbda, ṗoġlamṫa illaidin, i ngaoiḋilcc, ⁊ i mbérla eiriḋe. A ṁac .i. Dauid do ġaḃail a ionaid.

[p] *Carraic-an-phoill*, now Carrigafoyle, on the Shannon, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.—See note [w], under the year 1580, p. 1730, *supra*.

[q] *Kerry*.—By Kerry is here meant Iraghticonor, or O'Conor Kerry's country.

[r] *Fial*, now *anglice* the Feale, a river rising in the barony of Duhallow, near the borders of the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction, passes by Abbeyfeale and Listowel, and meets the River Brick, to the north of Rattoo, from which point their united waters form what is now called the Carran or Cashen River. The name *Casan*, or Carán Ciarraiġe, i. e. the path of Kerry, it being, as it were, the high road into the country, was originally applied to this river as far as it is navigable for a currach or ancient Irish leather boat; and the church of Disert Triallaigh, near Listowel, is referred to in an ancient Irish manuscript, quoted by Duald Mac Firbis, as on the margin of the Carán Ciarraiġe. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 38, note [j].

[s] *Askeaton*. There is a view of the castle and monastery of Askeaton, as taken on this occa-

castle, i. e. Carraic-an-phuill[p], upon certain covenants and conditions, to the President and the Earl.

As soon as it was generally heard through Kerry[q] and Clanmaurice that the Queen's people had gained this triumph over their enemies, they [the inhabitants] proceeded to demolish their castles; and, leaving their mansions and residences wide open, they brought their women and families to the rear of their rough-headed hills, and their shady and solitary woods along the River Mang, and in the vicinity of Desmond.

When the President and the Earl (i. e. of Thomond) learned that the greater number of the inhabitants of the country, on each side of the Fial[r] and the Casan, had fled from their habitations, they placed garrisons in the castle of Lixnaw, the residence of Mac Maurice, as also in Carraic-an-phuill, the Rock of Glin, Askeaton[s], Fianaind[t], Tralee, Ardfert, and Lis-Cathain[u], and throughout all the castles of Clanmaurice, excepting Lis-Tuathail[v]. The President and the Earl of Thomond returned to Limerick, having gained the victory on that expedition; and the greater part of the inhabitants of Connello, in the county of Limerick, and of Kerry, came to them, having turned against the Earl of Desmond, and joined their Sovereign.

Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Patrickin, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, died in the prime of his life, after having joined the Earl of Desmond in the aforesaid war. It was a cause of lamentation that a man of his personal form, blood, and hospitality, should thus die in his youth. His son, Thomas, assumed his place.

The Roche, i. e. Maurice, the son of David, son of Maurice, son of David, died in the month of June of this year. He was a mild and comely man, learned in the Latin, Irish, and English languages. His son, i. e. David, took his place.

sion, given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. vii. —See Dublin edition of 1810, p. 94.

[t] *Fianaind*, now Fianait, and *anglice* Fenet, a townland with the ruins of a church and castle, on a point of land extending into Tralee Bay, in the barony of Troughanacmy, county of Kerry.

[u] *Lis-Cathain*, now Liscahan, a castle in the parish of Ardfert, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. x., where there is a long account given of Florence Mac Carthy's attempt to get possession of this castle, which is not half a mile distant from Ardfert.

[v] *Lis-Tuathail*, now Listowel, a small town on the bank of the River Feale, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. A plan of this castle is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. x., Dublin edition of 1810, p. 120.

O cſrḃaill .ı. an calbach mac uilliam uiḋir, mic ṗirḡanainm, mic maolruanaiḋ do marḃaḋ a mí lúl le ꝓoḋaoíniḃ uairle do ġiol ccſrḃaill, ⁊ do ġiol mſcair. Ꝑſr colḡḋa, corantach an calḃać rin, uille ċruaiḋ la a ċomarranaiḃ ġall, ⁊ ġaoiḋel, Riḋire ḋainm ⁊ ḋonóir a huġḋarráṙ an ġrionnra.

Iomat canġlſc, ⁊ conġal, ḋſrccmartra, ⁊ ḋorṫaḋ ꝓola in ro ḋiocaiġitt ḋronġḃuiḋne ḋíríṁe do ṫaḃairt etir Saxanċaiḃ ⁊ ġaoiḋil laiġſn irin ramṙaḋh ro.

Uaitne o morḋa do lſccſn laṙla urmuṁan amać a mí lún ⁊ ṙe braiġḋe ḋécc do ġaḃail ḋó arṙ do ċéḋmacaiḃ, ⁊ doiḋṙſḃaiḃ na ṙaéṙclann ꝓob onóraiġe báṫar ꝓoṁamaiġṫe don laṙla a nġioll le coṁall ġać coingell, ⁊ ġać airṫſccal ḋar hiomnairccead air ina ġuarcclaḋ.

An ṫuaitne ceḋna mac Ruḋraiġe óicc mic Ruḋraiġe caoíċ uí morḋa, ro ba ḋuine uaral oirḋſrc, aḋbclorach, iomraiṫeach ṙe hatḃaiḋ, do ṁarḃaḋ la muinntir na bainriogna i nanṙṙorlann iomairicc ettualaing ro ṙſraḋ ſtorra ḋiḃlimiḃ a ccoṁroċraiḃ laoiġiri a mí Aug̃urt na bliaḋna ro. Ba mór tra ro ċuir an marḃaḋ rin do ġail do ġairccead, ⁊ do ġérraitteaċt ġaoiḋel laiġſn ⁊ Éireann uile ꝓor cculaiḃ. Ḋuine eiriḋe baí ina aén oiḋhre o ċſrt ar a ḋutḃaiġ, ⁊ do ḃſn urlaṁar a aṫarḋa a lor a laṁa, ⁊ a cruar a croiḋe a dorṙnaiḃ ḋanar, ⁊ ḋeóraḋ ag a mbaoí a ṙeṁdírle ag dol i ruḋraċur ṙe hatḃaiḋ roiṁe rin go ttardroṁ í ꝓó a rmaċt, ⁊ ꝓo a ċumaċtoibh buḋſn, ꝓo brſiṫ a maor, ⁊ a ḃuannaḋh do ṙſr ġnaṫaiṫġe ġaoiḋeal co na baoí aon baile ḋia aṫarḋa ina ṙéccmair ó or go hor ġen mo ṫá Ꝑort laoiġiri na má.

[x] *Calvagh.*—He was the Sir Charles O'Carroll who wrote the letter to the Lord Deputy above quoted, p. 2166.

[y] *Was slain.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare states, that Owny O'More, having incautiously separated from his people, was shot through the body by a musket-ball. Fynes Moryson gives a curious account of the Lord Deputy's expedition into Leix, on which he slew this celebrated Irish chieftain; and the Editor is tempted to present the reader with Moryson's own words, as they are excedingly important in shewing the high state of cultivation to which Owny O'More had brought the territory of Leix at this period:

"But the best service at that time done was the killing of Owney mac Rory, a bloody and bold young man, who lately had taken the Earl of Ormond prisoner, and had made great stirs in Munster. He was the chief of the O'More's sept in Leax, and by his Death (17th of August, 1600) they were so discouraged that they never after held up their Heads. Also a bold, bloody Rebel, Callogh mac Walter, was at the same Time killed; besides that, his Lordships staying in Leax till the 23rd of August, did many other Ways weaken them; for during that time he fought almost every Day with them, and as often did beat them. Our Captains, and, by

O'Carroll, i. e. Calvagh[x], the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, was killed, in the month of July, by some petty gentlemen of the O'Carrolls and O'Meaghers. This Calvagh was a fierce and protecting man, a strong arm against his English and Irish neighbours, and a knight in title and honour by authority of the Sovereign.

In this summer many conflicts, battles, sanguinary massacres, and bloodsheds, in which countless troops were cut off, took place between the English and Irish of Leinster.

Owny O'More set the Earl of Ormond at liberty in the month of June, having received in his place sixteen hostages, consisting of the eldest sons and heirs of the most honourable gentlemen who were subject to the Earl, as pledges for the fulfilment of every condition and article agreed upon for his liberation.

The same Owny, son of Rury Oge, son of Rury Caech O'More, who had been for some time an illustrious, renowned, and celebrated gentleman, was slain[y] by the Queen's people in an overwhelming and fierce battle which was fought between them on the borders of Leix, in the month of August of this year. His death was a great check to the valour, prowess, and heroism of the Irish of Leinster and of all Ireland. He was, by right, the sole heir to his territory [of Leix], and had wrested the government of his patrimony, by the prowess of his hand and the resoluteness of his heart, from the hands of foreigners and adventurers, who had its fee-simple possession passing into a prescribed right for some time before, and until he brought it under his own sway and jurisdiction, and under the government of his stewards and bonnaghts, according to the Irish usage; so that there was not one village, from one extremity of his patrimony to the other, which he had not in his possession, except Port-Leix [Maryborough] alone.

their Example (for it was otherwise painful), the common Soldiers, did cut down with their Swords all the Rebels Corn, to the Value of £10,000 and upwards, the only Means by which they were to live, and to keep their Bonnaghts (or hired Soldiers). It seemed incredible that by so barbarous Inhabitants the Ground should be so manured, the fields so orderly fenced, the Towns so frequently inhabited, and the Highways and Paths so well beaten, as the Lord Deputy here found them. The reason whereof was, that the Queen's Forces, during these wars, never till then came amongst them."

Then it is quite clear that civilization and agriculture would have advanced in this country if the Queen's forces had never come into it. By this observation Moryson shews who the barbarous people really were, for, certainly, the

Iar ngaoileaḃ dá dibhfhccaċaiḃ eaċtarċeneóil ó iarla dhfhmuṁan do ċóiḋ gur an uathaḋ fhóg do fala ina ḟoċair go cairlen na mainge. Ní baí eiṁ do ḋaḡḋaoiniḃ ghfhaltaċ daon aonta fhirf, no ag congnaṁ lair aċt mac an Mhhic muirir fin fa hécc fo airnhiḋrium .i. tomár, mac Ratraicin ⁊ Riuirre an ġlhnda, ⁊ Piarur ócc doḃer.

Sgriḃenn do ṫeaċt a Saxoiḃ don muṁain i mí lúil no bliaḋna fo, ⁊ ba he a toṫacht, Mac ócc Iarla dhfhmuṁan .i. Semur mac Ghfhoid, mic Shain, baí i ngiallnur ag an mbainriogain (a ccionaiḋ a aṫar, ⁊ dhfhbraṫraċ a aṫar do ḋol hi ccoccaḋ fuirre) do lhġhn ar a ċimiḋeċt lar an mbainriogain iar ndol fá na graraiḃ dó, iar mbhiṫ bliaḋain ar ḟichit i ccuimrech lé. Ḃaoí ḃhór irin fgriḃenn fin a erḟuaccra hi ccoṁḋálaiḃ ⁊ i mbailtiḃ mora muṁan go raiḃe an tócc mac fin .i. Sémur mac Ghearoitt ag teaċt anoir ina Iarla onórach a hugḋarrár an rhionnra, ⁊ go fruicċeaḋ gach aon dia ḋuthaiġ baí

people who manured the fields so well, and fenced them so orderly, in the absence of the soldiers of the invaders, who destroyed all tillage, should not be called barbarians.

[a] *Pierce Oge De Lacy.*—See note under the year 1186, p. 75, *supra.* He is called Petrus Lessius by P. O'Sullevan Beare, and Pierce Lacy in the *Pacata Hibernia.*

[a] *A letter.*—This letter, which exhibits deep political craft and wisdom, was written, in the Queen's name, by the Chief Secretary, Cecil, to Sir George Carew, Governor of Munster, on the 1st of October, 1600, and has been published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xiv.

[b] *Gone under her mercy.*—This phrase is incorrect, or at least has no meaning, because he had been under her mercy for twenty-one years. It should be: "after he had promised to be faithful and active in suppressing the rebellion and the Pope's religion in Ireland."

[c] *An honourable Earl.*—He was but provisionally restored, for Carew was directed either to deliver or retain his patent according to the expediency of affairs, and the services he might be able to perform. It appears that this youth had been carefully educated, from his childhood, as a Protestant, in the Tower of London, by order of the Queen, who wished to preserve him for State purposes. He was sent over under the conduct of a Captain Price, a sober and discreet gentleman, and an old commander in the wars, who landed with his charge at Youghal, on the 14th day of October, and proceeded thence to Mallow, where he presented to Sir George Carew the heir of the great rebel, and Her Majesty's letter, signed by Cecil, and her letters patent, under the great seal of England, for his restoration in blood and honour. Carew, to make trial of the disposition and affection of the new Earl's kindred and followers, consented that he might make a journey from Mallow into the county of Limerick, accompanied by Meyler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, and Master Boyle, Clerk of the Council (afterwards the great Earl of Cork). They came to Kilmallock, one of the strongholds of his ancestors, towards the evening, where he was at first received with the warmest and most enthusiastic welcome by the people, and almost immediately after viewed with feelings of loathing and abhorrence. But this strange vicissitude will be best narrated in the words of Carew himself, or of his secretary,

After his strange insurgents had dispersed from the Earl of Desmond, he repaired with his few remaining forces to Castlemaine. None of the Geraldine chieftains [now] sided with or assisted him, except the son of that Mac Maurice whose death we have recorded, namely, Thomas, the son of Patrickin, the Knight of Glin, and Pierce Oge De Lacy[z].

A letter[a] came from England to Munster in the month of July [*recte* October] of this year, the purport of which was, that the young son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, the son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, who was detained by the Queen as a hostage, in revenge of his father and father's brothers having rebelled against her, had been released from his captivity by the Queen, after he had gone under her mercy[b], and after he had been kept by her twenty-one years in captivity. It was, moreover, [ordered] in this letter that it should be proclaimed throughout the assemblies and great towns of Munster that this young son, i. e. James, the son of Garrett, was going over as an honourable Earl[c], by the authority of the Sovereign; and that every one in his country who

Stafford, as printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xiv.:

"And to Master Boyle his Lordship gave secret charge, as well to observe the Earle's waies and cariage, as what men of quality, or others, made their addresse unto him, and with what respects and behaviour they caried themselves towards the Earle, who came to Kilmallock upon a Saturday, in the Evening; and by the way, and at their entry into the Towne, there was a mightie concourse of people, insomuch as all the Streets, Doores, and Windowes, yea, the very Gutters and tops of the Houses, were so filled with them, as if they came to see him whom God had sent to bee that Comfort and Delight their soules and hearts most desired; and they welcomed him with all the expressions and signs of Ioy, every one throwing upon him Wheat and Salt (an ancient Ceremony vsed in that Province, upon the Election of their new Majors and Officers, as a Prediction of future peace and plenty). That night the Earle was invited to Supper to Sir George Thornton's, who then kept his House in the Towne of Kilmallock; and although the Earle had a Guard of Souldiers, which made a Lane from his lodgings to Sir George Thornton's House, yet the confluence of people that flockt thither to see him was so great, as in halfe an houre he could not make his passage thorough the crowd, and after Supper he had the like encounters at his returne to his lodging. The next day, being Sunday, the Earle went to Church to heare divine service, and all the way his countrey people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keep him from Church, unto which he lent a deaf ear; but, after Service and the Sermon was ended, the Earle comming forth of the Church was railed at & spat upon by those that, before his going to Church, were so desirous to see and salute him: Insomuch as, after that publike expression of his Religion, the town was cleered of that multitude of strangers, and the Earle, from thenceforward, might walke as quietly and freely in the towne, as little in effect followed or regarded as any

hi ccoccaḋ gó rin airecc a fola ⁊ a onóra, ⁊ nſṁcuiṁne ar a ċoiriḃ, ⁊ rillſiḋ tar a air do ṙaiġiḋ an ṙrionnra, ⁊ an iarla óicc ri. Ba he trat ra ttainicc an tiarla ócc rémraite go herinn go narmáil moir amaille frir ón mbainrioġain a mí october do ṙonraḋ. Ar ttecht dó go Corcaiġ do ċoiḋ an Ṙreriḋenr, ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan ina ċſnn dia ṙiaḋucċaḋ. Tangatar iaraṁ diḃlinib go maiġ eala go cill moċeallocc ⁊ go luimneaċ, Tánaicc gur an larla ócc gaċ duine daittrebtaċaib gſraltach ar fraicrin na ríṙṙſiṁe bunaiḋ doib, ⁊ an dream aga raibe iomcoiṁſtt ċairlſin na mainge o Shemur, mac tomáir tuccrat riḋe an baile don iarla ócc .i. do Shemur mac gearóitt, ⁊ do rad an tiarla a ṙealb don ṙreriḋenr. Ni baí din aén baile i norláiṁ Mhſic muirir .i. tómar act lior tuatail aṁain aṁail a dubramar, ⁊ giḋ eiride ro gabaḋ é lá gobernóir Ciarraiġe .i. Sir rerlur Uolment a mí nouember na bliaḋna ro.

Inġſn larla tuaḋmuṁan onóra inġſn ċoncobair mic donnchaiḋ uí briain, bſn an ṁſic muirir rin a dubramar do ṫoċt ar tſiċſṁ foġla, ⁊ dibſirge a fir dia dutchaiġ ar protexion an Ṙreriḋenr ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan ⁊ a hécc iar rin i ndaingſn ṁeic maṫġaṁna, ⁊ a haḋhnacal i mainirtir innri.

Ard ċonrapal gſraltach .i. Ruaiḋri, mac maġnura, mic emainn, mec ritheiġh déc.

other private Gentleman. This true relation I the rather make, that all men may observe how hatefull our Religion, and the Professors thereof, are to the ruder and ignorant sort of people in that Kingdome. For, from thenceforward, none of his father's followers (except some few of the meaner sort of Freeholders) resorted vnto him; and the other great Lords in Munster, who had evermore beene overshadowed by the greatnesse of Desmond, did rather feare then wish the advancement of the young Lord. But the truth is, his Religion, being a Protestant, was the only cause that had bred this coyness in them all; for, if he had been a Romish Catholike, the hearts and knees of all degrees in the Province would have bowed unto him. Besides, his comming was not well liked by the vndertakers, who were in some jealousie that, in after times, he might be restored to his Father's inheritances, and thereby become their Lord, and their Rents (now paid to the Crown) would, in time, be conferred upon him. These considerations assured the President that his personal being in Munster would produce small effects, but onely to make tryal of what power he had."

The only service that this young Earl was able to perform, was the recovery of Castlemain for the Crown, by his negotiations with Thomas Oge Fitzgerald, the Constable. Having obtained the surrender of this fort, which was strongly opposed by Florence Mac Carthy and the Sugane Earl, young Desmond returned to the English Court, where, it being understood that he was no longer worth feeding, he suddenly disappeared. Mr. Moore thinks he was poisoned, but he quotes no authority.

[4] *Pardon*, literally forgetfulness or oblivion.

was in rebellion would now, upon their return to the Sovereign and this young Earl, obtain a restoration of their blood and honours, and a pardon[d] of their crimes. This young Earl arrived in Ireland, accompanied by a great force, in the month of October following. Upon his arrival in Cork[e], the President and the Earl of Thomond repaired thither to welcome him. They all afterwards came to Mallow, Kilmallock, and to Limerick. All the inhabitants of the country of the Geraldines, upon beholding the true representative of the family, came to this young Earl; and the people who had the keeping of Castlemaine for James, the son of Thomas, gave it up to the young Earl, i. e. to James, the son of Garrett; and the Earl gave the possession of it to the President. There was then no town in the possession of Mac Maurice, i. e. Thomas, except Listowel alone, as we have said; and even this was taken in the month of November by Sir Charles Volment[f], the Governor of Kerry.

The daughter of the Earl of Thomond, Honora, the daughter of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, and wife of the Mac Maurice we have mentioned, fled from the plundering and insurrection of her husband, and came to her native territory under the protection of the President and the Earl of Thomond, and afterwards died at Dangan-Mac-Mahon[g], and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

The Chief Constable of the Geraldines, i. e. Rory, the son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy[h], died.

[e] *In Cork.*—This is incorrect, for, as we have already seen from the Lord President's own account of it, Captain Price, a trusty and discreet person, who was appointed by the Queen to deliver this young Earl into the President's hands, landed, with his charge, at Youghal, on the 14th of October, and from thence brought him to Mallow to the President, where they arrived on the 18th of the same month.

[f] *Volment.*—He wrote the name Wilmot himself. There is a most minute and interesting account of the taking of this castle by Sir Charles Wilmot, given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, chap. xvi.

[g] *Dangan-Mac Mahon*, now Dangan, a very large castle in ruins, in a townland of the same name in the district of Tuath-Ua-mBuilc, parish of Kilchrist, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare. It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xiii., that this Lady Honore ny Brien procured the murder of Maurice Stack, a very brave servant of the Lord President; and that her brother, the Earl of Thomond, upon hearing of it, was infinitely grieved; and that for it he held his sister in such detestation that, from that day forward to the day of her death, which occurred not many months afterwards, he never did see her, nor could abide the memory of her name.

[h] *Mac Sheehy.*—The first of this family who came to Munster settled in the county of Limerick as leader of gallowglasses to the Earl of

Ar fhaccbáil ghsaltach do diarmait mac an dubaltaigh, mic tuathail uí Choncobair iar ngabail iarla dhsmumhan Shemair, mic tomair amail a dubhramar, ⁊ a bhsin de go hairmdhsonach dorindirí, tánaicc an diarmait sin go dutaigh uí concobair ruaidh do na cluaintibh. Fuair phrotexion ón lurtír (baoi acc denamh shirbhíri, ⁊ acc foghnamh don bainriogain illaighnibh ⁊ i nulltoibh i fhoghmar na bliadhna so) no go ttainicc an tiarla ócc dhsmumhan so tar a ttangamar go herinn .i. Sémur mac gearóitt. Ar ttecht dóruidhe do chuir toghairm ar diarmait, uair ro fór diarmait dhsirbhriúr don larla sin ar a chuairt choccaidh i ngshaltachaibh an bliadhain roimhe sin ⁊ atbearatt aroile gur ab di tainicc gabail Sémair, mic tomáir ar dhaigh gomadh uraidhe a dhsirbhratair fhsin dhfagbail ón eiriumh do thairbirt dia chionn. O do ruacht shgribhenn an iarla go diarmait ro thriall tocht fo na thogairm maille le chsu ⁊ le phrotexion an lurtir ⁊ Phreridenr da chóicceadh mumhan. Ag gabail dó siar tuaidh tre choicceadh connacht do dhol tar Sionainn go luimneach Ro lhsn teroitt na long mac Rirdhsird an iarainn, ⁊ dauidh mac uillicc an timchill é tre bhiodhbanur, ⁊ rucchrat fair i nuathadh buidhne i ccomhrochraibh guirt innri guaire, ⁊ ro díchsnadh diarmait leó, iar na fagbáil ar bhsicc mbuidhne ⁊ ge ro frit é amlaidh sin ba gar uair riar an tan roin nár bó doig don lucht sin a ionnraighidh, ar ba codhnach rom fhor chóicc céd decc fhsi, ⁊ ba hanglonn é budhsin, acht namá na cumhaing neach iomghabail écca cecib tan dur ficc tiughlaithe neich.

Ticchsrna shléibe árdachaidh décc i ngsimhreadh na bliadhna so .i. Sémur, mac Riarair mic Semuir buitilep.

Desmond, in the year 1420. He built the castle of Lisnacullia, Lior na coille, i. e. Woodfort, in the parish of Cloonagh, barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north of the town of Newcastle. The ruins of this castle, which was a fortress of considerable strength, still remain in good preservation.

[i] *Until.*—This sentence is left unfinished by the Four Masters. It should be constructed as follows: "When Dermot O'Conor left the Geraldines," &c., &c., "he first procured a protection from the Lord Deputy, and then proceeded to the Cloonties, in O'Conor Roe's country, where he remained until the young Earl of Desmond sent for him," &c., &c.

[k] *Through enmity.*—Carew, or his secretary, states: "Theobald sent to the Earle of Clanrickard for a protection, pretending that what he did was done in revenge of his Cousen, the Lord Burke's, death. But the Earle, misliking the Action, instead of a protection, returned him this letter insuing."

He then gives Ulick Clanrickard's letter, expressing the Earl's indignation at his conduct.

[l] *Gort-innse-Guaire*, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. There is a detailed account of this killing of Dermot O'Conor given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xvii., where it is stated that "Theobald

Dermot, the son of Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal O'Conor, on leaving the Geraldines, after the Earl of Desmond (James, the son of Thomas), whom he had taken prisoner, had been forcibly rescued from him, proceeded to Cluainte, in the country of O'Conor Roe. He had obtained a protection from the Lord Justice (who was doing the Queen's service in Leinster and Ulster in the autumn of this year), until[l] this young Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, the son of Garrett, of whom we have treated, had arrived in Ireland. On his arrival he sent for Dermot, for Dermot had married a sister of this Earl while on his military sojourn in the country of the Geraldines the year before; and it is said by some that it was through her the capture of James, the son of Thomas, was effected, in order that she might the more easily obtain her own brother, by delivering the other in his stead. As soon as the Earl's letter reached Dermot, he prepared to go, at his invitation, by the permission and protection of the Lord Justice and the President of the two provinces of Munster. But, as he was passing in a north-west direction through the province of Connaught, to cross the Shannon to Limerick, he was pursued by Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, and by David, the son of Ulick-na-Timchill, through enmity[k]; and they overtook him in the vicinity of Gort-innse-Guaire[l], and, finding Dermot attended only by a small number of troops, they beheaded him. Though he was found in this condition, these people would not have dared to attack him thus a short time before, for he was a leader of fifteen hundred men, and he himself was a stout champion. But no man can escape death when his last day has arrived.

The Lord of Sliabh-Ardacha[m], i. e. James, the son of Pierce, son of James Butler, died in the winter of this year.

ne Long Burke, who had a company of an hundred Foot in her Majesties pay (notwithstanding all Dermot's Safe guards) assaulted him, who, for his safetie, retired into an olde Church, burnt it over his head, and in comming foorth of the same hee killed about fortie of his men, and tooke him prisoner, and the morning following cut off his head." Carew adds: "Her Majestie's honour was blemished, and the service hindred, by this malitious and hatefull murther; who, considering of the fact, besides sharpe rebukes and reprehensions, the Lord Deputie was commanded presently to casheere and discharge him both of his Command and Entertainment."

[m] *Sliabh Ardacha*, now Slieveardagh, or Slewardagh, a barony in the east of the county of Tipperary. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this was originally the country of a family of O'Deas.

Remann a burc mac Sean na rsmar, mic Riocaird ṡaxanaiġ, do bsiṫ ina duine uaral, oirdsirc, iomráiṫeach do rsir gnaṫaiġṫe gaoiḋel an tan ro. Baoí riḋe co na ḋsrbraiṫriḃ (Sean ócc, uilliam, ⁊ tomár) irin ḋá urmuṁain ⁊ i néle i raṁraḋ, i ffoġmar, ⁊ i ngsiṁreaḋ na bliaḋna ro. Baoí do lsrḋaṫ ⁊ do lionṁairṫeṫ rloiġ, ⁊ roṫaiḋe ag an ccloinn rint Sean a búrc gur fáraicceaḋ, ⁊ gur folṁaiġeaḋ na tíre, ⁊ na cfnntair fa coiṁnsra doiḃ leó. Ro gaḃaḋ dna bailte cairléin iomḋa i néle, ⁊ in urṁuṁain leó don ċur rin. Ba diḃriḋe ruiḋe an Róin, bel aṫa dúin gair, ⁊ cúil o nduḃáin i nEilib, ⁊ port a tolchain i nurṁuṁain.

Iar ttuitim Uaitne mic Ruḋraiġe óicc uí morḋa (aṁail ro airnsiḋriom) do lingsiḋ laoiġir la Saxanchoiḃ go ro ġabrat acc aṫnuaḋucchaḋ a naitreaḃ aolcloch, ⁊ acc ruiḋe hi rsn áitiḃ rleṫta conuill ċsrnaiġ diar bó doṁgnar duthaiġe laoiġir, doiġ ni raiḃe a diol doidhre baḋ hionnramhail dUaitne agá himḋsosn orra.

Siol cconcoḃair ṗailġe .i. Sliocṫ briain mic caṫaoir mic cuinn mic an ċalḃaiġ do bsith hi ccommbáiḋ gaoiḋel fri ré a trí no a csṫair do bliaḋnoiḃ gur an tanra. Ro bririrsiḋ, ⁊ ro gabaḋ leó an airsṫt rin urṁor ċairlén Ua ffailge, aṫ namá an daingsn, ⁊ bsccán ele a maille frirr. Tánaicc dna ardiurṫír na hérreann dia raiġiḋ fá luġnaraḋ na bliaḋna ro go niomat cliath ⁊ ráṫaḋ, go niomat rfeal, ⁊ corrán, go ttucc rgrior ⁊ rgoṫbuain ar ḃarraiḃ airche, ⁊ anairche an tíre, ⁊ táinicc deride a haittreaḃaiġ do ḋol ar toronn, ar teicheaḋ, ⁊ ar ionnarbaḋ i nulltoibh ⁊ i ttíriḃ oile go diuidh na bliaḋna ro.

[n] *Suidhe-an-roin*, now Shinrone, a small town in the barony of Clonlisk, in the King's County. —See Ordnance Map, sheet 42. See note [e], under the year 1533, p. 1416, *supra*.

[o] *Bel-atha-Duin-Gair*: i. e. Mouth of the Ford of Dungar, now called simply Dungar, an old castle in ruins in the parish of Corbally, barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Tipperary.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 43.

[p] *Cuil-O-nDubhain*: i. e. the corner or angle of the O'Duanes, now Coolonuane, and sometimes anglicised Cullenwaine, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, in the south of the King's County, adjoining the county of Tipperary.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 46.

[q] *Port-a-Tolchain*, called Portolohane in the Down Survey, and now shortened to Portland, a townland in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See note [k], under the year 1442, p. 925, *supra*. No part of this castle, which was erected by O'Madden, is now standing. It is not to be confounded with the castle of Coillte-Ruadha, which belonged to Mac Egan, and which is still in good preservation.

[r] *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the chief of the

Redmond Burke, the son of John of the Shamrocks, son of James, son of Richard Saxonagh, was at this time an illustrious and celebrated gentleman, according to the usages of the Irish. He and his brothers, John Oge, William, and Thomas, remained in the two Ormonds, and in Ely, during the summer, autumn, and winter, of this year; and so great and numerous were the troops and forces of these sons of John Burke, that they ravaged and desolated all the adjacent territories and cantreds. They took many castles on this occasion in Ely and Ormond, among which were Suidhe-an-roin[n], Bel-atha-Dun-Gair[o], and Cuil-O'nDubhain[p], in Ely; and Port-a-Tolchain[q], in Ormond.

After the fall of Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'More, as we have related, Leix was seized by the English; and they proceeded to repair their mansions of lime and stone, and to settle in the old seats of the race of Conall Cearnach[r], to whom Leix was the hereditary principality, for there was no heir worthy of it like Owny, to defend it against them.

The O'Conors Faly, namely, the descendants of Brian, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, were for three or four years in the Irish confederation, up to this time. During this period they took and destroyed the most[s] of the castles of Offaly, [and, indeed, all], except Dangan[t] and a few others. About Lammas this year the Lord Justice came into their country with many harrows and pracas[u], with many scythes and sickles, and destroyed and reaped[w] the ripe and unripe crops of the territory; and the consequence of this was, that the inhabitants fled, and remained in exile and banishment in Ulster and other territories until the end of this year.

Heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, early in the first century, and the ancestor of O'More and the seven septs of Leix.

[s] *The most*, uṁor.—This phrase is incorrect, and should be struck out, as incumbering the sentence.

[t] *Dangan*, now Philipstown.—See note [e], under the year 1546, p. 1498, *supra*.

[u] *Praca*.—This term is applied in Munster, to a harrow with very long pins, still used for the purpose of opening, or ripping up the soil around the gṁaṁ, or grass-corn, when the winter winds have rendered it too hard and stubborn. The Lord Deputy, who was a great student in botany and natural philosophy, used the *praca*, on this occasion, for the purpose of tearing up the corn after it had shot into ear, thus rendering it useless; as corn, after arriving at that stage of maturity, will not, if disturbed at the root, grow any more. This was a grand preparation for the awful famine which soon after ensued in Ireland, to the great destruction of the Milesian race.

[w] *Destroyed and reaped*.—This is possibly a mistake for ṗgṁor no ṗgoébuaṁ, "destroyed or reaped," for Mountjoy was too wise a man to

Domhnall Spáineach, mac Donnchaidh, mic Cathaoir Carraigh Chaonmhánaigh do Ríoghadh air an Iurtir irin Fhoghmar do Ghonradh. Clann Fiachach, mic Aodha, mic Sláin do Ríoghachadh air mar an ccéadna.

An coblach Saxanach do hordaicceadh lár an mbainríoghain, ⁊ la comhairle Shaxan do chur go heirinn do Fhaighidh choicciodh uladh. An tan do hordaicceadh Lord mountioy ina Iurtir ór erinn im Feil Patraicc do Ghonnradh amhail a dubhramar, do bár gan fuireach, gan earrnadhadh ag Fúir, ⁊ acc ullmughadh an choblaigh ísin in gach congaibh raimicc a lár amhail ar dhéine ⁊ ar dhínmneadhaighe forcaémhnacair hi Saxoibh don chur sin, uair ba tocráidh mor mhman la bainríoghain Saxan, ⁊ lár an ccomhairle thoir, ⁊ abhur an cornamh ⁊ an cothuccadh do rónrat cenél cconaill, ⁊ Eoghain go nulltoibh arécsna ⁊ i mbaoí daon rannfhriú ina naghaidh do ghrér, ⁊ dna ba cuimhneach leo beor ⁊ do bai na galar inclisíte ina ccridhe in do marbadh, ⁊ in do mudhaighsíodh dia muintir, ⁊ in do thocaithriot dia narccat, ⁊ dia nionnmhur la coccadh na hérenn go sin. Conadh é airsecc ar rangatar an coblach remraite do chur go heirinn go do ghabhrat cuan i nádh cliath a mí Aprill na bliadhna so. Ro faoidhitt arrídhe i nurtorach ramhraidh

destroy such part of the corn as was ripe, when he had an army to carry it away.

[x] *Donnell Spaineach.*—He was so called because he was in Spain for four years. "Daniel Keuanus cognomento Hispaniensis, quod in Hispania annos circiter quatuor fuerit commoratus."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 4, c. vi.

[y] *Harbour of Dublin.*—This account, which the annalists had from common bruit only, is far from being accurate. Sir Henry Docwra himself informs us, in his curious and valuable little work, *Narration of his Services at Lough Foyle*, written in the summer of 1614, and never yet printed, that the fleet put in first at Knockfergus, now Carrickfergus. His account of the preparation and arrival of this fleet is very curious, and the Editor deems it his duty to lay it here before the reader, that he may compare the English and Irish accounts of the same important event. After detailing the causes which moved him to write this Narration, which were urgent and honourable, he proceeds as follows:

"I had lying by mee some memoriall noates and a greate Number of letters, that if they were well searched ouer, togeather with the helpe of myne owne memorie, were able to bring to light the truth of that which otherwise was like to perish and Consume in Darkenes. I spent a little time to pervse them, & these are the effectes the doing thereof hath produced.

"The Army, consisting in List of 4000 foote & 200 horse, whereof 3000 of the foote, & all the horse, were levied in England, the other 1000 foote were taken of the old Companys about Dublin, & all assigned to meete att Knockfergus, the first of May: That part levyed in England was shipt at Helbree, neere vnto westchester, on the 24th of Aprill, 1600. And of these a Regiament of 1000 ffoote and 50 horse, were to be taken out imediatelie vpon our landing, & assigned to Sr Mathew Morgan, to make a plantation with att Ballishannon.

"The Provisions wee carried with vs at first

Donnell Spaineach[x], the son of Donough, son of Cahir Carragh Kavanagh, made peace with the Lord Justice in autumn. The sons of Fiagh, son of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], likewise made peace with him.

The English fleet, which had been ordered by the Queen and Council of England to be sent, by Patrick's Day, against the province of Ulster, at the time that Lord Mountjoy was appointed Lord Justice over Ireland, as we have said, was being prepared and equipped, without delay or neglect, with all the necessary engines, in England; for it was a great annoyance of mind to the Queen and the Councils there and here that the Kinel-Owen, the Kinel-Connell, and Ulstermen in general, and those who were in alliance with them, had made so long a defence and stand against them; and they also called to mind, and it preyed like a latent disease upon their hearts, all of their people that had been slain and destroyed, and of their wealth that they had expended, in carrying on the Irish war till then, so that they resolved to send this fleet to Ireland; and it arrived in the harbour of Dublin[y] in the month of April of this year. From thence they set out in the very beginning of summer (by advice of the

were a quantetie of deale Boards & Sparrs of ffirr timber, a 100 flock bedds, with other necessaries to furnish an Hospitall withall; one Peece of Demy Cannon of Brass, two Culverins of Iron, a master Gunner, two master masons, & two master Carpenters, allowed in pay, with a greate number of Tooles & other vtensiles, and with all victuell & munition requisite.

"Soe, with those men from England, and with these Provisions aforesaide, on the xxv. day of Aprill wee sett saile, and on the 28th, in the Euening, put in att Knockfergus, where wee staide the space of 8 dayes before the Companyes from Dublin came all vnto vs.

"The last of them coming in by the 6th of May, on the 7th wee sett saile againe, and the windes often fayling, sometimes full against vs, it was the 14th before wee could putt in to the mouth of the Bay at Loughfoyle; & noe sooner were wee entred, but wee fell on ground, & soe stucke till the next day; then, at a full tide, wee waighed our Anchors, sayled a little way, and rune on ground agnine.

"On the 16th, in the morning, wee gott loose, & about 10 of the Clocke (100 men lying on shoare, & giuing vs a volie of shott, & soe retyring) wee landed att Culmore, & with the first of our horse & foote that wee could vnshipp, made vp towards a troupe of horse and foote that wee sawe standing before vs on the topp of a hill, but, by ignorance of the wayes, our horses were presentlie boggt, & soe, at that day, wee made none other vse but onelie to land our men. The next day, the place seaming to my Judgement fitt to build, wee beganne about the Butt end of the old broken Castle, to cast vp a fforte, such as might be capable to lodge 200 men in.

"Sixe days wee spent in labour about it, in which meane space, makeing vpp into the countrie with some troupes (onely with intent to discouer), wee came to Ellogh, a castle of O'Dogharteys, which he had newlie abandoned, & begunne to pull downe; but seeing it yet

(tria comairle larla cloinne riocaird ⁊ larla tuaidmuman) ⁊ do forcongrad forra tocht go loch febail mic Lodain. Seolaitt iarain lainh clí fri hEirinn

Tenentable, & of good vse to be held, I put Captaine Ellis Floudd into it, & his Companie of 150 men.

"On the 22nd of May wee put the Army in order to marche, & leauing Captaine Lancellott Atford at Culmore, with 600 men, to make vp the workes, wee went to the Derry, 4 myles of, vpon the River side, a place in manner of an Iland, Comprehending within it 40 acres of Ground, wherein were the Ruines of a old Abbay, of a Bishopps house, of two Churches, &, at one of the ends of it, of an old castle; the Riuer, called Loughfoyle, encompassing it all on one side, & a bogg, most comonlie wett, and not easilie passable except in two or three places, dividing it from the maine land.

"This peece of Ground wee possest ourselves of without Resistaunce, & iudging it a fitt place to make our maine plantation in, being somewhat hie, & therefore dry, & healthie to dwell vpon; att that end where the old Castle stood, being Close to the water side, I presentlie resolved to raise a fforte to keepe our stoore of Munition & victuells in, & in the other, a little aboye, where the walls of an old Cathedrall church were yet standing, to erect annother for our future safetie and retreate vnto vpon all occasions.

"Soe then I vnloaded & discharged the Shipping that brought vs, all but those reserued for Sr Math: Morgan, & two Men of Warre vnder Comaund of Captaine George Thornton & Captaine Thomas Flemingo, which were purposlie assigned to attend vs all that Sommer; & the first bussines I setled myselfe vnto was to lay out the forme of the said two intended ffortes, & to assigne to every Companye his seuerall taske, how and where to worke.

"I know there were some that presentlie beganne to censure mee for not sturring abroade, & makeing iourneyes vp into the Countrye, alleadging wee were stronge enough & able to doe it; I deny not but wee were, but that was not the scope and drift of our coming; wee were to sitt it out all winter; Prayes would not be sett without many hazards & a greate Consumption of our men, the Countrie was yet vnknowne vnto vs, & those wee had to deale with were, as I was sure, would Chuse or Refuse to feight with vs, as they sawe theire owne advantage. These Considerations moued mee to resolue to hould an other Course, & before I attempted any thinge els, to setle & make sure the footing wee had gayned.

"The two shipps of warre, therefore (the Countrie all about vs being wast & burned), I sent with souldiers in them to coast all alonge the shoare for the space of 20 or 30 myles, & willed wheresoeuer they found any howses, they should bring a way the Timber & other materialls to build withall, such as they could. And O'Cane hauing a woode lying right ouer against vs (on the other side of the River) wherein was plentie of old growne Birch, I daylie sent workemen with a Guard of souldiers to cutt it downe, & there was not a sticke of it brought home, but was first well fought for. A Quarrie of stone & slatt wee found hard at hand. Cockle shells to make Lyme, wee discouered infinite plentie of in a little Iland in the mouth of the Harbour as wee came in, and with those helpes, togeather with the Provisions wee brought, & the stones and rubbidge of the old Buildings wee found, wee sett our selues wholie, & with all the dilligence wee could possible to fortefying & framing & setting vpp of howses such as wee might be able to liue in, & defend ourselves when winter should Come, & our men be decayed, as it was apparant it would be. And whether this was the right Course to

Earl of Clanrickard and of the Earl of Thomond); and they were ordered to put into the harbour of the Lake of Feabhal, son of Lodan[z]. They then sailed,

take or noe, let them that sawe the after Euents be the Judges of.

"My lord Deputie att the time wee should land (to make our discent the more easie) was drawne downe to the Blackwater & gaue out that hee would enter the Countrey that way; wherevpon Tyrone & O Donell had assembled theire cheifest strength to oppose against him: But his lordship now knowing wee were safe on shore, & possest of the ground wee went to inhabite, withdrewe his Campe & retourned to Dublin, & then being deliuered of that feare, those forces they had brought togeather for that purpose, being now encreased by the addition of more, & estimated (by Comon fame) to be about 5000 in all, they came downe with vpon vs, & placing themselves in the night within litle more then a mile from where wee lay, earelie in the morning at the Breaking vpp of the watch, gaue on vpon our Corps de Gaurd of horse, chased them home to our foote Sentynells, & made a Countennunce as if they came to make but that one dayes worke of it; but the Alarume taken, & our men in Armes, they contented themselves to attempe noe further, but seeking to drawe vs forth into the Countrey where they hoped to take vs at some aduantages, & finding wee stoode vpon our defensiue onelie, after the greatest parte of the day spent in skrimish a litle without our Campe, they departed towards the Eueninge, whither did wee not thinke it fitt to pursue them.

"An now did Sr Mathew Morgan demaund his Regiament of 1000 foote, & 50 horse, which at first (as I saide before) were designed him for a Plantation att Ballyshannon, but vpon Consultation held how hee should proceed, & with what Probabilitie he might be able to effect that intended bussines, there appeared soe many wants & difficulties vnthought on, or vnprouided for before, that it was euident those forces should be exposed to manifest Ruine, if at that time, & in the state as thinges then stoode, hee should goe forward; the truth whereof being certified both by himselfe & mee to the lords of the Councell in England, as alsoe to the lord Deputie & Councell of Ireland, wee received present directions from them both to suspend the proceeding in that action till annother time, & soe I discharged the Rest of the shipping reserued for that iourney, & not long after the Companys growing weake, & the list of the foote reduced to the number of 3000, that Regiament was wholie dissolued & made as a parte onelie of our army.

"On the first of June, s^r Arthur O Neale, sonne to old Tirlogh Lenogh that had beene O Neale, came in vnto mee with some 30 horse & foote, a Man I had directions from the state, to labour to drawe to our side, & to promise to be made Earle of Tyroane, if the other that mainteyned the Rebellion could be dispossessed of the Countrey. By his advice within fewe dayes after I sent s^r John Chamberlaine, with 700 men, into O Canes Countrie, to enter into it by Boate from O Doghertyes side, because at the hither end, lying right ouer against vs, was a Continuall watch kepte, soe as wee could not stirre but wee were sure to be presentlie discouered. These men, marching all night, put ouer at Greencastle, & by breake of day, on the 10th of June, fell in the middest of theire Creagtes vnexpected, Ceazed a greate Pray, & brought it to the Waterside. But for want of meanes to bring it all away, they hackt & mangled as many as they could, & with some 100 Cowes, which they put abord theire Boats, besids what the Souldiers brought away kild, they retourned."

[z] *The lake of Feabhal, son of Lodan*, now Lough

co po ġaiḃriot port iṗin maiġin ṗin po hſṗbaḋh ṗriú. Iar proċtain doiḃ i ttiṗ po tocchaḋ leo ar ġaċ taeḃ don ċuan tri puirt do triṗriḋiḃ talmain aṁail po hoṗdaiġeaḋ doiḃ i Saxoiḃ, port diḃṗiḋe ar chuitt Uí neill don tír i mompocṗaiḃ oireachta uí catháin .i. dun na long, ⁊ dá port i ndutháiġ uí domnaill, port diobh iṗin chúil móir i ndúthaiġ uí ḋoċarṫaiġ hi ttriocha ċéo innri heoġain, ⁊ port oile don taoḃ ṫiarṫéſ de ṗin i ndoire choluim ċille. Ro ġaḃṗat na ġoill ṗo cedoir acc doiṁnuccaḋ díocc ina ttimcell, ⁊ acc denaṁ daingſn ṁúr criaḋ, ⁊ dúnclaḋ ndíomor co mbatar ionċorṗnaiṁ ṗri bioḋbaḋaiḃ. Rortar daingne ⁊ portar innille olttáit na cúirte cloċ aolta ⁊ na caṫṗacha ṗriṗ i ccaitti ṗé ṗoda ⁊ raoṫar dſṗṁáir occa ndenaṁ. Ar a haiṫle ṗin po bloḋṗat an ṁainirtir, ⁊ an daṁliacc, ⁊ po haiḋmilleaḋ leo ina mbaoí doḃair ecclartacḋa iṗin mbaile co neadṗnṗat tiġe ⁊ cuḃachla diobh. Henṗṗ docuṗa ainm an ġeneṗala baoí leó. Ridire erdearc eriḋe co ngaoir ⁊ co ngliocar, ⁊ po baḋ ṗinn áġa, ⁊ erġaile dim. Sé mile ba ṗé lion tangatar an dú ṗin. Iar ttocht co doire doiḃriḋe do ṗonṗat briġh mbicc don ċuil móir ⁊ do ḋún na long. Ḃatar na ġoill ṗé ṗoda na po lſicc in oṁan, nó an imeccla doiḃ toċt tar na muṗaiḃ ṗeċtair, acht ſó mbſcc, ⁊ no biḋír dṗong móṗ diob hi ccaṫair ġach noiḋche, ar na tarḋa ammur ṗoṗṗa, ġo po líonaitt do ṗaoṫ ⁊ do ġalar la hiomcuimġi an ionaid i mbátar, ⁊ la tſṗ na ṗíne ṗamṗata. At baṫṗat iolḃuiḋne diob don tſiḋm iṗin.

Iomċura Uí Doṁnaill o po airiġriḋe a nſṁtaṫaiġe ar a ṗcoṗaiḃ ṗeċtair la ṗaitéſṗ ⁊ oṁan, ba ṗſḋ do poine nemhni do ḋenam diob, ⁊ po tſcclamaitt a ṗloiġh lair do ḋol i ndeirceṗt ċóicciḋ connaċt dionnṗaḋ na ttuaṫ báḋar ar ġaċ taeḃ do ṗleiḃ echtġe, ⁊ tuaḋmuṁain do ṗonṗaḋ. Dſiṫḃir ón ar bátṫar iad na hiarlaḋa .i. larla cloinne ṗiocairḋ ⁊ larla tuaḋmuṁan po ṗuṗail ṗor an lurtir, ⁊ ṗor an ccoṁairle an tarccar tromṗloiġ ṗin do chur cuicce ṗiuṁ

Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See note [f], under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

[a] *Dun-na-long*, i.e. the Fort of the Ships, now Dunnalong, on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry.

[b] *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i.e. O'Kane's country. Dunnalong was in the territory of O'Gormly, which was tributary to O'Neill.

[c] *Cuil-mor*, i.e. the Great Corner or Angle, now Culmore, a fort on a point of land over Lough Foyle, about five miles to the north of Londonderry, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

[d] *Of them*, i.e. of the materials obtained from them.

[e] *Six thousand men.*—This is not correct, nor

keeping their left to Ireland, until they put into the harbour of that place, as they had been directed. After landing, they erected on both sides of the harbour three forts, with trenches sunk in the earth, as they had been ordered in England. One of these forts, i. e. Dun-na-long[a], was erected on O'Neill's part of the country, in the neighbourhood of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain[b]; and two in O'Donnell's country, one at Cuil-mor[c], in O'Doherty's country, in the cantred of Inishowen, and the other to the south-west of that, at Derry-Columbkille. The English immediately commenced sinking ditches around themselves, and raising a strong mound of earth and a large rampart, so that they were in a state to hold out against enemies. These were stronger and more secure than courts of lime and stone, or stone forts, in the erection of which much time and great labour might be spent. After this they tore down the monastery and cathedral, and destroyed all the ecclesiastical edifices in the town, and erected houses and apartments of them[d]. Henry Docwra was the name of the general who was over them. He was an illustrious Knight, of wisdom and prudence, a pillar of battle and conflict. Their number was six thousand men[e]. When these arrived at Derry they made little account of Culmore or Dun-na-long. The English were a long time prevented, by fear and dread, from going outside the fortifications, except to a short distance; and a great number of them were on the watch every night, that they might not be attacked [unawares]; so that they were seized with distemper and disease, on account of the narrowness of the place in which they were, and the heat of the summer season. Great numbers of them died of this sickness.

As for O'Donnell, when he perceived that they were not in the habit of going outside their encampments, through fear and dread, he made no account of them, and assembled his forces, to proceed into the south of Connaught, to plunder the countries that lay on both sides of Sliabh-Echtge[f], and especially Thomond. He had good reason for this, indeed, for it was these Earls, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard and the Earl of Thomond, who had requested the Lord Justice and the Council to send over this great army, to keep him[g] in his [own]

is it a matter of surprise that the Four Masters should not have known the exact number. Sir Henry Docwra himself states that he had only four thousand foot and two hundred horse.

[f] *On both sides of Sliabh-Echtge*, i. e. Clanrickard and Thomond.

[g] *To keep him*, i. e. to give him something to do at home, and prevent him from overrunning

dia ḟorḋaḋ ina ṫir ina necemair ar a mínce leo nó tiġḟḋ roṁ dia ttír ḟíṙṙin. O ro chinn ḟor an ccoṁairle rin ro ḟaccaib ó dochartaiġ taoíreaċ innri heoġain .i. Sían ócc, mac Sían, mic Pelim uí Doċartaiġ hi ḟroichill ḟorṙ na hallmurchoiḃ ar na tiorṫair dionnraḋ a ċriche. Ro ḟáccaibh dna Niall garḃ ó Doṁnaill, ⁊ araill dia ḟluaġ i miomḟuiḋe ḟorra alla riar, ṡtorra, ⁊ triocha ċéd énda mic néill. Ro tionoileaḋ a ḟloiġ lair iar rin co ndiccrṡḋ tar eirne riar. Do bṙṫ lair céttur gaċ aén baoí ro a ṁamur i nulltoiḃ ar in ṙlóiġeaḋ rin. Ḃátar tra connaċtaiġ ó Suca go droḃaoír, ⁊ o iarṫar tire haṁalgaiḋ go breirne uí raicchilliġ acc ṙiṫṡṁ, ⁊ acc furnaiḋe ar a ḋolṙoṁ dia raiġiḋ go baile an móṫaiġ iar na ttochṫ ro a ṫoġairm riuṁ. Ba do na connachtoiḃ baí hiruidhe acca ernaiḋe riuṁ O ruairc Ḃrian ócc mac briain, mic briain Ballaiġ mic eoġain, O concoḃair Sligiġ Donnchaḋ, mac caṫail óicc, mic taiḋg, mic caṫail óicc gur na tuathaiḃ ṙilṡṫ ṙri coirṙṙliaḃ a cuaiḋ co muir, O concoḃair ruaḋ Aoḋ mac toirṙḋealḃaiġ ruaiḋ mic taiḋcc buiḋe, mic caṫail ruaiḋ go lion a ṫionoil, Mac diarmata maiġe luircc .i. concoḃar, mac taiḋg, mic.eogain, mic taiḋg co na muinntir, ⁊ Mac uilliam búrc .i. tepóitt mac uatéir cioṫaiġ, mic Sían, mic oiluerair co na ṫoiċṡṙcal.

Ar ndol dUa doṁnaill co na rocṙaittte a hulltoiḃ i ndáil na cconnaċtaċ rin go baile an Móṫaiġ ro arccna don ċoṙann, tre láṙ maiġe haí an ḟindḃíndaiġ, do cloinn connmaiġ, do ċríċ maine mic eaċḋaċ, ⁊ duṙláṙ cloinne Riocaird gan caṫ gan coinnṙgle gan guin duine uaḋ, ná lair co ro ġaḃ ṙoraḋ ⁊ longṙort i mar ṫar cloinne riocaird i noirṙeaċt rémainn im trátnona dia raṫairn ⁊ an ḟeil eoin ar an mairt ar ccind. Rangatṫar raiḃte roiṁe i ttuaḋmuṁain an tan rin, ⁊ ro baḋ doiġ leó na gluairṙeaḋ ar an ionad i ttárṙurṫair oidche doṁnaiġ go rorcha maidne dia luain. Níṙ ḃo híḃ rin

Clanrickard and Thomond. If O'Donnell had remained at home to guard his own Tirconnell, instead of making forays into Clanrickard and Thomond, Docwra's forces would have been rendered completely powerless; and had Niall Garv remained faithful to Hugh Roe, he could have easily annihilated Docwra's men.

[h] *The cantred of Enda, son of Niall:* i. e. Tir-Enda, i. e. the territory of Enda, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. According to Teige, the son of Tibot Mac Linshy, who had been steward to the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and who was living in 1620, this territory contained thirty quarters of land. It was the name of the north-east part of the barony of Raphoe, adjoining the Lagan, which is still well known, and comprising, according to Mac Linshy, forty-six quarters of land.—See note [d], under the year

territory, away from them, for they deemed it [too] often that he had gone into their territories. Having adopted this resolution, he left O'Doherty, chieftain of Inishowen, i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim O'Doherty, to watch the foreigners, that they might not come to plunder his territory. He also left Niall Garv O'Donnell, and some of his army, encamped against them on the west side, between them and the cantred of Enda, son of Niall[h]. He then mustered his forces, to proceed westwards across the River Erne. He took with him on this hosting, in the first place, all those who were under his jurisdiction in Ulster; and the Connacians, from the River Suck to the Drowes, and from the west of Tirawly to Breifny O'Reilly, were expecting and awaiting his arrival at Ballymote, whither they were gone at his summons. Among the Connaughtmen who awaited him there were O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen); O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge), together with the people of the districts which lie from Coirrshliabh northwards to the sea; O'Conor Roe (Hugh, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe), with all his muster; Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Conor, son of Teige, son of Owen, son of Teige, with his people; and Mac William Burke, i. e. Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver, with his muster.

When O'Donnell and his forces out of Ulster had joined these Connaughtmen at Ballymote, he marched through Corran, through the middle of Magh-Ai-an-Fhinnbheannaigh[i], through Clann-Conway, and through the territory of Maine, son of Eochaidh[j], and the level part of Clanrickard, without giving battle or skirmish, and without killing or losing a man; and he halted and pitched his camp in the west of Clanrickard, in the Oireacht-Redmond[k], on the evening of Saturday, the Tuesday following being the festival of St. John. On this occasion, notice [of his approach] was sent into Thomond before him [by spies]; and they thought that he would not move from the place where he was stopping on Saturday night till daylight on Monday morning. But this is not what he

1175, p. 19, *supra*.

[i] *Magh-Ai-an Fhinnbheannaigh*, now Machaire Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon. For its exact situation see note [b], under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

[j] *The territory of Maine, son of Eochaidh*: i. e. Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 4, 25.

[k] *Oireacht-Redmond*.—A district in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, belonging to a sept of the Burkes.—See note under the year 1599.

do ṗóine ṗiuṁ, acht eiṗġe a moiċdeḃoil na maidne dia doṁnaiġh co ro ṫaiṗmċíṁniġh aṗ a aġhaiḋ doiṗeċt ṗémainn, do ċenél Aoḋa, do ċenél dúnġaile, ⁊ do cloinn cuiléin uaċtaiṗ go ṗaiṁicc taṗ ṗoṗġuṗ ṗiaṗ iaṗ naṗccain uṗṁoiṗ na noiṗṡṗ ṗin ṗia miḋmṡḋon an laoí ṡíṗin. Ġaḃaiṗ Ua doṁnaill longṗoṗt in adhaiġ ṗin ṗoṗ bṗú an ṗoṗġaiṗ ṗṗi cluain ṗáṁata aniaṗ aṗ loṗccaḋ innṗi uile cenmothá an maiṁiṗtiṗ. Ro líṡcc ṗccaoileaḋ da ṗcceiṁealtaiḃ do aṗccain na noiṗṡṗ ina ṫimċell. Ba ṗaiṗṗing ṗoiṗlíṫan an tṡiṗṗéiḋeaḋ o a ṗoile do ṗoṗṗat na ṗcceiṁelta ṗin, uaiṗ ṗo cuaṗtaiġeaḋ, ⁊ ṗo cṗeaċloiṗcceaḋ, ṗo hindṗaḋ, ⁊ ṗo hoiṗcceaḋ leó (on ionam céona do ló go hoiḋce) ó ċṗaicc uí ċiṗdubain i nioċtaṗ na coiccṗiche hi ttṗiocaiṫ céd na noilén, co caṫaiṗ muṗchaḋa hi ccoṗcaḃaiṗcind iaṗṫaṗaiġ go doṗuṗ cille muiṗe, ⁊ Caṫṗach Ruiṗṗ, ⁊ in ṁaġha i nuiḃ bṗacáin go doṗuṗ ḃaile Eoin gobann i ccoṗcamodṗuaḋ, ⁊ boiṫhe neill hi ccenel ṗṡṁaic. Rob iomḋa dna daoṫain dṡġduine uaṗail no tiġeaṗna tiṗe aġ cuideċta cṡtḣṗaiṗ nó cúiccip do ṁuintiṗ ui doṁnaill aṗ ṗccáth muine, ⁊ i lúib tuimm hi ttuaḋmuṁain in oidche ṗin.

Ro éiṗiġ Ua doṁnaill aṗ a ḃaṗaċ iṗin madain dia luain go ṗoṗaiḋ ionmall, gan toġṗaim, gan tinneṗnaṗ co na ṗloġaiḃ aṗ a bṗupallḃoṫaiḃ belṗcálánċa ⁊ gaḃaiṫ occ aṗccnaṁ na conaiṗe ṗiaṗtaṗṗna tuaḋmuṁan ṗaiṗtuaiḋ gach ndíṗeaċ doiṗṫṡṗ ó ccoṗbmaic, doṗláṗ ċeneoil ṗṡṗṁaic, ⁊ do ḃoiṗinn go ṗanġataṗ ṗia nadhaiġ go maiṁiṗtiṗ ċoṗcomodṗuaḋ, ⁊ go caṗcaiṗ na ccléiṗeaċ co na ccṗeaċaiḃ, ⁊ co na ngaḃalaibh leó. Ḃáṫaṗ na ṗlóiġ aġ túṗ ⁊ acc

[l] *Cinel-Aedha, anglice* Kinelea, was O'Shaughnessy's country, in the south-east of the barony of Kiltartan.

[m] *Cinel-Donghaile.*—This is the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and it became, as usual in Ireland, that of their territory also. In latter ages this territory comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, but both belong to the deanery of O mBloid and diocese of Killaloe.

[n] *Craig-Ui-Chiardubhain:* i. e. O'Kirwan's rock, now Craggykerrivane, a townland in the parish of Cloondagad, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.

[o] *Cantred of the Islands,* now the barony of Islands in the same county.

[p] *Cathair-Murchadha:* i. e. Murrough's Stone Fort, now Cahermurphy, a townland containing the ruins of a caher or Cyclopean stone fort, in the parish of Kilmurry Mac Mahon, barony of Clonderalaw, or East Corca-Bhaiscinn, in the same county.

[q] *Kilmurry:* i. e. Kilmurry, in the barony of Ibrickan.

[r] *Cathair-Ruis,* now Caherross, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilmurry Ibrickan.—See note [s], under the year 1573, p. 1672, *supra.*

[s] *Baile-Eoin-Gabhann,* now Ballingowan, or

did, but rose up at day-break on Sunday morning, and marched forward through Oireacht-Redmond, through Cinel-Aedha[l], through Cinel-Donghaile[m], and through Upper Clann-Cuilein, and before the middle of that day had passed westwards across the River Fergus, after having plundered the greater part of these districts. On that night O'Donnell pitched his camp on the banks of the Fergus, to the west of Clonroad, after having plundered the entire of Ennis, except the monastery. He sent forth marauding parties, to plunder the surrounding districts; and far and wide did these parties spread themselves about the country; for from that time of the day till night they traversed, burned, plundered, and ravaged [the region extending] from Craig-Ui-Chiardhubhain[n], in the lower part of the frontiers of the Cantred of the Islands[o], to Cathair-Murchadha[p] in West [*recte* East] Corca-Bhaiscinn, to the gates of Kilmurry[q] of Cathair-Ruis[r], and of Magh in Hy-Bracain to the gate of Baile-Eoin-Gabhann[s] in Corcomroe, and of Both-Neill[t] in Kinel-Fearmaic. Many a feast, fit for a goodly gentleman, or for the lord of a territory, was enjoyed throughout Thomond this night by parties of four or five men, under the shelter of a shrubbery, or at the side of a bush.

On the following morning, Monday, O'Donnell set out with his forces from their tents and pavilions, steadily and slowly, without pursuit or hurry; and they proceeded on their way diagonally across Thomond, exactly in a north-easterly direction, through the east of Hy-Cormaic[u] and the level of Kinel-Fearmaic, and through Burren, and arrived before night, with their preys and spoils, at the monastery of Corcomroe, and at Carcair-na-gCleireach[w]. The troops continued scouring and traversing the country around them while day-

Ballygowan, *alias* Smithstown, a townland in which are the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See note [r], under the year 1573, p. 1670, *supra*.

[t] *Both-Neill:* i. e. Niall's booth, hut, or tent, now *anglice* Bohneill, and in Irish *Cuirt Bhoithe Neill*, a castle situated in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to "Teige mac Morogh O'Brien."

[u] *Hy-Cormaic*, a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare, now supposed to be co-extensive with the parish of Kilmaley, but it was anciently much larger, as has been already proved.—See note [p], under the year 1573, p. 1668, *supra*.

[w] *Carcair-na-gCleireach:* i. e. the Narrow Road of the Clerics. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a narrow and steep road extending from the abbey of Corcomroe towards Corranrue, in the barony of Burren, and county of Clare. It is usually called the Corker road in English.

taiptel na tíre ina ttimcell cap an caeṁ laiṫe co náp ṗáccaiḃṗſt aittreaḃ, no áṗuṗ baḋ ionáiṗiṁ gan loṗccaḋ gan lſiṗ ꝓcṗiop. Ro baḋ ꝓmúittéeó diaoh ⁊ dſthaiġe in típ uile dia nſiṗ ſḋ a bṗaiṗccṗiona da gaċ leiṫ iompa imaccuaiṗt, ⁊ po baḋ lóṗ dia ccop ꝓop ꝓopdal conaiṗe aidble na doḃaiṗċiach dſthaiġe baoí uaiṗtiḃ ſtaṗbuaṗ in gach ionaḋ a ttaḃṗataiṗ i naġhaiḋ iṗin ló cſttna.

Atṗaġatt na ꝓloiġh im Ua ndoṁnaill aṗ a ḃápach dia maiṗt, ⁊ lotaṗ taṗ beilġiḃ bſnnchaiṗṗġiḋe na bán ḃóiṗne, ⁊ taṗ an ccaṗcaiṗ ccuṁainġ ccaolṗóḋaiġ gan tṗoiḋ, gan taċaṗ, gan tóṗaiġeċt, gan toġṗaim go ṗanġataṗ go mſnḋata maiġṗſiḋe mſohṗaiḋe. Aiṗiṗitt an adhaiġ ṗin aṗ cnoc an gſṗṗáin báin eittiṗ chill ċolgan ⁊ gaillim. Ro eidiṗḋeiliġṗiot a ccṗeaċa ⁊ a ngaḃála ṗṗi aṗoile, aṗ a ḃaṗach an dú ṗin, ⁊ po baí gaċ dṗonġ diob iaṗttain ag díṗġeaḋ ⁊ acc dlúiṫiomáin a ġelḃa ṗaindíṗle budſiṗin hi ṗéd ġliġtiḃ caoṁċoiġiḋ connaċt. Niṗ bo ꝓoda an uiḋe ꝓuccṗat an ló ṗin eiccin, aṗ ꝓobtaṗ ꝓcíthiġ tuiṗṗiġ, ⁊ ní po ṫuilṗiot a ṗaṁċodlaḋ an adhaiġ ṗiaṁ aṗ uaṁan a ꝓobaṗta ó a mbiodḃaḋaiḃ iaṗ nindṗeaḋ a ttíṗe táṗṗa. Do ġniatt longꝓoṗt i ccoṁꝓoċṗaib dóiḃ an adhaiġ ṗin ó po laiṗſt in imeccla ḋíoḃ. Ro gaḃṗat a ngille, ⁊ a naṗaḋa acc uṗġnaṁ a bṗṗoinne go po ṫóchaiṫṗiot iaṗaṁ a mbiúḋ gomtaṗ ṗáitiġ, contuilṗiot hi ṗáiṁe gó aṗ a ḃaṗach. Atṗaċtataṗ an ꝓloġ aṗ a ꝓuan ⁊ tiaġaiṫ hi ccſnn tṗéda. Ro chſdaiġ Ua doṁnaill do Mhac uilliam, ⁊ don luċt duṗ ꝓanġataṗ a hiaṗṫaṗ connaċt ꝓoaḋ dia ttiġiḃ. Luiḋ ꝓſiṗin ꝓoiṗ gaċ ndíṗeaċ iṗ na conaiṗiḃ coitċſnna go ṗáinicc dſoiḋ laoí go conmaicne cúile tola i nſidiṗmſḋón an ċoicciḋ. Aiṗiṗit ann an adhaiġ ṗin.

Ro ꝓoṗċongaiṗ Ua doṁnaill aṗ a ḃaṗaċ ꝓoṗ a muinntiṗ a ninnile cṗſiċe aṗċſna, ⁊ a néḋala do lſiccſn uaḋaiḃ dia ttiġiḃ, a ngiollanṗaiḋ, a naéṗ diaiṗm, ⁊ gonta do lſiccſn leó. Ro baḋ don dṗuinġ ꝓoṗtaṗ aṫġaoite dia maiṫiḃ an tan ṗin. Taḋcc ócc, mac neill, mic neill ꝓuuiḋ, mic néill, mic toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ óicc, mic toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ ḃſṗnaiġ uí ḃaoiġill, ⁊ duiḃġionn, mac ṁeccon, mic con-

[x] *Set them astray.*—The word ꝓopdal is explained by O'Clery, "do-eól .i. ꝓeaċṗán, i. e. want of knowledge, i. e. going astray."

[y] *Carcair:* i. e. of Carcair-na-gCleireach.

[z] *Meadhraighe.*—This is latinized *Medrigia* by O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia.* The name is still preserved (pronounced *Maaree*) and is applied to a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway, and comprising the whole of the parish of Ballynacourty, about five miles to the south of the town of Galway.

[a] *Cnoc-an-ghearrain-bhain:* i. e. the Hill of the White Garron or Horse, now Knockagarranbaun, a hill on which a fair is held yearly,

light remained; so that they left no habitation or mansion worthy of note which they did not burn and totally destroy. All the country behind them, as far as they could see around on every side, was [enveloped in] one dark cloud of vapour and smoke; and, during the entire of that day, the vastness of the dark clouds of smoke that rose over them aloft in every place to which they directed their course, was enough to set them astray[x] on their route.

On the following day, Tuesday, O'Donnell and his forces rose up and proceeded through the rocky passes of White Burren, and through the close and narrow road of Carcair[y], without receiving battle or skirmish, and without being followed or pursued, until they reached the mansions on the smooth plain of Meadhraighe[z]. They remained that night on the hill of Cnoc-an-ghearrain-bhain[a], between Kilcolgan and Galway. On the following day they divided the spoils and booty among one another at that place; and each party of them were then guiding and closely driving their own lawful portions of the property along the roads of the fair province of Connaught. The journey which they performed on that day was not a long one, for they were weary and fatigued, not having been able to sleep on the night before, through fear of being attacked by the enemies whose country they had plundered. Having now altogether laid aside their apprehensions, they made an encampment for the night before they had gone far. Their servants and attendants proceeded to prepare their dinner, and, having taken food till they were satisfied, they retired to rest until morning, when the army, rising from their slumber, proceeded on their journey. O'Donnell permitted MacWilliam and those who had come from Iar-Connaught to return to their homes. He set out himself in a directly eastern direction, along the common roads, until he arrived, at the end of the day, in Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaigh[b], in the very centre of the province, where he remained for that night.

On the next day O'Donnell ordered his people to send away all their cattle-spoils and plunders home to their houses, and to let their servants and the unarmed and wounded go along with them. Among those of their chiefs who were mortally wounded at this time were Teige Oge, the son of Niall, son of Niall Roe, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle; and Duigin, the son of Maccon,

situated about a mile to the north of the village of Clarinbridge.

[b] *Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaigh*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

coiccriche uí clíriġ, ⁊ ba hann ro gonaḋ iaḋriḋe, araon la druing ele do ṁuinntir Uí Doṁnaill ro báttar ag ionnraiġiḋ an cláir ṁóir for larla tuaḋmuṁain. Ar ón cclár rin ainmniġtear conntae an cláir. Atbatrat an diar remraite for an cconair ag róaḋ doiḃ, ⁊ ro iomċuirtt araon dia ttírib co ro haḋnaicitt i ndún na ngall.

Ro lícc trá Ua Doṁnaill dronġ mór dia ṁilsḋaiḃ ⁊ dia aṁroiḃ lar na crschaiḃ, ⁊ lar an lucht remraite do ġéduccaḋ conaire doiḃ. Ro coṁairlícc dUa ruairc, ⁊ dia muinntir toiḋeċt dia ttiġib, ⁊ do ċonnaċtoiḃ arċéna. Fortair trá Ua Domhnaill cóicc céd laoċ do roiġniḃ a ṁileaḋ ina ḟoċair co rsrccat marcaċ dia ġainṁuintir baoṡin a maille friú. Airirit irin longport i mbátar in adhaiġ riaṁ go hiar mṡóón laí. Lotttar iarraṁ trer an ccoicceaḋ roirḋṡr go mbátttar acc loch riach i ccrepurcul na maidne ar a ḃarać. Ba heriḋe port airreachair larla cloinne riocaird. Ro lícccriot a rccṡiṁelta ar gać líṡ dioḃ dindreaḋ na criche, co ro ṫionoilriot ina mbaoí do croḋ, ⁊ dinnili in gach aird ina niomroċraiḃ, ⁊ do ratrat leo go haon maiġin. Tiaġait co na ccrschaiḃ leo trer an ccoicceaḋ roir gur gaḃrat longport i nimel an tire fri Suca i nosr, adhaiġ an doṁnaiġ do ġonraḋ, airirit hirurḋe co maḋain an luain. Lotttar ar a ḃárać tar aṫ liacc frionn for an Suca, ⁊ tre maġ naoí mic allġuba go rangatar gur an reġair im tráṫ nóna, gaḃait longport frir an aḃainn a tuaiḋ in adhaiġ rin. Tiaġait ar a ḃarach tar coirrṡliaḃ na reġra, ⁊ tre criocaiḃ an ċorainn ⁊ co baile an Mhóraiġ. Scaoilit na rloiġ dia ttiġib iarraṁ, co néḋálaiḃ ⁊ co nionnmaraiḃ.

Mac uí neill .i. Sir Art, mac toirrḋealḃaiġ luiniġ, mic neill conallaiġ, mic airt mic cuinn, do ḋol hi ccṡnn na ngall (ro gaḃ port i ndún na long) do ċoccaḋ ar Ua neill, ⁊ an tart céḋna ra dráġail báir i ffarraḋ na ngall rémraite.

Imṫura Uí ḋoṁnaill, baí co na ġloġaiḃ gan fogluaraċt o do ruaċt a tuaḋmuṁain iarr an turur remraite go September ar ccinn. Iar léccaḋ a

[c] *The county of Clare is named.*—This is a mere note, which very much incumbers the narrative; but it is very correct, and refutes the idea that the county of Clare has derived its name from Sir Thomas de Clare.

[d] *Seaghais.*—This was the old name of Coirrshliabh, or the Curlieu range of hills, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

[e] *Died among the English.*—He joined Docwra with thirty horse and thirty foot on the 1st of June, and died on the 28th of October following. The Queen intended creating him Earl of Tyrone. —See Docwra's *Narration;* and Moryson's *History of Ireland,* book i. c. 2.

son of Cucogry O'Clery; who were both [accidentally] wounded by another party of O'Donnell's people, as they were attacking Clar-mor upon the Earl of Thomond. From this Clar the county of Clare is named[c]. The two aforesaid died on the road, returning home; and they were both carried to their territories, and were buried at Donegal.

O'Donnell sent a large party of his warriors and soldiers with the preys and people aforesaid, to clear the way for them; and he advised O'Rourke and his people, and the other Connaughtmen in general, to return home. O'Donnell retained five hundred heroes of his choice soldiers, and sixty horsemen, of his own faithful people. They remained in the camp in which they had been the night before until after mid-day. They then proceeded through the province in a south-easterly direction, and arrived, by the twilight of the following morning, at Loughrea. This was the chief residence of the Earl of Clanrickard. They sent out marauding parties in every direction to plunder the country; and these collected all the cattle and herds in their neighbourhood in every direction, and brought them to one place. They came with their preys eastwards across the province, and on Sunday pitched their camp with them near the borders of the province, to the south of the Suck, where they remained until Monday morning. On this day (Monday) they proceeded across Athleague, and through the plain of Nai, son of Allgubha [i. e. Machaire-Chonnacht], and in the evening arrived at Seaghais[d], where they encamped northwards of the river for that night. On the next day they crossed Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa, and proceeded through the territory of Corran to Ballymote. The forces then dispersed for their homes with spoils and riches.

The son of O'Neill, namely, Sir Art, the son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, went over to assist the English, who were fortified at Dun-na-long, in order to wage war against O'Neill. This Art died among the English[e].

As for O'Donnell, he remained with his troops, without making any excursion [out of Tirconnell], from the time that he returned from the aforesaid expedition in Thomond to the September following[f]. After his soldiers and

[f] *September following.*—This appears to have been copied from the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell. It is not true that O'Donnell remained inactive in his own territory till September; for, according to Docwra, O'Donnell made the attack described in the text on the 29th of July.

ꝛccíꝛ ḋia aṁꝛaiḃ, ⁊ ḋia aoꝛ cuaꝛuꝛcail an aiꝛſcc ꝛin, Ro ċoċuiꝛ ꝛiuṁ iaḋꝛiḋe ċucca ḋuꝛ an ꝛꝛuicchḃſḋ baoġal ꝛoꝛ na ġallaiḃ. Ro haiꝛnſiḋſḋ ḋó

Docwra gives a most curious and minute account of the attack made on him by the Irish, and the coming over to his side of Sir Arthur O'Neill and Niall Garv O'Donnell, with their followers, without whose intelligence and guidance little or nothing could have been effected by Docwra, who candidly acknowledges the fact, and remarks: "Although it is true withall they had theire owne ends in it, which were always for private revenge, and wee ours, to make use of them for the furtherance of the publique service." His journal of the transactions that took place in the neighbourhood of Derry and Lifford, from this period to the first of November, is as follows:

"On the 28th of June came some men of o'Doghertyes, & lay in ambush before Ellogh; the Garrison discouering them, fell out & skirmisht; a litle of from the Castle wee perceived them, from the Derry, to be in feight. I tooke 40 horse & 500 ffoote, & made towards them; when they Sawe vs coming they left the skirmish & drewe away: wee followed vp as fast as wee could, &, coming to the foote of a mountaine, which they were to pass ouer in theire retreate, wee might see them all march before vs, though but slowlie, yet with as much speede as they were able to make, being, to our grieffe, about 400 foote & 60 horse, & wee makeing as much hast on our partes to ouertake them. By that time the last of them had obtained the topp of the hill: Sr John Chamberlaine & I, with some 10 horse more, were come vpp close on theire heeles, all our foote, & the rest of our horse, coming after vs as fast as they could, but all out of breath & exceedinglie tired. Hauing thus gained the very topp of the hill, & seeing but fewe about me, I stayed and badd a stand to be made till more Company might come vpp; and withall, casting my head about, to see how our men followed, I seeing the foote farr behinde, & our horse but slowlie Clyming vpp; turning about againe I might see Sr John Chamberlaine unhorsed, lying on the ground, a stones cast before mee, & at least a Dozen hewing at him with theire Swords. I presentlie gaue forward to haue rescued him, & my horse was shott in two places & fell deade vnder mee, yet they forsooke him vpon it, & wee recouered his bodie, but wounded with 16 woundes, & instantlie giving vp the Ghost, wherevpon wee made a stand in the place, & staying till more Companie came vp, wee brought him off, & sufferred them to march away without further pursuite.

"On the second of July I put 800 men into Boates, and landed them att Dunalong, Tyrone (as wee were tould) lying in Campe within two myles of the Place, where I presentlie fell to raiseing a Forte. His men came downe & skirmisht with vs all that day, but perceiuing the next wee were tilted, & out of hope to be able to remoue us, they rise vp & left vs quietlie to doe what we would, where, after I had made it reasonablie defensible, I left Sr John Bowles in Garrison with 6 Companyes of Foote, & afterwards sent him 50 horse.

"On the 14th of July came O'Donnell with a troupe of 60 horse, &, earely in the Morninge, as our watch was ready to be discharged, fell vpon a Corpes de Guard of some 20 of our horse, but they defended themselues without loss, & orderlie retyred to the Quarter, only Captaine John Sidney was hurte in the shoulder with the blowe of a staffe.

"On the 29th of July he came againe with 600 Foote & 60 horse, and lay close in ambush in a valley within a quarter of a myle of our outmost horse sentinells; & Moyle Morrogh mac Swyndoe (a man purposelie sent with mee by the state, and soe well esteemed of as the

hirelings had within this period rested themselves, he summoned them to him, to see whether he could get any advantage of the English. He was informed

queene had giuen a Pention of vi' a day vnto during his life, & the present Comaund of 100 English souldiers) having intelligence with him, caused some of his men to goe, a litle before Breake of Day, & driue forth our horses (that were vsually euery night brought into the Iland to Graze) directlie towards him, In soe much as, vpon the sodaine, before any thinge could be done to preuent it, he gott to the number of 60 into his power, & presentlie made hast to be gone. But with the alarum I rise vp from my Bedd, tooke some 20 horses, and such foote as were readie, Bidd the rest follow, & soe made after them. At fower myles end wee ouertooke them, theire owne horses kept in the reare, flanked with foote, marching by the edge of a Bogge, & those horse they had gott from vs sent away before with the foremost of theire foote. When they sawe vs cominge, they turned heade & made readie to receiue vs; wee charged them, & at the first encounter I was stricken with a horseman's stafe in the Foreheade, in soe much as I fell for deade, & was a goode while deprived of my sences; Butt the Captaines & Gentlemen that were about me (whereof the cheife that I Remember were Captaine Anthony Erington, Captaine John Sidney, Captaine John Kingsmyll, & Mathew Wroth, a Corporall of my horse Companie) gaue beyond my Bodie & enforced them to giue ground a good way, by meanes whereof I recouered myselfe, was sett vp on my horse, & soe safelie brought of, & Conducted home, & they sufferred, with the prey they had gott, to departe without further pursuite.

"I kepte my Bedd of this wound by the space of a fortneth, my chamber a weeke after, & then I came abroade; & the first thinge I did, I tooke a viewe & particuler muster of all the Companyes. How weake I found them, euen beyonnd expectation (though I had seene them decay very fast before), is scarselie credible; &, I thinke, noe man will denye but it was euen then a strange Companie, that, of 150 in list, could bring to doe service 25 or 30 able, at the most.

"Then did I alsoe manifestlie discouer the Trechery of the said Moyle Morrogh Mac Swynedo" [Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Doe], "hauing intercepted the Messenger that he employed to O'Donnell in all his Bussines, out of whose mouth I gott a full Confession of all his Practices, & especiallie, that it was hee that caused his men of purpose to driue forth our horses, which he was so manifestlie convinced of as hee had not the face to denie it, wherevpon I deliuered him to Captaine Flemminge, who was then going to Dublin, to carry to my lord Deputie, there to receiue his tryall; who, putting him vnder hatches in his shipp, & himselfe coming to shoore with his Boate, the hatch being opened to sett Beere, he stept vp vpon the Decke, & threwe himselfe into the Riuer, & soe Swamme away to O'Canes side, which was hard by; they in the shipp, amazed with the soddayneness of the fact, & doing nothing that tooke effect, to prevent it.

"On the 24th of August came Roorey, brother to O Cane (hauing before made his agreement with mee, to serue vnder S' Arthur O Neale), & brought with him 12 horse, 30 foote, & 60 fatt Beeues,—a Present welcome at that time, for besides that fresh meate was then rare to be had, our provisions in stoore were very neere spent. I gaue him thereof a Recompence for them in money, & allowed him a small parte of souldiers to goe forth againe, whoe returned the next day, & brought 40 more. Annother small Pray hee sett againe within fewe dayes after, & then, thinking hee

gur bo gnaṫ deachraiḋ na ngall doċt for ingeltraḋ do ṡaiġiḋ ṡeirġuirt ṡáraigh baoí for ioncaiḃ an baile .i. doire,⁊ dronġ do ṁarcṡluaġ na ngall aga

had gayned himselfe Credite enough, hee came & demaunded 800 men to doe an enterprise withall, that should be (as he tould a very faire & probable tale for) of farr greater importance & seruice to the Queen. I had onelie the persuation of Sr Arthur O Neile (who I verylie thinke was a faithful & honnest Man), granted him some men, though not halfe the Number he askt, because, in truth, I had them not. But before the time came they should sett forth, Sr Arthur had changed his opinion, & bad mee bewarre of him. I stayed my hand therefore, & refused him the men. He apprehended I did it out of distrust, & with many oathes & Protestations indeuored to perswade mee of his truth & fidelitie; But finding all would not prevaile, he desired I would suffer him to goe alone with such men of his owne as he had, & he would retourne with such a testimonie of his honnestie, as I should neuer after haue Cause to be doubtefull of him more. I was content, soe hee left mee Pledges for his retourne; hee offered mee two that accepted of theire owne accords to engage theire liues for it, & himselfe besids promised it with a solemn oath taken vpon the Bible, soe I lett him goe. The next day he came backe to the waterside, right ouer against the towne, with 300 Men in his Companye, and, hauing the River betweene him & vs, called to the souldiers on our side, & bad them tell mee he was there returned, according to promise, But ment noe Longer to serue against his owne Brother; & if for his Pledges I would accepte of a Ransome of Cowes, he would send mee in what reasonable Number I should demaund; But threatned, If I tooke away theire lives, there should not an English man escape that euer came within his danger. This being presentlie brought vnto mee, & approued to be true by Repetition in myne owne sight & hearing, I caused a Gibbett to be straight sett vp, brought them forth, & hanged them before his face; & it did afterwards manifestlie appeare this man was, of purpose, sent in, from the very begining, to betraye vs, & at this time he had laid soe faire a Plott, all was done by directions of Tyrone, who lay in Ambush to receiue vs.

"And now the winter beganne to be feirce vpon vs; our men wasted with continuall laboures, the Iland scattered with Cabbins full of sicke men, our Biskitt all spent, our other prouisions of nothing but Meale, Butter, & a litle Wine, & that, by Computation, to hould out but 6 dayes longer. Tyrone & O'Donell, to weaken vs the more, Proclaming free passage & releife through theire Countrie, to send them away, to as many as would leaue vs and departe for England. Our two fortes, notwithstanding all the dilligence wee had beene able to vse, farre from the state of being defensible. O'Donell, well obseruing the opportunitie of this time, if his skill and Resolution had beene as good to prosecute it to the full, on the 16 of September came, with 2000 Men, about midnight, vndiscouered, to the very edge of the Bogge that divides the Iland from the mayne Lande (for our horses were soe weake & soe fewe that wee were not able to hould watch any further out), & there, being more then a good muskett shott of, they discharged theire peeces, whereby wee had warning enough (if neede had beene) to put our selues in Armes at leysure. But there was not a Night, in many before, wherein both myselfe & the Captaines satt not vp in expectation of this attempt, and Captaine Thomas White, having some 20 horse readie in Armes for all occasions, came presentlie, & brauelie charged vpon the first that were now past ouer the Bogg & gott into the Iland, kild about 14

that the horses of the English were sent out every day, under the charge of a party of English cavalry, to graze upon a grassy field that was opposite the

or 15, whose bodies wee saw lying there the next day, & the rest, takeing a fright, confusedly retyred as fast as they could; yet, to make it seene they departed not in feare, they kept thereabouts till the morning, & then, assoone as it was broad day Light, they made a faire Parade of themselues vpon the side of a hill, full in our sight, & soe marched away.

"The very next day came in a supplie of victuells, very shortlie after 50 newe horse, & shortelie after that againe 600 foote, & withall, because the lords had beene aduertized the stoore howses wee erected at first, of Deale boardes onelie, were many wayes insufficient, & vnable to preserue the munitions and victuells in, they sent vs, about this time, two frames of Timber for howses, with most thinges necessarie to make them vp withal, which they ordayned to supplie that defect with; & now alsoe, where before the souldiers were enioyned to worke, without other allowance than theire ordinarie pays, Theire lordships, vpon advertisment of the inconueniencie thereof (which in truth was such as, doe what wee could, the workes went but exceeding slowlie forward, & with very much difficulty), I then receiued orders to give them an addition to their wages (when they wrought vpon the fortifications) of 4[d] a day; & soe wee were then, in all things, fullie & sufficientlie releeued.

"On the third of October came in Neile Garvie O Donell, with 40 horse & 60 Foote; a man I was also directed by the state to winne to the Queene's seruice, & one of equall estimation in Tyrconnell, that Sir Arthur O Neale was of in Tyrone. The secreet message that had past betweene him & mee, hee found were discouered to O Donnell, and therefore somewhat sooner then otherwise he intended, & with less assurannce & hope of many Conditions, that hee stood vpon. Yet, it is true, I promised him, in the behalfe of the Queene, the whole Countrey of Tirconnell to him & his heires; & my lord Deputie & Councell at Dublin did afterwards confirme it vnto him vnder theire hands; & his Coming in was very acceptable att that time, & such as we made many vses of, & could ill haue spared.

"The next day after hee came, wee drewe forth our forces, & made a journey to the Ile of Inche, where, by his information, wee had learned there was a good Prey of Cattell to be gott; but the tides falling out extraordinarie high, wee were not able to pass them to gett in, so as wee were forced to turne our Course & goe downe into O-Dogherties Countrie, though to litle purpose, for, knowing of our coming, hee draue away all before vs, onelie some stacks of Corne wee found, which wee sett on fire.

"The 8th of October I assigned vnto the said Neale Garvie 500 foote & 30 horse, vnder the leading of S[r] John Bowles, to goe to take the Liffer, where 30 of O Donnells men lay in Garrison in a Forte in one of the Corneres of the towne; & most of them, being abroad when they came, were surpriced & slaine, & the place taken; yet soe as one of them had first putt fire into the Forte, which consumed all the Buildings in it; but the rest of the Howses scattered abroade in the towne (which were about 20) were preserued & stood vs afterwards in singuler good steade.

"O-Donell having heard of the takeing of this Place, came on the xi[th] of October, with 700 foote & 100 horse, & encamped himselfe about 3 myles off at Castle Fyn. The next day he came & shewed himselfe before the Towne, our Garrison made out, had a skirmish with him of an houre longe, wherein Neale Garuie behaved himselfe Brauelie; Capten Augusten

fforcoimſtt gach laoí. Ot cualaig riuṁ innrin ro ġab aga rcrúdaḋ cionnur no ḃeraḋ amur for an eachraiḋ ír in, conaḋ é ní do róine drong mór dia ṁilſḋaiḃ, ⁊ dírim marcaċ (nar bo luġa oldát ré ċéd a líon etir troiġṫeaċ, ⁊ marcaċ) do brſiṫ lair go díċelta i ndorcata na hoiḋce go huċt allḃruaiċ iomdoṁain ro baí irin maiġrliaḃ tárla for agaiḋ doire a tuaiḋ, ḃail in ro ba réil doiḃ muintir an ḃaile, ⁊ nar bó rofaiccriona doiḃriḋe iadroṁ. Ro ċuir uatḃaḋ bſcc da ṁarfloġ i mionaḋaiḃ iomfoilġiḋe a ffroccur don baile hi cceilg forr na heoċa, ⁊ for a naér coimſtta co na hiomparíḋir a nſchraḋa for a ccúlaiḃ dorḋiri cecib tan ro baḋ lainn leo. Báttar din an tuċt rin ar na minnell go hurṫoraċ an laoí. At ciat an ſchra ċuca darr an urḋroċat (co na luċt forcoimſtta) aṁail ro ġnatḃaiġriot. Ro ſirgſttar marcfluaġ uí doṁnaill dóiḃ dar a nſiri, ⁊ do radrattt ammur for luchr an ḟorċoimṫétta, marḃaitt drong diob, ⁊ terna a roile la luar a neachraḋ ⁊ a néirma. Gaḃaitt muinntir Uí doṁnaill acc iomáin eaċraiḋe na ngall fo a ccuṁang. Ticc a floġ buḋḋſin dia ccoṁfurtaċt for na galloiḃ, ⁊ ro ċuirriot na hſich rſmra. Ro fofáil Ua doṁnaill for druing dia ṁarcfloġ dol lár na heocha, ⁊ gan anṁain frirriuṁ ioir co riorṫaír co hionad innill. Do ronaḋ aṁlaiḋ. Anair o doṁnaill fo deóiḋ ⁊ an líon ro ṫoġ dia ṁarcfloġ ina farraḋ co na ṁílſḋaiḃ troiġṫeċ.

Ot ciad na goill deiliuccaḋ a neoċ friú éirgitt fo ċéduir, ⁊ gaḃaitt a narma, ⁊ do lſiccſt i ndeadhaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill. Do deaċaiḋ an genepal Sir henry docura co na ṁarcfloġ for a neoċaiḃ (doneoċ ro fortt a nſoċa i mionaḋaiḃ innilli diob, ⁊ na ro rccar friú don ċur rin), ⁊ tiaġait irin tocraim aṁail ar déine ro ḟeorat. Ot connairc ó doṁnaill marcfluaġ na ngall for dianimrim ina ḋeadhaiḋ anair i ndeóiḋ a ṁileaḋ troiġṫeaċ co na diorma marcfloġ ina foċair co ruccrat marcfloġ na ngall fair. Do bſratt

Heath tooke a light hurte in his hand, & some 10 or 12 Men on ech side were slaine.

"On the 24th he came againe, & laide himselfe in ambush a myle from the towne, watching to intercept our men Fetching in of turfe, which, before our Coming, the Irish had made for their owne Provision. The Alarme taken, the Garrison made forth againe, & Neale Garvie behaued himselfe brauelie as before, charged home vpon them, killed one, hurt one or two more with his owne hands, & had his horse slaine vnder him. Captaine Heath took a shott in the thigh, whereof he shortelie after died, & some 20 more there were hurte & slaine.

"On the 28th of October dyed Sr Arthur O'Neale of a fevour, in whose place came presentlie after one Cormocke, a brother of his, that clamed to succeed him as the next of his kinne, & had, in that name, good entertainments from the Queene. But shortelie after came his

town, i. e. Derry; when he heard this, he began to meditate how he could make a descent upon those horses; and this is what he did: he took privately, in the darkness of the night, a large party of his soldiers, and a squadron of cavalry (amounting to no less than six hundred, between horse and foot), to the brink of a steep rocky valley, which was on the flat mountain to the north of Derry, from whence they could plainly see the people of the town, who could not easily see them. He placed a small party of his cavalry in ambush for the horses and their keepers, at concealed places not far from the town, so as to prevent them from returning to the town when they should wish to do so. They remained thus in ambush until the break of day, when they perceived the horses with their keepers coming across the bridge as usual. O'Donnell's cavalry set out after them, and attacked and slew some of the keepers; but others made their escape by means of the fleetness and swiftness of their horses. O'Donnell's people then commenced driving off as many of the English horses as had been left behind in their power. The main body of their own force coming up to assist them against the English, they sent the horses before them. O'Donnell ordered a party of his cavalry to go off with the horses to a secure place, and not to wait for himself at all until they should reach a secure place. This was accordingly done; [and] O'Donnell remained behind, with a body of his cavalry which he selected and with his foot soldiers.

When the English perceived that their horses had been taken away from them, they immediately arose, and, taking their arms, set out in pursuit of O'Donnell. The General, Sir Henry Docwra, with his horsemen mounted on their horses (i. e. such of them as retained their horses in secure places, and had not lost them on that occasion), joined in the pursuit as rapidly as they were able. When O'Donnell saw the cavalry of the English in full speed after him, he remained behind his infantry with his troop of cavalry, until the Eng-

owne sonne, Tirlogh, that was, indeed, his true & imediate heire, whome the state accepted of, & admitted to inherite all the fortune & hopes of his father. Hee had not attained to the full age of a man, &, therefore, the service he was able to doe was not greate, but some vse wee had of him, & I thinke his disposition was faithfull & honest.

"All this while, after Liffer had beene taken, O'Donell kept vp & downe in those parts, watching still to take our men vpon some advantage, but finding none, & hearing two Spanish shipps that were come into Calebegg with Munition, Armes, & Money, on the 20th of November he departed towards them, & betweene Tirone & him intending to make a dividend of it."

ṡiḋe amuṡ calma ḟoṡ Ua ndoṁnaill ḋaṡ cṡṁ a ccṡṡiche, ⁊ a nṡiniġ. Ḟoṡṡ-aiġhiṡ o ḋoṁnaill ṡṡiṡṡin ḋeaḃaiḋ ġo ḋéḋla ḋúṡéṡoiḋech, ⁊ ṡṡṫaṡ iomaiṡṡcc aṁnuṡ ṡtoṡṡa cṡṫaṡ na ḋá lṡṫe. Teilccṡ aṡoile commbṡataṡ ḋua ḋoṁ-naill .i. Aoḋ mac Aoḋa ḋuiḃ mic Aoḋa ṡuaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill, ṡoġa ṡoġaḃlaiġ ar amuṡ an ġeneṡal Ṡiṡ henṡṡ ḋocuṡa co ttaṡla i ttul a éḋain ġan iomṡoll ġo ṡoṡ ġon ġo haiccṡ aṁnuṡ. Soaiṡ an ġeneṡal ḟoṡ cculaiḃ iaṡ na ṫṡeaġḋaḋ ṡaṁlaiḋ, ⁊ ṡóaitt na ġoill aṡéṡna iaṡ nġuin a ccoṁnaiġ, a ccṡṡin coṁaiṡle, ⁊ a ttṡṡinṡṡiṡ ṡo ṁéla, ⁊ aṫaiṡ, ⁊ ní ṡo lṡṡṡaṫ a nṡchṡa ní ba ṡiṡí. Tiaccaiṫ muintiṡ Uí ḋoṁnaill ḋia ṡccoṡaiḃ, ⁊ ṡo ṡíṁeaḋ leo a neaċṡa ḋuṡ ṡuccṡaṫ, ṡuillṡḋ ḟoṡ ḋíḃ céḋaiḃ each bá ṡṡḋ a líon. Rannaiṡ Ua ḋoṁnaill na heoċa aṡ a haiṫle ḟoṡṡ na huaiṡliḃ iaṡ na ccoṁṡaṁaiḃ.

Ḃaí imoṡṡo Ua ḋoṁnaill i ṡṡoṡḃaiṡṡi ḟoṡṡ na ġallaiḃ ġan ṡoġluaṡchṫ aṡ a ṫíṡ ġo ḋlṡṡṡḋ octobeṡ. Ro ṫionnṡccain annṡiḋe ḋol ġo tuaḋṁuṁain ḋo ṡiḋiṡi ḋia hinḋṡeaḋ. Ro tṡcclamaḋ a ṡloġ laiṡ iaṡ ccinnṡḋ ḟoṡ an ccoṁaiṡle ṡin, ⁊ ní ṡo aiṡiṡ co ṡaimicc taṡ Sligceach ṡiaṡ, ⁊ co baile an ṁóṫaiġh. Ro ṡáccaiḃ Niall ġaṡḃ, mac cuinn, mic an ċalḃaiġ, mic Maġnaṡa Uí ḋoṁnaill ḋaṡ a éiṡi iṡin ccṡṡich ḋia hiomcoiṁṡṫ ḟoṡṡ na ġallaiḃ aṡ na tiṡṡṫaíṡ ḋia hinḋṡeaḋ.

Ġaḃaitt na ġoill aġ áil ⁊ acc atach Neill ġaṡḃ uí ḋoṁnáill ġo hinċlṡṫe, ⁊ acc eṡáil ṡíġi an tiṡe ṡaiṡ ḋiamaḋ iaḋ baḋ coṡccṡaċ. Ro ṫinġeallṡaṫ aṡccaḋa iomḋa, ⁊ maoine máṡa ḋó ṡṡiṡṡin ḋia ttíoṡaḋ ina ccommbáiġ. Ḃaí ṡiuṁ aġ coiṡtecṫ ṡṡiṡ na coṁtaiḃ atchaiḋ ṡḋoḋa co ṡo ḋeónaiġ a ainṡén ḋó ṡo ḋeóiḋh ḋul ḋia ṡaiġiḋ la míaiṡle an aéṡa ṡíġ ḟoṡ uallaiġ báṫaṡ imaṡaen ṡṡiṡṡ, ⁊ ṡoṡ aiṫṡeaċ ḋó cioḋ iaṡ ttṡiioll. Do ḋeaċaṫaṡ a ṫṡiaṡ ḋíṡḃṡaiṫṡeaċ laiṡ iṡin coiṁṡiṡġe ṡin .i. Aoḋ buiḋe, Ḋoṁnall, ⁊ Conn. Ro ba ṡíṡḋe ón ḋo ġalloiḃ a ndolṡoṁ ḋia mionṡaiġiḋ, uaiṡ ṡoṡṫaṡ ṡcíṫiġ, mṡṡtniġ ġan coḋlaḋ

[8] *Hugh, son of Hugh Duv.*—He is described, in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Peregrine O'Clery, as "the Achilles of the Irish race." Sir Henry Docwra little knew who it was that struck him when he wrote: "At the first enceunter I was stricken with a horseman's staffe in the forehead, in soe much as I fell for dead, and was a good while deprived of my senses," &c., &c. The weapon cast at Docwra was a javelin, not a mere stick or staff; and P. O'Sullevan Beare says that Docwra's helmet was pierced by it.

"Secundo die, quàm in terram exsiluerunt, Odonellus occurrens centum sexaginta octo equos eis adimit, et rursus equos iuxta oppidum pascentes Catholici rapiunt, quos sequuntur Angli. Equestre prœlium fit. Hugo Odonellus cognomento Junior Docrium telo per Galeam fixo fracto cranio vulnerat."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, cap. v. fol. 171.

lish came up with him. They made a courageous attack upon O'Donnell for [the recovery of] their spoils, and of what was under their protection. O'Donnell sustained the onset valiantly and resolutely; and a fierce battle was fought them. One of O'Donnell's kinsmen, namely, Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv[g], son of Hugh Roe, made a well-aimed cast of a javelin at the General, Sir Henry Docwra, and, striking him directly in the forehead, wounded him very severely. When the General was thus pierced, he returned back; and the English, seeing their chief, their adviser, and their mighty man, wounded, returned home in sorrow and disgrace, and pursued their horses no further. O'Donnell's people proceeded to their tents, and, on reckoning the horses which they had carried off, they found them to exceed two hundred[h] in number. O'Donnell afterwards divided the horses among his gentlemen, according to their deserts.

O'Donnell remained besieging the English, without moving from his territory, until the end of October, when he began to make preparations to go again into Thomond, to plunder it. After having come to this resolution, he assembled his forces, and made no delay until he came westwards across the Sligo, and to Ballymote. He left Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, behind him in the territory, to defend it against the English, and prevent them from plundering it.

The English [now] began privately to entreat and implore Niall Garv O'Donnell [to join them], offering to confer the chieftainship of the territory upon him, should they prove victorious. They promised him, moreover, many rewards and much wealth, if he would come over to their alliance. He listened for a long time to their offers; and his misfortune at length permitted him to go over to them[i], by the evil counsel of envious and proud people who were along with him; but for this he was afterwards sorry. His three brothers, namely, Hugh Boy, Donnell, and Con, joined him in this revolt. The English were, no doubt, the better of their going over to them; for they were weary

[h] *Two hundred.*—Docwra says that the number was sixty, but the probability is, that this is a mistake of his transcriber (for we have not his own autograph), for 160. P. O'Sullevan Beare makes the number 168.

[i] *To go over to them.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare states that Niall Garv was deserted by his wife for his treachery towards her brother on this occasion. "Asper eam occasionem opportunam ratus, ad Anglos se confert (ob id a Nolla coniuge sua Odonelli sorore desertus), quibus Leffiriam, quam ipse custodiæ causæ tenebat tradit. In ea Angli decem cohortes collocant."—*Hist. Cathol. &c.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v. fol. 171.

gan cumṡanaḋ gaċ noiḋce la hoṁan Uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ ṗopṫaṗ ṗaéṫaiġ, gallṗaiġ la hiomcuiṁġe an ionaiḋ i mbáṫaṗ, laṗ na biaḋaiḃ ṗínnḋa, ⁊ laṗ an ṗṗeoil ṗaillṫe ṡíṗḃġoiṗṫ, ⁊ la híṗḃaiḋ úiṗṗeola, ⁊ gaċ tuaṗa ba toich doiḃ. Ro aiṗchiṗ Niall ó ḋoṁnaill im gaċ ní ba tíṗḃaiḋ ḟoṗṗa, ⁊ ro ṗuaṗccail doiḃ aṗ in ccaṗcaiṗ ccumaiṁġ i mbáṫaṗ. Ḃíṗiṗ deich ccéḋ laoċ go líṫḃeaṗ laiṗ, baile eiṗiḋe ḟoṗ uṗ an loċa ceḋna, ⁊ ba dúnáṗuṗ oiṗḋeiṗc dUa ḋoṁnaill eiṗiḋe, ⁊ ba héḋaiġṡín an ionḃaiḋ ṗin, uaiṗ ní ṗaiḃe dúnaiḋ diogainn, na caiṗṫiall claċ aolta ann ṗṗi ṗe ṗoḋa, iaṗ na bloḋaḋ ṗeċt ṗiaṁ, aċt maḋ dúnclaḋ díṁnim aṗ na imḋénaṁ do ċṗiaiḋ ⁊ ḋṗóḋaiḃ an talṁan, ⁊ caol ċlaiṗ éḋoṁain uiṗccíḋe ina timcell aġ iomṗuiṗeċ la haiṫġin an dúin bai ann ṗoiṁe do ṫuṗccḃáil doṗiḋhiṗe.

Ro ṗaccaibhṗiot an taéṗ coiṁṡṫa an ṗoṗt ṗin ṗáṗ la huaṁan ⁊ imeccla ó ro ṗáṫaiġṗiot na goill ċuca, ⁊ gan ó ḋoṁnaill do bíṫ ina ṗṗoccuṗ. Laṗoḋain tangatṫaṗ na goill don ṗoṗt, ⁊ ro ṫoccaiḃṗiot múiṗ moṗaiḋble ⁊ duṁaḋa cṗiaḋ, ⁊ cloċ ḟoṗ a ṗccaṫ gup bo daingṡín ṗṗi caṫuccaḋ eiṗtiḃ i nacchaiḋ a naṁaṫ.

Luiḋ aṗaile ṗíṡ do ṗainṁuinntiṗ Uí ḋoṁnaill ina ḋeaḋhaiḋ go ṗṗiop ṗccél an tíṗe, ⁊ atṗéḋ dó ina noṡṗnaḋ inṫe dia éiṗi. Ba hiongnaḋ móṗ, ⁊ ba maċtnaḋ mínman la hUa ndomhnaill a ḃṗaṫaiṗ, ⁊ a ċliaṁain diomṗúḋ ḟaiṗ, uaiṗ ba ṗí díṗḃṗiuṗ Uí ḋomhnaill nuala, ro ba bainṗéitiġ don tí niall. Impaíṗ Ua ḋoṁnaill a coicceaḋ connaċt, aṗ ní ṗaiṁicc taṗ baile an móṫaiġ ṗiaṗ an tan ṗuccṗat ṗgela ḟaiṗ, ⁊ iompaíḋ a ṗlóġ aṁail aṗ díne ro ṗéḋṗat. Aċt cína ní ṗuaċt la a ṁíllḋaiḃ O ḋoṁnaill do ṗṗíṡṫal, aċt maḋ uaṫaḋ dia ṁaṗcṗloġ go ṗaiṁicc hi ccoṁṗoċṗaiḃ don líṫḃíṡ ṗéṁṗáiṫe. Ní ṫaiṗṁic laṗ na gallaiḃ cṗíṡcha, na aiṗccne do ḋénaṁ ṗeṗiú ṗáinṫcc O ḋoṁnaill ḟoṗ ccúlaiḃ, aċt a bíṫ aġ daingṁuccaḋ a longṗoṗt, ⁊ aġ claiḋe múṗ, ⁊ ot ċualatṫaṗ ó ḋoṁnaill do ṫoiḋeċt, ní ro líṡcc a eccla doiḃ an ṗoṗt i mbáṫṫaṗ ḋṗáccḃáil ḟoṗ cínn aoin níṫ dia mbaoí ḋeṗḃaiḋ ḟoṗṗa.

Airiṗiḋ Ua ḋoṁnaill i mionaḋ naṗ ḃó híḋiṗċian o na gallaiḃ co ṗuccṗat

[k] *For want of*, literally, "without sleep, without rest every night, for fear of O'Donnell."

[l] *Of their situation*, literally, "of the place in which they were."

[m] *The same lough*: i. e. the same lough on which Derry is situated. The reader is to bear in mind that the Irish called all the extent of water from Lifford to the sea by the name of Lough Foyle. What modern map-makers call the River Foyle, the ancient Irish considered as

and fatigued for want of[k] sleep and rest every night, through fear of O'Donnell; and they were diseased and distempered in consequence of the narrowness of their situation[l], and the old victuals, the salt and bitter flesh-meat they used, and from the want of fresh meat, and other necessaries to which they had been accustomed. Niall O'Donnell provided them with every thing they stood in need of, and relieved them from the narrow prison in which they were confined. He took ten hundred warriors with him to Lifford, a town upon the banks of the same lough[m], and a celebrated residence of O'Donnell; but at this time the place was not fortified; for there had not been any strong fortress or castle of lime and stone there for a long time before (the one there last having been destroyed), or any thing but a small rampart of earth and sods, surrounded by a narrow, shallow ditch of water, as preparations for the erection of a fortress similar to the one which had been there before.

The guards, as soon as they perceived the English approaching, vacated this fort through dread and fear, because O'Donnell was not near [to assist] them. The English thereupon entered the fort and raised large mounds and ramparts of earth and stone to shelter them; so that they were sufficiently fortified to hold out against their enemies.

One of O'Donnell's faithful people followed after him with information concerning the state of the country, and told him what had happened in his absence. O'Donnell was much surprised and amazed that his kinsman and brother-in-law had thus turned against him, for Nuala, the sister of O'Donnell, was the wife of Niall. O'Donnell returned from the province of Connaught; for he had not passed westwards beyond Ballymote when the news overtook him, and his forces as quickly as they were able; but [no part of] his soldiers were able to keep pace with him, except a few of his cavalry, and he arrived in the neighbourhood of Lifford aforesaid. The English had not been able to make preys or depredations before O'Donnell returned back, but were [employed] strengthening their fortress, and erecting ramparts; and when they heard that O'Donnell had arrived, they were afraid[n] to come out of their fort for anything they wanted.

O'Donnell remained at a place not far from the English, until some of his

a part of the lough.

[n] *They were afraid*, literally, "fear did not permit them to leave the fort in which they were for any thing they were in need of."

uaṫaḋ ḋia ṁilſḋaiḃ ṫroiġṫeach ḟair. Ba ḟoḋa la hUa nḋoṁnaill bataṗ na ġoill ġan ḟuabairṫ, ⁊ ní ro airiṗ ḟriṗ an ṗlóġ ní ba ṗia co roṗ taiṗbſin an ṫuaṫaḋ ro baí ḋo na ġallaiḃ ḟoṗ taeḃ cruaċáin liġhſn alla noſṗ ḟriṗṗ an aḃainn atuaiḋ. Ot ċiatt na ġoill eiriḋe do riaċtatṫaṗ a ḋoċom, ⁊ niall ġaṗḃ ó ḋoṁnaill co na ḃráiṫriḃ ṗſmra a ṫtoiriġeaċt na ṫroḋa. Do ḃſṗat ṗaiġin nuġṗa ḟoṗ aṗoile ġan naċ nḋánatuṗ ḋeaḃṫa an la ṗin ceṫuṗ, aċt a ḃſiṫ i nuṗḟaiċill ḟoṗ a ċele, uair ní ro ḟaoilṗiot na ġoill ó ḋoṁnaill do ḃſiṫ i ṫtſiṗce ṗlóiġ aṁail ro baí ⁊ báṫtaṗ imecclaiġ im ċeilcc do ṫaḃairṫ impa, co naṗ bo háil ḋóiḃ ḋol i nimċſine on mbaile aṗ a aoíḋi. Ba ḟon ccuma ccéḋna do muinntiṗ Uí ḋoṁnaill ba hecconnḋa ḋoiḃṗein ḋol i mſṗcc a namat i niomḟoiccṗi an puiṗt laṗ an uaṫaḋ ṗlóiġ ro báṫtaṗ. Ro ſiorḋeiliġṗiot ṗṗi aṗoile ce nib ḟó ċóṗa, ⁊ caoncompaic ro ṗccaṗṗat. Ro ġonaḋ aṗaill uaḋaiḃ do ṗiú, ⁊ anall lá ḋiuḃṗaicṫiḃ ṗlſġ, ⁊ ṗaiġſṫt, ⁊ uḃaillṁell luaiḋe. Acht namá ba mó ro cṗeċtnaiġit do ṁuinntiṗ Uí ḋoṁnaill aṗ a nuaiṫi iṗin iomaiṗſcc. Tiaġaitt na ġoill ḋia ṫtiġiḃ iaṗtṫain, ⁊ do ṫaéṫt Ua ḋoṁnaill co na ṁuintiṗ ḋia ṗccoṗaiḃ, ⁊ ba ġo ḟḟuaṗnaḋ, ⁊ ġo ḟṗſṗġ luinne luiḋ Ua ḋomhnaill ainnṗiḋe aṗ ba mela laiṗ ġan a ṗloġ do ṫoċt ċuicce an lá ṗin, uair ba ḋſṁin laiṗ ḋia mbſiṫṫíṗ occa an ionbaiḋ ṗin na ḋiġṗitiṗ ġoill uaḋa ḟeiḃ do ḋeachataṗ. Ro ḋlúṫaiġſṗtaiṗ Ua ḋoṁnaill aṗ a haiṫle a niomṗuiḋe ḟoṗṗ na ġallaiḃ iaṗ mbṗſiṫ ḋia ṁilſḋaiḃ ḟaiṗ co lſicc, ⁊ ġabaiṗ longṗoṗt ṗo ḋí mile cſimenn ḋon lſiṫḃſṗ aṫṗuḃṗamaṗ ḟoṗ ṗcáṫ a oſṗa ṫreḃṫa ġo ṗo eṗlaṁaiġtíṗ na haṗḃanna bataṗ i niomḟoiccṗi do na ġalloiḃ. Nó laaḋṗoṁ aéṗ bṗaiṫ, ⁊ taiṗccélta ḟoṗṗ an mbaile ġaċ noiḋce aṗ na ṗo lſiccſḋ nſch anonn nach alle muna ṗoiṗtiṗ ḋaṗṗ an aḃainn buḋeaṗṗ ⁊ ḋna ní ṗo ḟaccaiḃ conaiṗ na eaṗṗṗuṗ éluḋa ṗo míle cſimſnn ḋon ḃaile aṗ na ṗo lá ḟoṗaiṗſḋha, ⁊ eḋaṗnaiḋe ḟoṗṗa do coiṁſtt, ⁊ do ḟṗiocṫaiṗe ḟoṗṗ na ġallaiḃ na tíoṗtaiṗ taiṗṗiḃ ġan ṗáṫuccaḋ, ⁊ ḟoṗ ċloinn ċuinn Uí ḋoṁnaill ṗainṗiḋh, ⁊ ḟoṗ a ṁuintiṗ, aṗ

[a] *Cruachan-Lighean*, now Croaghan, a remarkable hill giving name to a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The summit of this hill is about two miles north and by west of the bridge of Lifford.

According to the Ulster Inquisitions this townland belonged to the monastery of Clonleigh.—See also the Life of St. Cairneach in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum* at 28th March, p. 782, where Cruachan-Ligean is described as situated "ad occidentalem ripam freti siue sinus vulgo Loch-febhuil nuncupati, iuxta Lefferiam oppidum."—See the references to Druim Lighean, which was an alias name of this place, under the years 1522, 1524, and 1583.

foot-soldiers had come up with him. O'Donnell thought it too long the English remained without being attacked, and he did not wait for the coming up of [the main body of] his army, but exhibited before the English the small number he had, on the south side of Cruachan-Lighean[o], to the north of the river. When the English perceived him they marched out to meet him, with Niall Garv O'Donnell and his brothers in the van, as leaders of the battle. They skirmished with each other, but there was no obstinate conflict on that first day, though they continued in readiness for each other; for the English thought that O'Donnell was in want of forces[p], as he [really] was; and fearing that an ambush might be laid for them, so that they did not wish to go far from the town for that reason. It was the same case with O'Donnell's people. It would be unwise in them to come in collision with the enemy so near their fort, with the small force of which they consisted. They [at length] separated from each other, though not in peace or friendship. Some were wounded on both sides by the discharging of javelins, arrows, and leaden balls; but more of[q] O'Donnell's people were wounded in this skirmish on account of the fewness of their number.

The English then proceeded to their houses, and O'Donnell and his people went to their tents; and it was with anger and indignation that O'Donnell returned thither; for it grieved him that his army had not come up with him on that day; for he was certain that, if he had had them with him at that time, the English would not have escaped from him as they had. O'Donnell afterwards, when his army had come up with him, laid a close siege to the English, and pitched his camp within two thousand paces of Lifford above-mentioned, in order to protect his husbandmen, so that they might save the corn crops in the neighbourhood of the English. He sent out spies and scouts every night to reconnoitre the town, and not to permit any one to pass in or out, unless they should pass southwards across the river; and he left no road or passage within one thousand paces of the town upon which he did not post guards and ambuscades, to watch and spy the English, and hinder them from passing out unnoticed, but especially the sons of Con O'Donnell and their people, for these he consi-

[p] *In want of forces*, literally, "in dearth or scarcity of forces."

[q] *More of.*—This idea is not very correct. It should be expressed thus: "But O'Donnell's suffered more in this skirmish than the enemy, on account of the fewness of their number."

ar forra ba duilge lairfiuṁ a ḋoiṁſtt, ⁊ ar iad fo deara dóroṁ iliomat na nſoarnaige, ⁊ in aéra fríoḋaire.

Ḃaoi fiuṁ fri ré triochat laiṫe an dú fin co ttairnic la luchd na criche a narḃanna dullṁugaḋ go ro cuirfiot é a mincliaḃaibh ⁊ a mſnḃolccaib dia ttarrúḋ, ⁊ iṁfḋain for eachaiḃ, ⁊ cairliḃ dia ḃrſiḋ nionadaiḃ daingniḃ ḃail na ríṫaír a naṁaitt ḋucca.

In araile aimfir dUa doṁnaill ria rú ro ḟáccaiḃ an longport hirin co ndeachaid for ammur na ngall dur an ccaoṁraḋ a ccealgaḋ ar na múraiḃ amach forr an maigrſiḋ. O do ḋeaḋatar muintir uí doṁnaill for ionchaiḃ an ḃaile, ro batar na goill acca ffaircci, ⁊ ní ro ḟaigſtt forra uair at genrat gur bó do chuingiḋ ugra, ⁊ deaḃṫa do dſchatttar. Iompaiḋitt muintir Uí doṁnaill tar a nair dorṁḋire ó na ḟuairfiot an ní for a ttarḋrat iarraiḋ. Do ġniatt airirſṁ for ur na haḃann alla tuaiḋ dianiḋ ainm an daol ſḋ goirtt on mbaile. Tiaġait dronga móra díoḃ dia ccoraiḃ, ⁊ fri aroile torccaḋ, ar ní ro ḟaoilſtt na goill dia lſṁain an la hírin. Ot ḋonairc Niall garḃ ó doṁnaill, muintir uí doṁnaill co hſrraoíte anrúiriṫe atbert friff na gallaiḃ gur bó cóir dóiḃ ammur do ṫaḃairt forra. Gabaitt na goill occá nſiosḋ for a eráilriuṁ co taoi taoiṫſnach in ſitirmſḋón a múr ar na báḋ foḋſrc dia naiṁdiḃ comtair armṫa éidiġṫe. O robtar erlaṁa iaraṁ dur ficcſtt darr na múraiḃ feaḋtair i nurd caṫa. Laroḋain do lſiccſt for amur muintire Uí doṁnaill fon feim fin ⁊ an tí Niall i femṫúr co na braiṫriḃ, ⁊ co na muintir i maille friff.

At chí o doṁnaill chucca iatt, ⁊ ba fó lair a ffaiccrin dia ḟaigiḋ, ⁊ ro ḟuiḋigſrtair a ṁilſḋa ina nionaḋaiḃ erḋalta fo a nſrḋomair co na nioḋna áig ⁊ níf felcc a ndiubraccaḋ co mbátar forr an mbruaḋ allarach don aḃainn. Ima compainicc dóiḃ iarttáin co mbátar mſrcc ar ṁſrcc, ⁊ frṫar gleo ainmín éccrattach ſtorra díḃlimiḃ. Scuchait a marrcloig do ḋum aroile co mbátar acc tuinnreaṁaḋ a ḋele do ṁanaoíriḃ móirleaḃra, ⁊ do ḋraoireachaiḃ cſnnġlarra. Do ratt Niall ó doṁnaill tuinnreaṁ don trlſig ſimnig riothfoda fo iocsar a flinnéin for ḋſrḃraṫair uí ḋoṁnaill for Magnur go ro clannartair an ccraoirig inn go ro ṫrſgḋartair a inmſḋoncha triar an éideaḋ do rala uime. Ot connairc Ruḋraige ó doṁnaill

[r] *Beyond the reach*, literally, "where their enemies would not reach them."

[s] *Dael*, now Deel, or, as it is called by the descendants of the Scotch settlers, Dale-burn, a

dered were difficult to be watched, and it was on account of them that his sentinels and ambuscades were so numerous.

He remained here for the period of thirty days, during which time the people of the country were enabled to save their corn and carry it away in small baskets and sacks, on steeds and horses, into the fastnesses of the country beyond the reach[r] of their enemies.

On one occasion O'Donnell, before he left this camp, went towards the English, to see if he could induce them to come outside the fortifications on the level plain. When O'Donnell's people had arrived opposite the town, the English began to reconnoitre them; but they did not sally out against them, for they perceived it was to offer defiance and challenge for battle they had come. O'Donnell's people then returned back when they did not obtain what they wanted, and they halted for some time on the brink of a river called Dael[s], a short distance to the north of the town. Large parties of them went to their tents, and about other business, for they did not think that the English would follow them on that day. When Niall Garv O'Donnell perceived O'Donnell's people scattered and unprepared for action, he told the English that they ought now to attack them. The English at his bidding armed themselves quietly and silently in the centre of their fortifications, in order that their enemies could not see them until they were armed and accoutred. When they were ready they sallied out from their fortifications in battle array, and then, with Niall and his brothers and people in the van, advanced against O'Donnell's people.

O'Donnell saw them advancing, and rejoiced at seeing them coming; and he placed his soldiers in their proper stations fronting them, with their warlike weapons; and he did not permit to shoot at them until they had arrived at the opposite bank of the river. They afterwards met together hand to hand, and a sharp and furious battle was fought between both parties. The two hosts of cavalry rushed to the charge, and began to fight with large spears and greenheaded lances. Niall O'Donnell gave Manus, brother of O'Donnell, a thrust of a sharp, long lance under the shoulder-blade, and, piercing the armour with which he was clad, he buried it in his body, and wounded his internal

river which flows through the barony of Raphoe, and discharges itself into the Foyle a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See note [e], under the year 1557, p. 1557, *supra*.

(ṗıoġḋaṁna ċeneoıl cconaıll) a ḋſrḃṗaṫaıṗ ḋo ġuın ḋo bſrṫ ammuṗ calma ꝓoṗṗ an tí mıall, ġo ttaṗḋ ꝓoṗġoṁ aṁnaṗ aıchſṗ ḋo ġae ṁóṗ ꝓo ſṗċoṁaıṗ a ochta ꝓaıṗ. Tuaṗccaıḃ Nıall toṗṗaċ an eıċ aıṗḋéṗmaıġh allmaṗḋa ḋo ꝓala ꝓoa ſtoṗṗa, ġo ꝓo bſnaṗtaıṗ an ꝓoṗġaṁ hı ttul a éḋaın ḋon eoch ġo ꝓaımıcc an ınchınn. Ro blaḋaṗtaıṗ cṗó ıonnṗma na cṗaoıṗıġe ıcca ṗṗſnġaḋ ṫaṗṗaınġ ꝓoṗ a haıṗ ḋon tí Ruḋṗaıġe co bṗaṗcaıḃ a hıaṗn ıṗın eoch co ná baoí laıṗṗıoṁ aċt maḋ an ḋíċealtaıṗ ına ḋuṗn. Ro thaṫamaıṗ an teach ḋeıṗıḋe ꝓo ḋſóıḋ. Mo nuaṗ aṁ náċ ḋaéın lſṫ ꝓo ṗſṗṗat an laochṗaıḋ ṗın ċeneóıl cconaıll a mbaṗaınn ṗṗı a mbıoḋḃaḋaıḃ ⁊ nách hı ccóṗa báṫaṗ uaıṗ ní ꝓo cuṁṗccaıġte an ccſın báttaṗ ṗaṁlaıḋ, ⁊ nı ꝓo hıonnaṗbṫa, ⁊ ní ꝓo toıṗnıṫı aṗ a ꝓṗoıṗb nḋılıṗ amaıl ḋo ꝓónta cıḋ ıaṗttaın.

Ḋala na nġall ınḋ aıṗſtt báṫaṗ an maṗcṗloġ occ ıomṗuḃaḋ aṗoıle ḋo ꝓaḋṗatt a naıġthe ı naoínꝓeaċt ꝓoṗ tṗaıġhteachaıḃ uí ḋoṁnaıll ġo ꝓo ꝓóaıtt ṗſmꝓa bıucc, aċt namá ní ꝓo ġonta uaḋaıḃ, aċtmaḋh uaıte, uaıṗ ní ꝓo lſnṗat na ġoıll taṗṗ an ccaṫlaṫaıṗ ꝓeaċtaıṗ, ⁊ ba ꝓſḋ ꝓo ḋſꝓa ḋoıḃ ġan a lſnmaın, uaıṗ ꝓo ġonaḋ a ttaoíꝓeaċ ıṗın tachaṗ ⁊ ꝓob ſıccſn ḋoıḃ ıomꝓoḋ lſṗ ġo lſṫḃſṗ ġo ꝓṗuaıṗ báṗ ıaṗttaın. Ro lſnṗat ṗṗonġ móṗ ḋo ṁuınntıṗ Uí ḋomnaıll ıaḋ ſḋ cıan, ⁊ ġaḃaıtt aġa nḋıuḃṗaccaḋ, ⁊ acca ccloıḋmſḋ ġo ꝓo maṗbaḋ, ⁊ ġo ꝓo ġonaḋ ꝓoċaıḋe ḋíoḃ. Ro baḋ ḋoıġ la haoṗ na toġṗama ġo ṗṗaoınꝓıḋe ꝓoṗṗa ḋıa lſnaḋ an ꝓloġ ıaḋ nı ba ꝓıa. Aċt namá nı ꝓo lſıcc an aıtmeıle ḋon luċt ꝓoṗṗ ꝓo ṗṗaoíneaḋ ceḋamuṗ a lſnmaın ḋoṗıḋıṗı.

Iompaıḋıṗ O ḋoṁnaıll ḋo na ꝓccoṗaıḃ ıaṗ nımṫeċt ḋo na ġallaıḃ. Ḃa tṗıamaın toıṗṗeaċ ꝓo báṗ ıṗın lonġꝓoṗt ınḋ aḋhaıġ ꝓın ꝓo ḋaıġh ṁſıc a ꝓꝓlaṫa, ⁊ a ꝓíoġḋaṁna (ḋıa maṗaḋ ḋeıṗ a ḃṗaıṫṗeaċ) ḋo bſıth ꝓṗı hıomġno

[1] *The steed.*—The Four Masters should have omitted this short sentence, which so much incumbers their narrative. P. O'Sullevan Beare, who had wooed the historic Muse with more success than any of the Four Masters, describes this battle much more elegantly, as follows, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v.:

"Erat Asper vir animo magno, & audaci, & rei militaris scientia præditus, atque multos a sua parte Tirconellos habebat, quorum opera, & virtute fretus in plano cum Catholicis manum conserere non recusabat: Fidem tamen Catholicam semper retinuit Hæreticorum ceremonias auersatus, sicut & Artus [Onellus] qui citò e vita discessit. Circum Leffiriam verò, & Lucum a regijs & Catholicis acriter & sæpe dimicatum est. Memorabilis est equestris pugna, qua regijs fugatis Magnus Odonelli frater Asperum loco cedentem hasta transfossurus fuisset, nisi eius ictum remoueret Eugenius Ogallachur cognomento Iunior ipsius Magni Comes pietate & amore in Onellam suorum dominorum familiam motus. In quam familiam dispari animo fuit Cornelius Ogallachur, qui Aspero persuasisse

parts. When Rury O'Donnell, Roydamna of Kinel-Connell, perceived his brother wounded, he made a brave attack upon Niall, and aimed a forcible and furious thrust of a large javelin at Niall's breast; but Niall raised up the front of the high-rearing foreign steed which he rode, so that the spear struck the steed in the forehead, and penetrated to his brain. Rury broke the socket of the javelin in drawing it back by the thong, and left the iron blade buried in the horse; so that he held but the handle of it in his hand. The steed[t] finally died of this. Wo is me that these heroes of Kinel-Connell were not united in fight on one side against their enemies, and that they were not at peace; for, while they remained so, they were not banished or driven from their native territories, as they afterwards were!

As for the English, while the cavalry were battling with each other, they faced O'Donnell's infantry in a body, and drove them a short distance before them; but, however, only a few of them were wounded; for the English did not pursue them from the field of contest, because their leader[u] had been wounded in the conflict; and they were obliged to return with him to Lifford, where he afterwards died. A great number of O'Donnell's people pursued them for a long distance, and continued to shoot at and cut them down with the sword, so that numbers of them were slain and wounded. The pursuers thought that they should have defeated them [the enemy] if the main host pursued them further; but fear did not permit those who had been repulsed in the beginning to pursue them again.

When the English went away O'Donnell returned to his tents. And dispirited and melancholy were they that night in the camp, on account of the son of their chief[v], and their Roydamna (if he should survive his brothers),

fertur, vt ad Anglos faceret transitionem, & Magnum vulnerauit apud Moninem iuxta Leffiriam, vbi equitatus vtrinque incompositè concurrit, & Magnus equo vectus interquinque equites Ibernos regios ab Aspero in dextero latere hasta percutitur, & circumuentus a Cornelio sub humero icitur. Hastarum cuspides licet loricam non penetrauerint tamen Magno in corpus infixerunt. Rothericus fratri auxilio veniens Asperi pectus hasta appetit: Asper loris tractis equi caput tollens eius fronte excipit Rotherici ictum, quo equus fixus exanimis cum aspero corruit. Sed Asper a suis leuatus Leffiriam reuertitur, Odonello cum peditibus appropinquante. Magnus ex vulneribus egit animam intra decimum quintum diem, & breui Cornelius ab Odonello deprehensus laqueo strangulatur."—Fol. 171, 172.

[u] *Their leader.*—This was Captain Heath. "He tooke a shott in the thigh whereof he shortlie after died."—*Docwra.*

[v] *The son of their chief.*—His father, Hugh,

mbair. O raimicc O domhnaill don longphort ro fhoghail árach fionnchaolaigh do dhenamh do Mhaghnus ó domhnaill dia iomchar tar an mbfhnus. Do ghníthe ón amhail ro hfhbadh. Tiaghaid dhonga mora lair dia aér ionmhaine, ⁊ fhain mhuinntir co fiachtatthar co dún na ngall. Ro dérghadh iomdaigh ochtair dorom annraidhe. Do radadh lfhga Uí domhnaill chuicce dia lfhighfhr, ⁊ ní ro fedhrat lfhighfhr dó. Atbfhtrat ghur bho marbh. Ro baí mainistir hi ccomhrochraibh don dúnadh i mbátthar mfhic bfhthadh dorn .S. fhronréir, ⁊ no thiccfhdh an luicht ba hfhccnaidhe diobh dia fhaighidhriumh do eirtecht a coibhrion do phrocfhrt dó, ⁊ dfhrnaidhm a chairdfhra fhirfhin ccoimdeadh. Do ghníriomh a fhaoíridhe gan nach noichioll Ro chaiertair a fheacta fhri dia, ⁊ ba haithreach lair a mhiadhmfhnman ⁊ a ionnoccbáil an ccfhin ro mair. Ro mhaith bfhór a ghuin don tí ror gon ⁊ atbfhrt ghur bo hé fhirfhin fordha, uair ar é ro fhaigh fair céttur. Bairiumh amhlaidh rin fhri ré rechtmaine ag roichill écc gach aon laithe, ⁊ athair tocchaidhe don ordh remhráite ina fharradh do ghrer dia iomcoimhfhr for innthfhdaibh diadhail. Ro thochaith corr an coimdeadh iartthain, ⁊ fuair bár ar a haithle (22 October) iar mbuaidhucchadh for dfhmon, ⁊ domhan. Ro hadhnacht iaram i nothairlighe a fhinnrear irin mainistir remhráite.

Ro baí a athairriumh .i. Aodh mac Maghnusa, mic Aodha duibh ina fheandathaidh agha ghoire a fhroccur don mainistir. At cuar dorérin a mhac do eirlt ro lá fair go mór go mbaí hi riurcc athaidh iarrin. Batthar trá a anmcairde agha thioncorccrom im lfhr a anma do ghrér.

An taodh ro mac Maghnusa, mic Aodha óicc, mic Aodha ruaidh, mic neill ghairbh do écc an ⁊ do december. Tighearna chenél cconaill innri hEoghain, ⁊ iochtair chonnacht fri ré ré mbliadhan fhichfhd go ro hfhinistmighfhd lá gallaibh go tthárd a thighearnar co na bfhnnachtain dia mhac do Aodh ruadh iar na éludh ó ghallaibh, fhr fuair tighearnar gan fheill, gan fionghail, gan coccadh, gan comfhuachadh an tAodh mac maghnusa hirin iar nfhcc a dhfhbhrathar an Calbach. Fhr aghmar ionnraighthead go mbuaidh ttrodha, ⁊ tachair i ttighfhnar, ⁊ ria ttighfhnarr, Indrighthfhoir, ⁊ airccthóir na ccoiccriodh ⁊ na ccomharran diar bó

was still living, but was not the chief ruler of Tirconnell at the time, for he had resigned to his eldest son, Hugh Roe, as early as the year 1592, when it is stated by the Four Masters that he was old and feeble.—See p. 1929, *supra*.

[w] *Sons of life*: i. e. religious persons. It is the antithesis of meic báir, i. e. sons or children of death, which means malefactors, or wicked or irreligious persons.

[x] *Confessors.*—Anmchairde is the plural of anmchara or anamchara, which is translated "confessarius" by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*,

being in a dying state. As soon as O'Donnell arrived at the camp he ordered a litter of fair wattles to be made for Manus O'Donnell, [on which] to carry him over Barnis. This was according to orders. Many of his dear friends and faithful people accompanied him to Donegal, where a sick man's couch was prepared for him, and O'Donnell's physicians were brought to cure him; but they could effect no cure for him. They gave him up for death. There was a monastery in the neighbourhood of the fortress in which were sons of life[w], of the order of St. Francis; and the wisest of these were wont to visit him, to hear his confession, to preach to him, and to confirm his friendship with the Lord. He made his confession without concealment, wept for his sins against God, repented his evil thoughts and pride during life, and forgave him who had wounded him, declaring that he himself was the cause, as he had made the first attack. Thus he remained for a week, prepared for death every day, and a select father of the aforesaid order constantly attending him, to fortify him against the snares of the devil. He received then the body of the Lord, and afterwards died on the 22nd of October, having gained the victory over the devil and the world. He was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, in the aforenamed monastery.

His father, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, was at this time a very old man, living in a state of dotage near the monastery. He was informed of the death of his son; he was greatly affected; and he was in a decline for some time afterwards. His confessors[x] were always instructing him respecting the welfare of his soul.

This Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, died on the 7th of December. He had been Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Lower Connaught, for twenty-six years, until he was weakened by the English, and bestowed his lordship, with his blessing, on his son, Hugh Roe, after he had escaped from the English. This Hugh, the son of Manus, had attained the lordship after the death of his brother Calvagh, without treachery or fratricide, war or disturbance. He was a valiant and warlike man, and victorious in his fights and battles before and during his chieftainship, and the preyer and plunderer of the territories far and near that were bound

p. 294, and "synedrus seu confessarius" at p. 298. The term literally signifies "friend of the soul," and is used in ancient Irish writings in the sense of spiritual director or father confessor.

dú a riarucéad occ raiġid círe a ċeneoil forra go mbatar fomaiġche dó, fír ro lá fníoṁ, ⁊ dítite an traoġail de iar tairbire a ṫiġearnair dia ṁac, ⁊ ro bad dígairiltniḋ a líṫ fria dia acc tuillíṁ focraicce dia anmain fri re oct mbliadan go ro écc don ċur ro, ⁊ ro hadnact co nonóir, ⁊ co nairmiḋin (aṁail ro bad dior) i mainistir S. Fronréir i ndún na ngall i nodairliġe na tiġearnad tangatar roiṁe diaiḋ i ndiaiḋ.

Imthura Uí Doṁnaill iar ffoirbad dó an triocait laite rin hi ffoirbairri for na gallaib, Ro triall an longport i mboí frisin an ré rin dráccbail ⁊ dol go hionad ele nar bó heirrinnille ro bad ria biucc o na gallaib for ur na finne alla ṫiar, storra, ⁊ bríṁar, uair for uaṁan lair uacht na gairbrine gríṁriota dia ḟíndóaib ag friothaire ⁊ ag forcoiṁétt for na ġallaib gac noiḋce dóiġ ba i nionam na raṁna an tan rin, ⁊ ba mithid lair a ṗloġ do brít i nionadh cuṁranta iar na ṁór ġaotar, uair ní ro ṫuilriot a raiṁe fri hatait ḟoda. Lotar na ṗloiġ gur an maiġin remraite. Gabait longport hiruide i ffoccad na ríoḋbaide i niomfocraib na habann. Do níad rianbota ⁊ foirccnísa ar a haitle, ⁊ gabaitt acc tírccad an ḟída ina nuirtimceall co ndírnrat dainġín airbe storra ⁊ a naṁaitt co nar bó rodaing a raiġid trínit. Ro ṫócait raṁlaid co rangatar rcéla dia ġaiġhid dí luing do ṫeact on Spáinn dionnraighid na ngaoidel bátar irin ccoccad i mbaoí argatt ⁊ arm, púdar ⁊ luaide. Ba hann ro gabriotride port hi ccuan i minbir ṁóir hi cconnacṫaib. Ro faoíḋrioṁ na rcéla céona co hua néill, ⁊ do ċóid badéin go connacṫaib i mí december do ġonnrad ⁊ ráccbaid a dearbratair Rudraige ua doṁnaill go nurṁór a ġlóiġ irin longport atrubramar dia éir acc iomcornaṁ na criċe. Iar rocṫain dóroṁ go tír riacrac muaide ro lá a ṫíṫa gur an luingír réiṁebertmar dia oráil forra teact go cuan na cceall mbícc, ⁊ ro airir feirin i ndún néill ar bá réil geine an ċoimdead ann an tan rin, ⁊ do róine na céd laite don trollamain daimitniuccad aṁail ro bad dír. Rangatar rcéla ċuiccerioṁ co ttainicc ó neill ina diaiḋ don tír, ⁊ ní ro airirioṁ ní bad ríre act triall a ccomdáil í neill conur ralatar dia roile tul hi ttul for an cconair. Tiaġaitt gan

[y] *Of Invermore*, inbir mór, *Portus magnus*, now Broad Haven, in the north of the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. Docwra says that these ships put in at Calebeg, now Killybegs.

[z] *Killybegs.*—See this place already referred to under the years 1513, 1516, 1550.

[a] *Dun-Neill:* i. e. the Dun or Fort of Niall, now Dunneill, *alias* Castlequarter, a townland in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tire-

to obey him, asserting the right of his tribe from them until he made them obedient to him; a man who had laid aside the cares and anxieties of the world after having given up his lordship to his son, and who was a good earner in the sight of God, meriting rewards for his soul for a period of eight years until he died at this period. He was interred with due honour and veneration in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal, in the burial-place of the lords who had successively preceded him.

As for O'Donnell, at the expiration of the thirty days during which he continued besieging the English, he prepared to leave the place in which he had been during that period, and to go to another place not less secure, a little further from the English, on the west brink of the River Finn, between them and Barnis; for he was afraid [of the effects] of the cold, rough, wintry season on his soldiers, who were watching and guarding every night against the English; for it was then Allhallowtide; and he thought it time to bring his army to a place of rest after their great labour, for they had not slept at ease for a long time. The forces proceeded to the aforesaid place. They pitched a camp under the shelter of the wood that was in the vicinity of the river. They erected military tents and habitations, and proceeded to cut down the trees around them, and raised a strong rampart between themselves and their enemies, so that it was difficult to get across it to attack them. Here he passed the time until news reached him that two ships had arrived from Spain to the Irish who were engaged in the war, with money and arms, powder and lead. These ships put in at the harbour of Invermore[y] in Connaught. He sent the same news to O'Neill, and went himself to Connaught in the month of December; leaving after him his brother, Rury O'Donnell, with the greater part of his forces, in the camp which we have mentioned, to defend the country. On his arrival in Tireragh of the Moy, he sent messengers to the above-mentioned ships, to request them to come into the harbour of Killybegs[z]. He remained himself at Dun-Neill[a]; for it was the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, and he solemnized the first days of the festival with due veneration. News came to him that O'Neill had come after him into the country; and he delayed no longer, but set out to meet O'Neill. They met soon after on the road, face to

ragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 134, 135, 171, 175, 262, 305, 306, and the map to the same work.

aiririom go rangatar go dún na ngall. Tangadar dna maire lire cuinn ina ndocum gur an maigin rin.

Tanaig tra an loingsi a dubhramar go cuan teilionn lá taob na cceall mbsg. Do radaḃ i mbaoi inntib dargatt, ⁊ dá gac nadailcce (ro faoidheaḃ gur na hairreachaib) dia raigib go dún na ngall, ⁊ ro rannaḃ a ndó .i. lsi dua néill, ⁊ dia comrann coccaiḃ, ⁊ an lsi naill dua ndomnaill, ⁊ dia mbaoi for a raint.

Siubhan inghin Mhéguidir cúconnacht (dia ngoirti an comarba) mac conconnacht, mic briain, mic Pilip, mic tomair bhn an bairuin uí néill .i. fhdorca, mac cuinn, mic cuinn, mic enrí, mic eogain, ⁊ bá hiridhe matair í neill .i. Aodh, ⁊ cormaic a dearbhrathar, ⁊ iar marbadh an bairúin ro fóraḃ iridhe le hénrí mac feilim ruaiḃ mic airt mic aoḃa mic eogain, mic neill óicc, ⁊ rucc mac roinshail dó .i. toirrdealbhach. Bean ro baḃ fort cotaigthe ⁊ congbala thuag ⁊ trén, dámh ⁊ deóraḃ, feḃb ⁊ dilleacht, eccailri ⁊ ealadhan, bocht ⁊ aidilcceach, bean ro ba cinn áthcomairc, ⁊ comairle duairlib, ⁊ doirreachaib cóicciḃ concobair mic nearra, bhn bíthe bannda diadha, déarcach chnrra, coinnircleach go ccaondúthracht, co rsirc ndé ⁊ coibhnsgrath do écc i machaire na croiri 22. lunii, ⁊ a hadhnacal i mainistir duin na ngall iar ccaithsi cuirp criort ⁊ a fola, iar nongaḃ, ⁊ iar naithrige iar ttiodhnacal almran niomda dundaib eccailri dé, ⁊ go ronradhach dorn .S. Fronreir ar dáig a héccnairce do gabail etir marbaib.

Slóicceaḃ lá hard Iurtir na hereann Lord mountiog a mí September do dol i ttír eoccain. Do cuar lair cetur co droicht ata, arraide go dún dealgan, ⁊ go bealach an maigre. Tainicc ó neill irin ccsnn oile don bealach. O Ro fidir an iurtír ó neill do teacht an dú rin bá rsi do róine campa do fuidiuccaḃ don taob a ttarla é badéin don bealach go mbaoi an conair rin gan ataige, gan iomadall storra achaid fada. O ro ba cian lar an iurtir

[b] *Harbour of Teilionn*, now Teelin, a small harbour about a mile and a half long, but very narrow, situated about seven miles westwards of Killybegs, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[c] *Province of Conor Mac Nessa:* i. e. Ulster.

[d] *Machaire-na-Croise:* i. e. the Plain of the Cross, now Magheracross, a townland in a parish of the same name, barony of Tirkennedy, county of Fermanagh.—See note [1], under the year 1509, p. 1301, *supra*.

[e] *Bealach-an-mhaighre*, now Bothar-a-mhaighre, *anglice*, the Moyry Pass, an old road extending across the townland of Carrickbroad, parish of Killeavy, barony of Orior, and county of Armagh, about three hundred paces from the

face, and went forthwith to Donegal. Thither the chiefs of the North went to meet them.

The ships aforementioned put in at the harbour of Teilionn[b], near Killybegs. All the money and other necessaries that were in them [which were sent to the Irish chiefs] were brought to them to Donegal, and divided into two parts, of which O'Neill and his confederates in the war received one, and O'Donnell and his allies the other.

Joan, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, usually styled the Coarb, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas), and the wife of the Baron O'Neill, i. e. Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, [died]. She was the mother of O'Neill (Hugh), and of his brother, Cormac. After the killing of the Baron, she was married to Henry, the son of Felim Roe, son of Art, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge [O'Neill], for whom she bore a prosperous son, namely, Turlough; a woman who was the pillar of support and maintenance of the indigent and the mighty, of the poets and exiled, of widows and orphans, of the clergy and men of science, of the poor and the needy; a woman who was the head of counsel and advice to the gentlemen and chiefs of the province of Conor Mac Nessa[c]; a demure, womanly, devout, charitable, meek, benignant woman, with pure piety, and the love of God and her neighbours. She died at Machaire-na-croise[d] on the 22nd of June, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal, after receiving the body and blood of Christ, after unction and penance, after having made many donations to the orders of the Church of God, and more especially to the monastery of Donegal, that she might be prayed for there among the dead.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Lord of Mountjoy, in the month of September, to proceed into Tyrone. He marched first to Drogheda, thence to Dundalk and Bealach-an-mhaighre[e]. O'Neill came to the other end of the pass. When the Lord Justice learned that O'Neill had arrived at that place, he pitched a camp at his own end of the pass; so that the pass was not travelled or frequented for a long time between them. The Lord

boundary of the counties of Louth and Armagh. The ruins of a small castle are still to be seen here, on the north of the pass. Fynes Moryson, who gives a minute account of this expedition of Mountjoy into Ulster, calls this place Ballinemoyree, and describes it as "between Dundalk and the Newry."—See his *History of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1735, vol. i. p. 79.

baoí an bealaċ aġá ġabáil ḟriṡ do ṗionnṡcain aon do ló toċt tṡeiṁit daiṁ-ḋeóin uí néill. An tan ro airiġ ó néill an ní ṡin ro léicc raiṫṡḋa ṡeoilnṡiṁ-nṡċa raiġdiúiriḋe dá raiġiḋ (ḟó corṁailṡ roiċṡḋ ṗírḃeaċ a bruinniḃ bṡċ-lann) a boṫaiḃ ⁊ a bélṡcáṫaiḃ an ṡorlongṡuirt. Gabaitt aġá ngain, ⁊ aġá ngéṁṫṡḋaḋ, gá ccailcc, ⁊ gá ccoṁtollaḋ gur bó héiccṡn dóiḃ ṗilleaḋ a ḟḟritiṅg na conaire ceḋna gur an ccampa iar marḃaḋ lín dírím dá nuairliḃ, dá naireachaiḃ, da nglarláiṫ, da ngiollanraiḋ. Ro ṗáccaiḃṡiot ḃeór ile dá gaċ ṡnail éḋala do ċairliḃ, ⁊ dṡchaiḃ draiḋḃ airm, ⁊ éitteaḋ iṡin iomairṡcc ṡin.

Ḟuair an iurtir a ccṡnn tṡill iar ṡin ell ⁊ elang a ḟḟorcoimett uí neill ar an mbealaċ go ndeachaiḋ tṡiṁit gan troit, gan taċar, a mí october do ḟonraḋ. An tan ro ráṫhaiġ ó neill an ní ṡin do ṫaoṫ ḟor an ṡliġṡḋ riar an Iurtir co mbátṫar in dá campa eineaċ i nionchaiḃ ḟri aroile go diúiḋ na míora ceḋna. Ní ro léicceaḋ tra an iurtir ṡeaċa ṡin i ttír eoġain don ċur ṡin, gur bó héiccṡn dó ṗilleaḋ don taoḃ ṫoir do ḃealaċ an maiġṡe do lṡiṫimel na noirṫear. Do ṫaod iarraṁ i narṫraiġiḃ a cuan cairlinne co ṗine gall, ⁊ arraiḋe co háṫ cliaṫ. Ní ro triall dna an Iurtir dol tar bealaċ an maiġṡe arteaċ go cṡnn aṫhaiḋ iar ṡin.

Sir Sṡón chemberlin corinel do ġallaiḃ doire do ḋol ṡloġ mor ḟor ua ndoċarṫaiġ dia indreaḋ ⁊ dia orccain, do rala ua doċarṫaiġ (go nuaṫaḋ ṡlóiġ ina ḟarraḋ) ḟriṡ 'na gallaiḃ. Ro ṡiġṡḋ erġal aṁnar ṡtorra go ro ṗraoíneaḋ ḟor na gallaiḃ go ro marḃaḋ an corinel lá hua ndoċarṫaiġ go ndruing ele a maille ḟriṡ.

Niall garḃ ó domnaill tra, baí ṡiḋe co na ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ co na ġallaiḃ a maille ḟriṡ hi lṡiṫḃear aṁail ro airṡiḋṡmar, ⁊ do ṗónaḋ ṡlóiccéaḋ leó go hoirṡṫ uí ċaṫáin do ċuingiḋ creaċ oirene, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ leó go rangadar go dianait. Do ralatṫar dreċta déarṁara do muinntir ⁊ nell dóiḃ. Ḟṡċar iomairṡcc ṡtorra go ro gonaḋ roċaiḋe uaḋaiḃ adiú ⁊ anall go ro ṁeaḃaḋ

[f] *Sir John Chamberlain.*—This entry is evidently misplaced by the Four Masters, for we learn from Docwra's *Narration*, that "Sir John Chamberlaine was mortally wounded with 16 wounds, on the 28th of June."

[g] *A hosting.*—Sir Henry Docwra does not detail these forays in his *Narration*, but he makes a general allusion to them, which is exceedingly valuable to the historian, in the following words:

"After hee" [O'Donnell] "was gone, the Garrison, both heere and at Dunalong, sett divers preyes of catle, and did many other services all the Winter longe, which I stand not upon to make particular mention of, &, I must

Justice, thinking it too long that the pass had been blocked up on him, he attemped to force it one day, in despite of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived this thing, he sent forth from the tents and booths of the camp fierce and energetic bands of soldiers against him, like unto swarms of bees issuing from the hollows of bee-hives. They proceeded to wound, pierce, hew, and hack them, so that they were compelled to return back by the same road to the camp, after the killing of countless numbers of their gentlemen, officers, recruits, and attendants. They also left behind much booty of every description, as horses, steeds, accoutrements, arms, and armour, in this conflict.

Some time after this the Lord Justice got an advantage and opportunity of O'Neill's watch on this pass, and proceeded through it in the middle of October without battle or opposition. When O'Neill perceived this, he got before the Lord Justice on the way; and both remained encamped face to face until the end of the same month. The Lord Justice was not permitted to advance beyond this place into Tyrone on this occasion, but was compelled to return by a route east of Bealach-an-Mhaighre, along the borders of the Oriors. He afterwards proceeded in vessels from the harbour of Carlingford into Fingal, and from thence to Dublin. The Lord Justice did not attempt to go beyond Bealach-an-Mhaighre for some time after this.

Sir John Chamberlain[f], a colonel of the English of Derry, marched with a numerous force against O'Doherty, to plunder and prey him. O'Doherty, with a small party, met the English; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and the colonel and others were slain by O'Doherty.

Niall Garv O'Donnell remained with his brothers, and with his English, at Lifford, as we have already stated; and they made a hosting[g] into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, in quest of prey and booty; and they did not halt until they arrived at the Dianait[h], where a great number of O'Neill's people met them. A battle was fought, in which many were slain on both sides, and O'Neill's people were

confess a truth, all by the helpe & advise of Neale Garvie & his Followers, and the other Irish that came in with Sir Arthur O'Neale, without whose intelligence & guidance little or nothing could have been done of ourselves, although it is true withall, they had theire owne ends in it, which were alwayes for private Revenge, and wee ours, to make use of them for the furtherance of the Publique service."

[h] *Dianait*, now the Burn Dennet, a stream flowing through the parish of Donaghedy, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

for ṁuintir í neill. Imraoi niall co na ġallaiḃ go néadálaiḃ iomḋaiḃ, ⁊ go ccorccar dia ttiġiḃ go lisḃsi do pidhiri.

Fecht naile iar sin do ċoidh niall co na braiṫriḃ, ⁊ co na ġallaibh i ttir eoghain go po cpechaḋ glinn aichle go lisi leo.

Brismaiḋm ele leo ar ċloinn an ṗirdoirche mic Eoin mec domnaill ag cnoc buidh la taoḃ an trraṫa báin, ⁊ daoine do ṁarḃaḋ leo. Toirrḋealḃaċ ócc ó coinne go ndruing ele do ġabail, ⁊ tri ṗiċit marcc do ḃsin dfuarcc-ladh arr.

An baile nua hi ttír Eoġain, ⁊ cairlen na disrcce do ġabáil lá niall, ⁊ la gallaibh, ⁊ a mbsin diob dorḋiri gar bsec iar sin.

Rudraiġe mac Eiccnecháin, mic Eiccnechain, mic neċtain, mic toirrḋealbaiġ an ṗiona í domnaill déec.

AOIS CRIOST, 1601.

Aoir Criosd, mile, se céd, a haon.

Clann tSláin na Sman, mic Riocaird Shaxanaiġ tar a ttangamar a ttrarta tarla doibridhe bsiṫ i ccampa i ndutharġ í ṁschair i nuíḃ cairín ir na cédlaiṫiḃ do mí Ianuari. Tánaicc brat, ⁊ tairceladh ó buitilerchaiḃ orra irin maiġin sin iar na ċur amaċ do ḋruing da ndaoínibh uairle co ffuiġṫi uain, ⁊ ṡarḃaoġal ar an ionnraiġiḋ irin ionaḋ sin i mbátar. Conaḋ aire sin tainicc Sir uáter, mac Sláin, mic Sémair buitiler, ⁊ Máġ Riarair .i. Sémur, mac Emainn, mic Semair, ⁊ drong do ḋaoinib uairle an dá ċonntae .i. Conntae ṫiorrat árann ⁊ Conntae cille cainnigh hi ccoinne, ⁊ hi ccomḋáil, oidhce dáiriġe, go háit naontadhaiḋ naonḃaile. Ba he criocḋ ar ċanatt ina niomaccallaiṁ, ⁊ ba hair po anrat ionnraighiḋ do ṫabairt ar in ccampa ċonnaċtach san moiċḋsḃail ar na ṁarach.

Tarla ní nṁġnaṫaċ, ⁊ céilṁuine ċinnsṁnaċ don ṗorlongport búrcach sin .i. paill dragḃail ina niomḋoimsett go rangatar a nsrccaraitt ina ninmsḋon. Ro ráġḃaitt iad ina fraoinliġe ṗoḋḃṫa ṗeoilġsrrta, ⁊ ina ccollaiḃ corcarda crorḃuailte sṡnón a mboth, ⁊ a mbelrġálan. Ro marḃaḋ don ċur sin

[i] *Gleann-Aichle*, now Glenelly, a remarkable valley in which the old church of Badoney, near Strabane, in Tyrone, is situated.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, n. 171.

[j] *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, now Knockavoe.—See note [r], under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

[k] *Baile-Nua*: i. e. Newtown, now Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county

defeated. Niall, with his English, then returned to their houses in Lifford, with many spoils and in triumph.

On another occasion after this, Niall, with his brethren and with his English, went into Tyrone, and the entire of Gleann-Aichle[i] was plundered by them.

They gave another defeat to the sons of Ferdorcha, the son of John, son of Donnell, at Cnoc-Buidhbh[j], near Strabane, where they slew many persons. Turlough Oge, O'Coinne, and some others, were taken prisoners; and they afterwards exacted sixty marks for his [Turlough's] ransom.

Baile-Nua[k] in Tyrone, and Castlederg, were taken by Niall and the English; but they were recovered from them shortly afterwards.

Rury, the son of Egneaghan, son of Egneaghan, son of Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1601.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred one.

The sons of John of the Shamrocks, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, of whom we have already treated, happened to be encamped during the first days of the month of January in O'Meagher's country, in Ikerrin. Spies and scouts came upon them in that place from the Butlers, after it had been reported by some of their gentlemen that an advantage and opportunity could be had by attacking them in the place where they [then] were. For this purpose Sir Walter, the son of John, son of James Butler, and Mac Pierce, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, with some of the gentlemen of the two countries, i. e. of the county of Tipperary and of the county of Kilkenny, came to a conference and meeting on a certain night, at an appointed place. The result of their conference, and the resolution to which they agreed, was, to attack the Connaught camp at day-break next morning.

An unusual accident and a sad fatality occurred to the camp of the Bourkes, namely, an advantage was taken of their [want of] watching, so that their enemies came into the midst of them. They left them lying mangled and slaughtered, pierced and blood-stained corpses, throughout their tents and booths.

of Tyrone. Docwra, who stormed this castle on the 24th of May, describes it as "a pile of stone, strong and well built, 6 myles distant from the Liffer on the way to Dungannon."

O Sſchnaraiġ .ı. Sſan mac an ġiolla duiḃ, mic diarmata, mic uilliam boí for ionnarbaḋ o na aṫarḋa aṁail gach foghlaiḋ ele hi ffarrraḋ ċloinne Sſain a búrc. Do gabaḋ ann Sſan ócc mac Sſain a búrc, ⁊ ruccaḋ é da iomcoiṁſtt go cill ċainnigh. Tegna Rémann a burc, ⁊ Uilliam ar in iomairſcc rin go ndruing dá ndaoiniḃ a maille friu. Lotthar arride i neiliḃ, ⁊ nir bó cian a ccoṁnaiḋe irin ccriċ rin an tan do arccnatar i nulltoiḃ iar ffáġḃail na mbailtſoh bai leo daiṙṫſr muṁan conuicce rin ar ḃſcc miomċoiṁſtta. Ar ndol dóiḃ i ccſnd ġaoiḋel an tuairceirt .ı. O neill, ⁊ ó domhnaill ro ġaḃ Rémann a búrc acc forṫaḋ aṁra do ḋol i ccloinn Riocairtt ⁊ o ro forṫtaḋ lair iadriḋe taimicc ir na ceḋlaiṫiḃ dſrraċ tar Éirne. Ro gaḃ tre lſiṫimel breirne Uí ruairc, do ċonntae Shliccig, do ċonntae Rorra comáin, ⁊ tar Shuca irteach i ccloinn connmaiġ. Gaḃtar lair tiġearna na tire rin .ı. Mac dauid, Fiacha, mac hobſird buiḋe, mic uilliam mic tomair. Tánaicc Remann iar rin go tuaiṫ an ċalaiḋ i nuaċtar ua maine hi cconntaé na gaillṁe. An tan at ċualaiġ iarla ċloinne Riocaird .ı. Uillſcc a burc an ní rin. Do ċuaiḋ riḋe irin ccſnn ṫoir da ṫír drſiṫſṁ, ⁊ drorċoiṁſtt ar Rémann. Tar gaċ coiṁſtt da ndſrna, do coiḋ Remann an trſr oiḋce déc do ṁír marta gan airiuccaḋ, gan ḟorċloirttecṫ don iarla, nó da ḟorairiḃ ṫarra hi ccloinn Riocaird go rainicc go tuaiṫ ċenel ḟeiċín don taoiḃ ṫſr do ḃarúntachc liaṫdroma hi cconntae na gaillme. Do lſicc Remann ar aḋmadain na hoiḋce rin a cuid rgeiṁelta fo coṁair gaċ en ḃaile don tuaiṫ ó maiġ glar go crannoiġ méġ cnaiṁin, ⁊ on ċoill ḃric go rliabh. Baoí urṁor roṁaoine na tuaiṫe co na

[1] *John, the son of Gilla Duv.*—He was the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy by the Lady Honora, daughter of Murrough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, but he had been born four or five years before their marriage, for which reason he was disturbed in his possession by his paternal uncle, and, after his death, by his brother Dermot, who was legitimate according to the laws of England.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 376, 377, 378.

[m] *Tuath-an-Chalaidh:* i. e. the tuagh or district of the Callow or Strath. This is now principally comprised in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 74, note [j].

[n] *Hy-Many* is here used to denote O'Kelly's country at this period, not what it was originally, for the territory of Caladh is not in the upper or southern part of the ancient Hy-Many, which extended to the frontiers of Thomond.

[o] *The district of Kinel-Feichin:* i. e. of the tribe or race of Feichin, the son of Feradhach, chief of Hy-Many, a district extending into the parishes of Ballynakill and Tynagh, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 15, and the map to the same work.

[p] *Magh-glass:* i. e. green plain, now Moyglass,

On this occasion was slain O'Shaughnessy, i. e. John, the son of Gilla-Duv[l], son of Dermot, son of William, who had been banished from his patrimony, as indeed had been all those plunderers who were along with the sons of John Burke. John Oge, the son of John Burke, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Kilkenny, to be confined. Redmond Burke, and William, together with a party of their people, escaped from this affray; [and] they went from thence into Ely, but they did not remain long in that territory, when they proceeded into Ulster, leaving the castles which until then they had possessed in East Munster under slender guard. On their arrival among the Irish of the North, namely, O'Neill and O'Donnell, Redmond proceeded to hire soldiers, to march into Clanrickard; and, as soon as he had mustered [a sufficient number of] these, he led them, during the first days of spring, across the Erne, and passed along the borders of Breifny O'Rourke, through the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, and across the River Suck, into Clann-Conway. He made a prisoner of the lord of this territory, namely, Mac David (Fiach, son of Hubert Boy, son of William, son of Thomas); and he afterwards proceeded to Tuath-an-Chalaidh[m], in the upper part of Hy-Many[n], in the county of Galway. When the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick Burke, heard of this thing, he went to the eastern extremity of his country, to await and watch Redmond; but, notwithstanding all his vigilance, Redmond, on the thirteenth night of the month of March, without being heard or noticed by the Earl or his sentinels, passed by them into Clanrickard, until he arrived in the district of Kinel-Feichin[o], in the south of the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway. Towards the end of that night, and by the dawning of day, Redmond sent forth his marauding parties through every town of that district, from Magh-glass[p] to Crannog-Meg-Cnaimhin[q], and from Coill-bhreac[r] to the mountain[s]; and before the noon of that day Redmond

a townland lying to the north-west of Woodford, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance Map, of that county, sheet 125.

[q] *Crannog-Meg-Cnaimhin:* i. e. the Crannoge, or wooden house of Mac Nevin, now Crannoge-Macnevin, a townland in the parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 68, note [r], and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is shewn.

[r] *Coill-bhreac:* i. e. the Speckled Wood, now Kylebrack, a townland in the parish and barony of Leitrim, in the same county.—Ordnance Map, sheet 116.

[s] *The mountain:* i. e. the mountain of Slieve Aughty, now sometimes corruptly called Sliebaughta.

huile maiṫſ ſoglualſte aſ cumaſ Remainn ſia mſḃón laoí an laiṫe ſin. Do ṫaéḋ iaſaṁ do denaṁ comnaiḋe go coilltiḃ ḃaiſſ na tuaiṫe, ⁊ baoiſiḋe a cſṫaiſ, no a cúicc do laiṫiḃ aſ an luaġaill ſin, aġ taſſaing ċuicce o na coṁaſſanaiḃ ⁊ acc daingniuccaḋ ina ṫimcell co ttainicc laſla cloinne Riocaiſd gur an aſmáil aſ mó da ffuaiſ daéſ na tuaiṫe a maille ſiſ gur ſuiḋiġ campa aġ mainiſtiſ ċenél ḟeiċin. Datta a cſṫaiſ, no a cúicc do laiṫibh ſon ionnaſ ſin, ⁊ maſḃta nſṁoiſdſſca dá ndénaṁ ſtoſſa go ttainicc Taḋg, mac bſiain na muſṫa, mic bſiain ballaiġ, mic eoġain uí ſuaiſc dſonga dáſaċtaċa dóccbaiḋ aiſmnſiṁniġ do ċongnaṁ la Remann. O do ſuccſat an dá ſſḋain i naoínſeċt aſ an laſla ſo éiſigh on ffoſlongſoſt iſſaiḃe, ⁊ do cuaiḋ taſ beilġiḃ iſteach i ccloinn Riocaiſd, Lſnaitt ſiumh é co baile locha ſiach, ⁊ ó do ḋeachaiḋ an tiaſla co na muinntiſ uaḋaiḃ don ċuſ ſin, ſo cuaſtaiġeaḋ, ⁊ ſo cſſchloiſcceaḋ leoſoṁ ó liaṫdſuim go haſd maolduḃáin, ⁊ co doſuſ an ḟſdáin i niaſṫaſ ċeneoil aoḋa. Ba iſin tan ſin do maſḃaḋ uaṫa tiġeaſna tiſe do ṁuiṁneaċaiḃ .i. Máġ donnchaiḋ, donnchaḋ mac coſbmaic óicc, mic coſbmaic. Ba ſſḋ ſodſſa dó tſccṁáil aſ an tuſaſ ſin ó néill dia ḃſſiṫ i mbſaiġdſnaſ aſ in muṁain i neſſaċ na bliaḋna ſo do ċuaiḋ ṫoſainn, ⁊ a bſiṫ i nulltoiḃ oſin alle go ſo gluaiſ láſ an ccloinn ſin tSſain a búſc, ⁊ gur tuit i ccoccaḋ cloinne huilliam aṁlaiḋ ſin.

Iaſ ſoċtain do Remann ⁊ da ſcceiṁeltoiḃ i ttóſann tuaḋṁuṁan ſo ſuiḋiġſḋ campa leó don taoḃ ṫiaſ do loċ cúſſa. Taimicc ina ċſnn annſin duine ócc uaſal do dál ccaiſ .i. Taḋg, mac toiſſḋealbaiġ, mic doṁnaill, mic concobaiſ uí ḃſiain, ſſia coṁaiſle ⁊ aſſlaċ anndaoíne ecciallaiġ gan aṫcoṁaſc, gan ḟiaſſaiġiḋ dá aṫaiſ, nó diaſla ċloinne ſiocaiſd ſſiſ a mbaoí

[t] *Kinel-Fheichin*, pronounced Kinel-éghin. This is the monastery called Kinalekin by Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 293), who erroneously places it in O'Flaherty's country. It is more correctly called Kinaleghin in an Inquisition dated 22nd April, 1636, which places it in Clanrickard. The ruins of this abbey, which are of considerable extent, are situated in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, about three miles and a half to the north-east of the village of Woodford. The abbey church, which is now very much shattered, measures one hundred and twenty-four feet in length. There are within it many curious monuments and epitaphs to different members of the family of Burke.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the exact situation of this monastery is shewn under the name "Mainiſtiſ ċneil ḟeiċin."

[u] *Leitrim:* i. e. the castle of Leitrim, in the parish and barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Galway.

[v] *Ard-Maeldubhain*, now Ardmealuane, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Beagh, barony of

had in his power the greater part of the property, and all the moveable effects, of that territory. He afterwards went to take up his abode in the woods situated in the upper part of that district, and continued for four or five days moving about in this manner, plundering his neighbours, and strengthening [the ramparts] around himself, until the Earl of Clanrickard, accompanied by all the troops he had been able to muster in the district, arrived, and pitched his camp at the monastery of Kinel-Fheichin[t]. Thus they remained for four or five days, during which time some persons not illustrious were slain between them, until Teige, the son of Brian-na-Murtha, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen O'Rourke, arrived with bold companies of sharp-armed soldiers to assist Redmond. When these two parties combined overtook the Earl, he left the camp in which he was, and proceeded through the passes into Clanrickard. The others pursued him to Loughrea; and, the Earl and his people escaping from them on this occasion, they traversed, plundered, and burned the country from Leitrim[u] to Ard-Maeldubhain[w], and as far as the gate of Feadán[x], in the west of Kinelea. At this time they lost a Munster lord of a territory, i. e. Mac Donough[y], i. e. Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac. What brought him on this expedition was this, he had been carried off as a hostage by O'Neill in the spring of the preceding year, and had remained in Ulster until [having regained his liberty] he set out with those sons of John Burke, and so fell in this war of the Clann-William.

When Redmond arrived with his marauders on the confines of Thomond, they pitched a camp on the western side of Loch-Cutra[z]. Here he was joined by a young gentleman of the Dal-Cais, namely, Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, [who had been induced to join him] through the advice and solicitation of bad and foolish men, and without consulting or taking counsel of his father or the Earl of Clanrickard, to whom he was related

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 128, and note [w], under the year 1579, p. 1713, *supra*.

[x] *Feadan*, now Fiddaun or Fiddane, a townland containing the ruins of a castle built by O'Shaughnessy, chief of Kinelea, in the parish of Beagh, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 128, the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 381.

[y] *Mac Donough*.—He was the head of a powerful sept of the Mac Carthys, and called, by the Irish, Lord of Duhallow, now a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.

[z] *Lough Cutra*, now Lough Cooter, a beautiful and celebrated lake in the parish of Beagh, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11.

a comḟgaol, ⁊ a ċaraṫtraḋ. O ro naiḋm clann tSlain a bupc, ⁊ Taḋg ó briain a ccomḟaonta ċoccaiḋ re a roile, ro iarr taḋg a ccinn tri lá iar rin cuideaċta lair, do ċor ċuarta hi ccúil eiccin do ṫuaḋmuṁain. Ní ro héraḋ eirium imon airceiḋ rin, uair tangatar dronḡ do daoinib uairle an ḟorrlongpuirt co na ccliṫṡinaib lair. Ro baḋ dibhréin Uilliam mac Slain a bupc, ⁊ mac ṁeic Uilliam bupc .i. Uaṫér mac uilliam mic dauiḋ, mic emainn, mic uillicc. Ar fráccbáil an ḟorlongpuirt doib do ġabrat do ċoiccrích ċeneóil aoḋa, ⁊ na heċtge, ⁊ do ċenel dúnġaile. Sgaoilit a ṡgiṁealta ar gaċ taoib drorġar, ra ioċtar o frṡmaic, ⁊ ra uaċtar ċloinne cuiléin. Do cuaiḋ cuid díoḃ go baile uí aille, ⁊ a fproccur do ċluain raṁḟoda. Sóaid tar a nair co na nedálaib go cill reaċtair hi ccloinn ċuiléin uaċtair'in adhaiġ rin. Ag faccbáil an baile rin dóib ar na ṁáraċ rucc orra eirge amaċ an dá cloinn cuiléin co na ndaoinib uairle. Ruccratt orra bṡór bannaḋa iarla tuaḋmuṁan. Ġabaitt an tóir ṫuaḋmuiṁneaċ rin acc diubhraccaḋ na ndibṡrccaċ go ro marbhrat dronḡ da ndaoinib ó tá rin go míliuc uí ġráḋaiġ i noirṫṡr ċenél dúngaile. Impaíḋid an tóir, ⁊ ruccrat an luċt naile an ccrṡich gur an ccampa iar ffraccbail druinge dá ndaoinib uairli, ⁊ daorccarrluaġ. Ro baḋ dibhriḋe an mac rin ṁeic uilliam a dubhramar .i. Uaṫer mac uilliam bupc. Ro gonaḋ dna irin lo cédna Taḋg mac toirrḋealbaiġ uí briain durċor peileir gur bó hiccṡn dó ar ndol don campa daiṁḋṡóin a aicciḋ aiṁriaraiġ, ⁊ a ṁṡnmanraḋ ṁṡrḋána anṁain i noṫrairleabaiḋ, ⁊ dol ra láṁaib lṡgh.

Tangatar daoine dṡrṁara a hionadaib eccraṁla do ṁuintir na bainríoġna hi ffurtaċt iarla cloinne riocaird. Ro baḋ dibhriḋe a hoċt, nó a naoí do bhataċaib raiġdiúirḋe ó ṗreridenr dá cóicciḋ muṁan. Tánaicc ann mac an iarla fṡin baí re hatharḋ riar an tan rin hi fproċair an lurtír dronḡ buidṡn dóccbaid anaiṫniḋ. Tánaic dim fṡr ionaid gobernóra ċoicciḋ connaċt, ⁊ tangatar bṡór congnaṁ floiġ on ngaillim. Iar ccloirteaċt an ċruinniġte

[a] *Baile-Ui-Aille*, now Ballyally, near Ennis.—See it already referred to under the years 1559 and 1599.

[b] *Cill-Reachtais*, now Kilraghtis, an old church giving name to a parish situated about four miles to the north of the town of Ennis, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare. According to the tradition in the country, the poets Teige and Maelin Oge Mac Brody were born near this church.

[c] *Miliuc-Ui-Ghrada:* i. e. O'Grady's Meelick, now Meelick, a townland in the parish of Clonrush, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. This townland, and the whole of the parishes of Inishcaltra and Clonrush, once belonged to O'Grady, as a part of his territory of Cinel

and friendly. When the sons of John Burke and Teige O'Brien had entered into a confederacy with each other, Teige requested, in three days afterwards, that he should get a company to go on an incursion into some angle of Thomond. He was not refused this request, for some of the gentlemen of the camp went along with him, with their kerns. Among these were William, the son of John Burke, and the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of William, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick. On leaving the camp, they passed along the borders of Kinelea, and Echtghe, and Kinel-Dunghaile. They sent off marauding parties along both banks of the Fergus, into the lower part of Hy-Fearmaic, and the upper part of Clann-Cuilein. Some of them proceeded to Baile-Ui-Aille[a], and near Clonroad; and they returned that night with their spoils to Cill-Reachtais[b], in Upper Clann-Cuilein. On their leaving this town, on the following morning, they were overtaken by the rising-out of the two Clann-Cuileins, with their gentlemen. They were also overtaken by the companies of the Earl of Thomond. These pursuing forces of Thomond proceeded to shoot at the insurgents, and killed many of their men, from thence to Miliuc-Ui-Ghrada[c], in the east of Cenel-Donghaile. The pursuers [then] returned, and the others carried off the prey to their camp, after having lost some of their gentlemen and common people. Among these was that son of Mac William whom we have already mentioned, namely, Walter, the son of William Burke. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was wounded on the same day by the shot of a ball; so that on his arrival at the camp he was obliged, in despite of his unbending mind and his impetuous spirit, to betake himself to the bed of sickness, and go under[d] the hands of physicians.

A great number of the Queen's people came from various places to assist the Earl of Clanrickard. Of these were eight or nine standards of soldiers, [sent] from the President of the two provinces of Munster. Thither came the Earl's own son, who had been for some time before along with the Lord Justice, with a band of foreign soldiers; thither also came the Deputy of the Governor of the province of Connaught, and there came also an auxiliary force from Galway.

Donghaile, in Thomond, and are still in the deanery of O-mBloid, in the diocese of Killaloe.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the exact position of this place is shewn.

[d] *Go under.*—An English writer would say: "And place himself in the hands of physicians."

rin do cloinn tSláin a búrc, ro aṫraiġriot tar a nair roir líṫ le fliaḃ ar ḋaingniġtiḃ tuaiṫe ċenél ḟeiċin,[f] ⁊ airirit ir na fliḋ boṫaiḃ irraḃatthar roirṁe rin. Nír bó cian doiḃ iruiḋe an tan tangatthar clann an iarla .i. barún dúine cuillin, ⁊ Sir tomár a burc, ⁊ gach neach baoí inḟsoma dá cloinn i ṗeṁṫúr na ṗoċaiḋe go floġaiḃ líonmara a maille friú don tuaiṫ ina ttóraiġeacht, ⁊ Ro gabaḋ longport taiḋbreaċ tíndalaċ leo ar urlár na tuaiṫe. Ní raiḃe Iarla ċloinne riocaird fín irin fforlongport rin, uair do rala tíṁ tinnsra, ⁊ gaḃaḋ ger earrláinte dó irin treaċtmain roirṁe rin, co nár bo hiontrluaiġiḋ an tan rin hé.

Iar ffior rgél ḋrior ionaid gobernora ċóicciḋ connaċt ⁊ do ḃarún dúine cuillin taḋg o briain do bíṫ blóġonta irin fforlongport rin Remainn a burc, ro ċuirriot rróṫexion [e]a huċt na bainríoġna cuicce, ⁊ tainicc riuṁ dia raiġiḋ. Ro ċuir an barún ioḋlacaḋ lair go baile do ḃailtiḃ an iarla .i. liaṫ druim ⁊ nír bó cian a ṡaoġalroṁ iruiḋe uair atbaṫ gan ḟuireċ, ⁊ ro haḋnaiceaḋ é i mbaile Loċa riach, ⁊ i mbaile áṫa an rioġ diaiḋ i ndiaiḋ in aon treċtmain. Ba mairec tír o ttíṙda an tócc plannda ro écc ann rin, uair ba coimdír ar gaċ trealaṁ trorda, ⁊ ar gaċ aidmiḃ erġaile ba gnaṫ etir eirennchoiḃ diomluaḋ i ngurt gairceiḋ. Ba lán do ṁíre, do ṁínmain, do lúṫ, do láṁaċ, do ṁíne do ṁacaoṁdaċt, diomraḋ, ⁊ deinech eiriḋe.

Dála an ċampa rin tuaiṫe ċeneil ḟeichin bátthar uċt re huċt gaċ aon lá ag coiṁéttt ar a ċéile o ḟeil Patraicc co dírreaḋ mír aprril co ndeachaiḋ teirce ⁊ traoṫaḋ illóintiḃ ⁊ hi ffeólmach ċloinne Sláin a burc, conaḋ aire rin ro ṫriallrat an tír dráġḃail ⁊ iar ffaccbáil an tíre doiḃ tarla crích uí ṁadagain ċuca .i. doṁnall mac Sláin, mic brírail. Do ċódar araiḋe tar Suca. Báttar clann an iarla ina línmain in airírtt rin, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ daoine iomda ṡtorra diḃlinib don ċur rin. Clann tSláin a búrc do ḋol i ttír conaill iar rin i ccínn uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ clann an iarla drillíḋ dia ttír, ⁊ dia ttiġiḃ. Iar ffilleaḋ doiḃ dia ndúṫaiġ ar aṁlaiḋ ruarataar a naṫair ir na déiḋínċoiḃ tar ndenaṁ a ṫiomna, iar ccéilebraḋ da ċairdiḃ collnaiḋe, ⁊ iar ccríoċnuccaḋ a ḋál ndoṁanda don iarla .i. Uillecc mac Riocaird, mic Uillecc na

[e] *The mountain:* i. e. Slieve Aughty, now corruptly Sliebaughta.

[f] *Kinel-Fheichin*, Cenél ḟeiċin: i. e. the tribe or race of Feichin, the son of Feradhach, son of Lughaidh, chief of Hy-Many. It was the name of a district in the south of the county of Galway, comprising a considerable portion of the barony of Leitrim. The name is now applied

When the sons of John Burke heard of this muster, they removed back eastwards, along the mountain[e], into the fastnesses of the district of Kinel-Fheichin[f], and remained in the ready huts in which they had been before. They had not been long here when the sons of the Earl, namely, the Baron of Dunkellin and Sir Thomas Burke, with every one of his sons that was capable of bearing arms, arrived in the district in pursuit of them, at the head of very numerous forces, and pitched a splendid and well-furnished camp in the very middle of the district. The Earl of Clanrickard himself was not in this camp, for he had been attacked by a fit of sickness, and a severe, sharp disease, the week before, so that he was not able to undertake an expedition at this time.

When the Deputy of the Governor of Connaught and the Baron of Dunkellin received intelligence that Teige O'Brien was lying severely wounded in that camp of Redmond Burke, they sent him a protection in behalf of the Queen, upon which he repaired to them. The Baron sent an escort with him to Leitrim, one of the Earl's castles. But he did not live long there, for he died shortly afterwards[g]; and he was buried successively at Loughrea and Athenry in one week. Alas to the country that lost this young scion! He was expert at every warlike weapon and military engine used by the Irish on the field of battle. He was full of energy and animation, [and distinguished for] agility, expertness, mildness, comeliness, renown, and hospitality.

As for the camps in the district of Kinel-Fheichin, they were front to front, guarding against each other daily, from the festival of St. Patrick to the end of the month of April, when the provisions and stores of flesh meat of the sons of John Burke began to grow scant and to fail; and they, therefore, proceeded to quit the territory; and after their departure they carried off a prey from O'Madden, i. e. Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal, and then proceeded across the Suck. The sons of the Earl, in the mean time, continued to pursue them; and many persons were slain between them on this occasion. The sons of John Burke then went to Tirconnell, to O'Donnell; and the sons of the Earl returned to their own country and their houses. Upon their return to their patrimony, they found their father, i. e. Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, in his last moments, after making his will, and bidding farewell to

to the monastery only.—See note [t], p. 2230, *sup.*

[e] —See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 15.

[g] *Shortly afterwards:* literally, "and his life was not long there, for he died without delay."

cesnd fo écc a mí Mag i mbaile Loca fiad, 7 fo hadnacht i mbaile áta an fiogh co naifmidin moir. Ro badh do moirfcélaib a aimfire etir erenncholb an tí tsrda ann sin, Tigearna forfaid fírbhrithach, go ngnuir aghaid éadoin ionfhlata, no bíodh uir fe a agallaim, tair fe a tiortaécaib, colgda fe a comarfain, 7 comthrom a ccoiccsrtaibh, fsr nar fionnadh a maoite na a mhirtnige i ngurt gábaid o fo gab gaircceadh gur an lo at bath. A mac .i. Riocard do oirdneadh ina ionadh. Conadh do bliadhnaibh báir an lanla at fubradh.

Se céd décc ir bliadain bairr,
o táinicc criort i ccolainn,
lia ar ccár gach terma da tticc,
go bár an lanla Uillicc.

O docartaigh Sion ócc, mac Sain, mic Feilim, mic concobair carraigh decc, 27. Ianuarg ticcsrna triocait céd innri heógain eiride, ní baí eim tigearna tríocait céd do gaoidelaibh ba fsrr lám 7 eineć, 7 fo ba croda comairle inár. O domnaill do gairm í docartaigh dfeilim ócc .i. dearbhrathair Shsain. Clann Ailin, 7 clann ndaibsitt do breit cathaoir mic Sain oicc hi ccsnn gall go doire, 7 an genepal Sir henrg docura do gairm í docartaigh de ar ulca la hua ndomnaill.

[h] *Was appointed*, do oirdneadh.—This phrase is incorrect, because no election had taken place, but Rickard succeeded to his father according to the laws of England.

[i] *Triocha-ched:* a cantred, hundred, or barony, containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land.

[k] *The Clann-Ailin:* i. e. the Mac Allens, or Allens. They are really Campbells.

[l] *The Clann-Devitt:* i. e. the Mac Devitts, of whom the celebrated Felim Reagh, who slew Captain Martin at Sligo in the year 1595, and who afterwards burned Derry, was the chief at this period.

[m] *Styled him O'Doherty.*—Sir Henry Docwra himself has written the following account of the death of Sir John O'Doherty; of the manner in which he obtained the young Cahir O'Doherty from O'Donnell; and of his attempt to make O'Doherty independent of Niall Garv O'Donnell, after the latter had aspired to the O'Donnellship:

"And nowe came a practice of O Donell's to open a discouverie, which had long beene mannaged in secret, & as he thought Carried Close within the Compass of his owne & his associats knowledge; Captaine Alford, that had the keeping of Culmore, fell into priuate familiaritie with Hugh Boy and Phelim Reogh (of the Septs of the mac Dauids), two Principall men about O Doghertie, & of as good Credite & estimation with O Donell. These men requested to haue leaue to buy Aquavitæ, Cloath, & such other Comodities as that place afforded, which the Captaine & I, hauing our ends in it, as well as they theires, gaue them free libertie to doe, & with more free access then any other. They measuring theire hopes by theire good enter-

his earthly friends, and settling his worldly affairs. The Earl died, in the month of May, in the town of Loughrea; and he was interred at Athenry with great solemnity. The person who died here was [the subject of] one of the mournful news of the time among the Irish. He was a sedate and justly-judging lord; of a mild, august, chief-becoming countenance; affable in conversation, gentle towards the people of his territory, fierce to his neighbours, and impartial in all his decisions; a man who had never been known to act a feeble or imbecile part on the field of danger, from the day he had first taken up arms to the day of his death. His son, Rickard, was appointed[h] in his place. To commemorate the year of the Earl's death, the following was composed:

Sixteen hundred years and one besides,
From the time that Christ came into a body,
The advocate of our causes at every term,
To the death of the Earl Ulick.

O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh) died on the 27th of January. He was Lord of the triocha-ched[i] of Inishowen; and there was not among all the Irish of his time a lord of a triocha-ched of better hand or hospitality, or of firmer counsel, than he. O'Donnell nominated Felim Oge, i. e. the brother of [the deceased] John, the O'Doherty; but the Clann-Ailin[k] and the Clann-Devitt[l] took Cahir, the son of John Oge, to the English, to Derry; and the General, Sir Henry Docwra, styled him O'Doherty[m], to spite O'Donnell.

tainement, of all presentlie aboard him, to knowe if hee would sell the Foarte. Hee seamed not vnwilling, soe he might be assured of some good & reall reward in hand. Many Meetinges & Consultations they had about it, & all with my knowledge. In the end it was resolued his Reward should be a Chaine of Gould in hand, which the Kinge of Spaine had formerlie giuen to O Donell, & was worth aboute 8 scoore poundes, a 1000[li] in money the first day the Treason should be effected, & 3000[li] a yeare pention during his life from the Kinge of Spaine, & for this he should onelie deliuer vpp the Foarte, with Neale Garvie in it, whome he should purposlie invite that Night to Supper. The time was sett & all thinges prepared. The Chaine, as a reall achiument of theire designe, I had deliuered into my handes. But when the day came, they tooke a distast, &, without aduenture of future loss, were contented to giue ouer theire bargaine. And about Christenmas this yeare dyed S[r] John O Doghertie in Tirconnell, being fledd from his owne Countrey, with his goods & people; a man that in shewe seamed wonderfull desireous to yeald his obedience to the Queene; but soe as his actions did euer argue he was otherwise minded. But it is true O Donell had at our first coming Ceazed his

Remann o Gallcobair eppcop doipe do marbad la gallaib i noipecht uí catháin i 5 marta.

Sémur mac Somairle buide mic Alartrainn mic éoin ćatanaig, aon

sonne, afterwards called Sr Cahir O Doghertie, into his hands, & kepte him as a Pledge vpon him, which might iustly serue for some colour of excuse, that he was not at libertie to vse the freedome of his owne will. Being nowe Deade, O Donell set vp in his place one Phelim Oge, a brother of his, neglecting the sonne, who had bene bredd & fostred by the said Hugh Boye & Phelim Reaugh. These men tooke it as the highest iniurie" [that] "could be done vnto them, that theire Foster Child should be depriued of that which they thought was his cleere & vndoubtible right, & therevpon seriouslie addressed themselues vnto Mee, and made offer, that in case I would maintaine the sonne against the vncle, & procure he might hold the Countrey, according to the same Lettres Pattents his father had it before him, they would worke the meanes to free him out of O Donell's hands; to bring home the People & Catle that were fledd, & with them, togeather with themselues, yeald obedience & seruice to the state. Many messages & meetinges wee had about it, & none but, to my knowledge, O Donell was still made acquainted with, yea, & with the very truth of every particuler speach that past amongst vs; yet soe was he deluded (being himselfe a Crafte Master at that arte) that in the end a Conclusion was made between vs, theire demaunds were graunted by mee, & confirmed by my lord Deputie & Councell, hee perswaded to sett the young man at libertie, & when he had done, the people with theire goods retourned into the Countrie, tooke theire Leaves of him, & declared themselues for our side, & from that day forward wee had many faithfull & singuler goode seruices from them; theire Churles & Garrans assistinge vs with Carriages, theire Catle, with plentie of fishe, meate, & Hugh Boyé & Phelime Reaugh with many intelligences & other helpes; without all which, I must freelie confess a truth, it had beene vtterlie impossible wee could haue made that sure & speedie Progress in the Warres that afterwardes wee did.

"But therevpon begune Neale Garvie's discontentment, for presentlie he directed some men of his to be cessed vpon this Country. O Doghertie & Hugh Boy, with greate indignation, refused to accept them. Complainte came before mee; I asked him wherevpon it was that hee challenged this power ouer annother man's land; he tould mee the land was his owne, for the Queene had given him all Tyrconnell, & this was parte of it. I aunswered it was true. I know well the whole Countrey of Tyrconnell was promised him in as large and ample manner as the O Donnells had beene accustomed to hould it; But I tooke it there were many others in that Countrey that had lands of their owne as well as they, whose intrest I neuer conceiued was intended to be giuen to him. Hee replied, not onelie the Countrey of Tyrconnell, but into Tyrone, Farmanaght, yea, & Connaught, wheresoeuer any of the O Donnells had, at that time, extended theire Power, hee made Accompte all was his; hee acknowledged noe other kinde of right or intrest in any man else; yea, the very persons of the People he challenged to be his; & said he had wronge, if any one foote of all that land, or any one of the Persons of the People, were exempted from him. I saide againe these Demaunds were, in my Judgement, very vnreasonable, but hee should receive noe wronge by Mee; Let him haue patience till wee might heare from my lord Deputie, & whatsoever his

Redmond O'Gallagher, Bishop of Derry, was killed by the English in Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, on the 15th of March.

James, the son of Sorley Boy[n], son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh,

Judgement was, I must & would obay. Wounderfull impatient he was of any delay, but necessitie enforceing him, & the case sent to my lord, he returned this aunswere, with the aduise of the Councell: That the vttermost could be challenged vpon the O Dohertyes was but a cheife Rent, sometimes paide to O Neale, sometimes to O Donnell, but that whatsoeuer it were, they were of opinion was extinct euer since they held immediatelie from the Crowne; if Neale Garvie thought otherwise his reasons should be heard with fauour when time should serue, & noe parte of that was promised him but should be made good; In the mean while he must be Contented, O Doughertye must & should be exempted from him: which hee tooke with a greate deale more indignation & furie, then became a man that was to raise his fortune onelie by the fauour of annother.

"But the Springe coming now on, & hauing the helpe of this Countrey for Carriages, towards the latter end of March I drewe Forth & made a iourney vpon mac Swyne Fanaght, whose Countrie lyes diuided from o Doghertyes by a Bay of the sea. I came vpon him vnawarrs, & surprised & gott into my possession about 1000 of his Cowes, before hee had Leasure to driue them away. Himselfe came vnto Mee vpon it, & desired his submission to the Queene might be accepted of, & vsed the mediation of O Doghertye & Hugh Boy, that I would restore him the Prey. Much entreatie & importunitie I was prest withall, & thinking with myselfe it might be a goode Example to such others as I should afterwards haue occasion to deale with, that I Sought not their goods soe much as theire obedience (reseruing a parte onelie for reward of the souldiers labour), I was contented & gave him backe the rest, taking his oath for his future fidelitie, & six pledges, such as I was aduised to choose, & was borne in hand, were very sufficient to binde him, & whereof his owne sonne was one; & to have a tye on him besids, I left Captaine Ralph Bingley, with his Companye of 150 Men, in Garrison in his Countrey, att the Abbay of Ramullan. It is true, for all that, not long after, with out Compulsion, he made his Reconciliation with O Donnell vnder hand, promised to betray the Garrison that lay vpon him, & secreetlie wrought to gett his Pledges out of my hand; But fayling in both, & yet resolued to goe on his Course, he draue away all his Catle & goods, & openlie declared himselfe an Enymy against vs. In reuenge whereof I presentlie hunge vpp his Pledges, & in September following made annother iourney vpon him, burnt & destroyed his houses & Corne; wherevpon, Winter approching, insued the death of most of his People; & in December after, at the earnest entreatie of Neale Garuie, I tooke his Submission againe, & sixe more Pledges, & from that forward he continewed in good subiection."

P. O'Sullevan Beare has the following short notice of the same defection of the Mac Devitts from O'Donnell, *Hist. Cathol. Iber., &c.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v.:

"Odocharta diem obit (vulnus Odonello magnum) Cathirium filium puerum relinquens, qui quòd rebus gerendis ineptus erat, Felmius Odocharta Inisonæ princeps ab Odonello creatur. Qua re infensus Hugo Cathirii nutritius, & cætera factio ab Odonello desciscentes Beartam" [Burt] "arcem Inisonæ principatus caput Anglis tradit."—Fol. 172.

[n] *James, the son of Sorley Boy.*—He was Sir

bapp áig cloinne domnaill ma pé ciò pri píò, cíoò pri coccaò do écc luan cárg.

Mac uí briain apa déce a mí pebpu .i. toirrdealbaò mac muirchertaig mic domnaill mic taiòcc. Ní baí a comaorta do ticchrna tíre i nerinn in oidhce atbach. Duine eccaiò, ionnraigteaò, do bírpeaò a lorcc iomlán lair ar gaò tír i ttigíò, ⁊ rob annam aonbuiòin ag dol uaò fan iomlaine i ttiagdair dia tír, nír do corain an ing iatgarb, echrríò, baí occa co ro écc, ⁊ a adnacul ma longport rín i mbaile an cairlein.

O Ragaillig déce a mí april .i. Emann, mac maoilmoroa, mic Sían, mic

James Mac Donnell, Lord of the Route and Glynnes, in the north of the present county of Antrim.—See note [p], under the year 1590, pp. 1892, 1896, *supra.*

[o] *Baile-an-chaislen:* i. e. town of the castle, now Castletown, a townland verging on Lough Derg, containing the ruins of a castle and church in the territory or barony of Arra or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary.

[p] *Edmond, the son of John.*—He was usually called Edmond O'Reilly of Kilnacrott.—See note [e], under the year 1583, p. 1806, *supra.* The O'Reillys, formerly of the Heath House, in the Queen's County, those of Thomastown Castle, in the county of Louth, the Counts O'Reilly of Spain, and the Reillys of Scarva, in the county of Down, are all descended from this Edmond. His present senior representative is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, in the Queen's County, and now living in France. His pedigree runs as follows, as made out by the late Chevalier O'Gorman for Count Alexander O'Reilly, and as tested by the Editor with various original documents, now before him:

I. Edmond O'Reilly of Kilnacrott, near Ballyjamesduff, in the barony of Castlerahin, and county of Cavan, was chief of East Breifny, and member of the Parliament of 1585.—See note [s], under that year, p. 1830, *supra.* The pedigree of Count Alexander O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, gives this Edmond but one wife, namely, Bridget, daughter of Richard Nugent, the eighth Baron of Delvin; but it is stated in an old pedigree on paper of the Reillys of Scarva, of which the Editor has obtained a copy from James Myles Reilly, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Scarva, in the county of Down, that he was married twice: first, to Mary Plunkett, by whom he had three sons, Cahir, whose descendants are extinct or unknown, John, and Terence Neirinn, ancestor of the Reillys of Scarva; and, secondly, to Elizabeth Nugent, by whom he had three sons, Myles, Farrell, and Charles. This accords with the Genealogy of Lord Dunsany's family, in which it is stated that Robert, the fifth Baron Dunsany, had nine daughters, one of whom married Edmund O'Reilly of Kilnacrott.

II. John O'Reilly. He was evidently the second son of Edmond of Kilnacrott by his first marriage, though O'Gorman makes him his third son by Bridget Nugent. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir James Butler, and had by her one son.

III. Brian O'Reilly, who died in 1631, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of the Baron of Dunsany, four sons, namely, Maelmora, or Myles, No. IV., of whom presently; 2. Cathal; 3. Owen; 4. Hugh.

IV. Maelmora O'Reilly. He was a very able military leader during the civil wars of 1641, and is still vividly remembered in the

the most distinguished of the Clann-Donnell, either in peace or war, died on Easter Monday.

Mac-I-Brien Ara, namely, Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, died in the month of February. There was no [other] lord of a territory in Ireland so old as he on the night that he died. He was an active, warlike man, who had led his followers in safety from every territory into which he had gone, and seldom had any troop who had entered his territory returned from him scathless; a man who had defended the rugged and hilly district which he possessed until his death. He was interred in his own fortified residence of Baile-an-chaislen[o].

O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond, the son of Maelmora, son of John[p], son of Cathal, died

traditions of the country under the name of "Myles the Slasher." He shewed prodigies of valour during the years 1641, 1642, and 1643; but in 1644 being encamped at Granard, in the county of Longford, with Lord Castlehaven, commander of the army of the Confederate Catholics, who ordered him to proceed with a chosen detachment of horse to defend the bridge of Finea against the Scots, then bearing down on the main army with a very superior force, Maelmora was slain at the head of his troops, fighting bravely on the middle of the bridge. His body was discovered on the following day, and conveyed to the monastery of Cavan, and there interred in the tomb of his ancestors. He married Catherine, daughter of Charles O'Reilly of Leitrim, colonel of infantry during the civil wars. He had by her three sons, namely, 1. Colonel John; 2. Edmond; 3. Philip.

V. Colonel John Reilly. He seems to have been the first of this family who dropped the prefix O. He was formerly of Clonlyn and Garryrocock, in the county of Cavan; but is mentioned in 1713, as of Ballymacadd, in the county of Meath. He was elected knight of the shire for the county of Cavan, in the Parliament held in Dublin on the 7th of May, 1689. He raised a regiment of dragoons at his own expense, for the service of James II., and assisted at the siege of Londonderry in 1689. He had two engagements with Colonel Wolsley, the commander of the garrison of Belturbet, whom he signally defeated. He fought at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and was included in the articles of Capitulation of Limerick, whereby he preserved his property, and was allowed to carry arms. According to *An alphabetical List of the Names of such Persons of the Popish Religion, within the Kingdom of Ireland, who have Licenses to carry Arms*, printed by Andrew Croke, printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, in Copper Alley, Dublin, 1713, it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel John Ryley, late of Clonlyn, in the county of Cavan, now of Ballymacadd, in the county of Meath, and Garryrocock, in the county of Cavan, had license to carry "1 sword, 1 case of pistols, and 1 gunn." He married Margaret, daughter of Owen O'Reilly, Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. The sons were, 1. Captain Conor, who died without issue in May, 1723; 2. Myles Reilly, of the city of Dublin, merchant; 3. Brian Reilly; 4. Luke Reilly; 5. Conor Reilly; all of whom died without issue, except Myles and Brian.

Colonel John Reilly, on the intermarriage of

Cathail fír airgiodh, aracliath, cuimhnech cianaorta, baoí erceaid iomluaigailleć daigneaḋ, ⁊ dinntinn ina aoíoiḋ, ⁊ a aḋnacul ir an ccaḃan i maimirtir

his eldest son and heir, Captain Conor Reilly, with Mary, daughter of Luke O'Reilly, Esq., of Tonogh, in the county of Cavan, on the second day of May, 1692, executed articles to limit his estates by proper deeds to the uses of the said marriage; and upon the payment of the marriage portion of Conor, he, on the 23rd of March, 1702–3, perfected a settlement, limiting the estate therein set forth to himself for life; remainder to his eldest son, Conor, for life; remainder to the issue of Conor in tail; remainder to his second son, Myles Reilly, for life; remainder to John Reilly, eldest son of said Myles, &c.; with a remainder to Brian, Owen, and Thomas, the younger sons of said Colonel John Reilly. He died on the 17th day of February, 1717. He made his last will on the 17th day of September, 1716, of which the following is a faithful copy:

"In the Name of God, Amen. I, John Reilly, of Ranepark, and late of Ballymacad, in the County of Meath, Gent., being in perfect sense and memory, I thank God, Do Recommend my Soul to God, and my body to be buried in whatever place my friends shall think fitt or Convenient, and in as Decent a manner as the sd. friends shall think fitt. Imprimis, I leave to my Grandson, John Reilly, Son to my son, Miles Reilly, Mercht. in Dublin, the Fifty pounds I am Intitled to at my Death, to Charge my Estate with. I leave to my son, Miles Reilly, the Mercht. in Dublin, the Remainder of the lease of Dromloman, if any there be at my Death. I leave to my Son, Owen Reilly, During his Naturall life, the Lease of Derrysherridan; the Lease of Dulerstowne, Feremore, and Baterstowne, together with the whole Lease of Scurlogstowne; and if any the said Leases be unexpired at his Decease, that the Reversion and Remainder of them may come to the proper use of James Reilly and George Reilly, sons to the said Owen Reilly. I leave to my son, Bryan Reilly, the Lease of Ranally, together with what of the Lands of Dunganny lyes by the Boyne Side to the Road that Leads from Killcool to Navan, on which lands are the Ganders Mill, and the great white thorn bush that is on the Park, next the Bective. I leave to my son, Thomas Reilly, the other parte of Dunganny, on which the two Farmers Houses are that lived there formerly, with Sherlock and Sherridan; together with the Peice of Rannally, on which James Ginole lived, each of my said sons, Bryan and Thō. Reilly, paying the rents reserved by the said Leases to the Landlords, as my Exrs. shall order, or their Survivors. And it is my will that if either of the said Leases to my said sons, Bryan and Thomas, be unexpired at their Decease, the Remainder and Reversion thereof may come to the eldest sons of each of them. I leave also to my son, Thomas, the lease of Carrigach. I likewise leave to my son, Bryan Reilly, aforsd. the reversion of the lease of Laythendroanagh and Carnan, and part of Cornecreach; and it is my will that if any of the said leases be undetermined at the Death of the said Bryan, the Rem^r. Reverc̄on, and profitts of them may come to his son, Miles Reilly. I leave to my wife 100^li, Ster. out of my personall Estate, together with six Milch Cows, and my riding Grey Nagg, together with what She pleases to have of the Houshold Stuff, except what is hereafter excepted; as also it is my will to leave her the silver Cup that I now have, and six Silver spoons. I leave to my sisters, Honora and Rose Reilly, sixteen pounds, Ster., to be Equally Divided amongst them. I leave to my dau^rs Katharine Nugent and Mary Connor, to be Equally Divided between them, the Sume of Eighty pounds, Ster. I leave to my Brother,

in the month of April. He was an aged, grey-headed, long-memoried man, and who had been quick and vivacious in his mind and intellect in his youth. He

Phillip Reilly, the Sum of ten pounds, Ster. I leave to my brother, Edmd. Reilly, to Divide as he thinks fitt among some Orphans Entayled upon him, the Sum of Fifteen pounds, Ster. I leave to my Nephews, Miles, Caheir, & Thomas Reilly, the Sume of Twelve pounds, Ster., to be Equally Divided between them. I leave to my son, Conor Reilly, my watch and one pistole to buy a ring. I leave twelve pounds, Ster. to be Divided amongst the poor widows of Killeagh, Killbride, Crosserlogh, Castlerahan, Monterconaght, and Lorgan, as my Exs. Shall Think fitt. I order to be putt into the hands of my wife the Sum of Eight pounds, Ster., to be disposed of for Good works that I have ordered her to get done. I leave all my stock and personal effects, after Deducting all the aforesd. Legacies, &c., Equally to be Divided between my four sons, viz., Miles, Bryan, Owen, and Thomas Reilly; and it is my will that Miles and Owen Reilly, my sons, be my Exs. in Chief in Executing this will. And to this I putt my hand & Seal this Seventeenth day of September, one Thousand seven hundred and Sixteen.

"JOHN REILLY (his sign).

"Witness present at the signing & sealing hereof.

"EDM. REILLY.
HENRY SHERLOCK.
JOHN PLUNKETT."

This Colonel John Reilly was buried in the old church of Kill, in the parish of Crosserlogh, barony of Castlerahan, and county of Cavan, where his tomb exhibits the family arms: two lions supporting a dexter hand proper; the crest, an oak tree on a mount with a snake descending its trunk proper; motto, FORTITUDINE ET PRUDENTIA; and the following epitaph:

"HERE LIETH INTOMBED THE BODY OF COLLONEL JOHN REILLY, WHO WAS ELECTED KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE FOR THE COUNTY OF CAVAN, IN THE YEAR 1689, AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 16$\frac{1}{7}$$\frac{0}{8}$, AND LEFT FIVE SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

"THIS TOMB WAS ERECTED BY CONOR, MILES, BRYAN, OWEN, AND THOMAS REILLY, GENTLEMEN, TO COMMEMORATE THEIR FATHER, COLLONEL JOHN REILLY, WHO DIED FEBRUARY 17TH, 17$\frac{1}{7}$$\frac{0}{8}$, AGED 70 YEARS."

VI. MYLES REILLY, of the city of Dublin, merchant. Upon the decease of his eldest brother, Captain Conor Reilly, without issue, in the year 1723, he succeeded to the estates of Colonel John Reilly (by virtue of the settlement of his father); and, being a successful merchant in Dublin, he added to them considerably by purchases of his own, made in the names of Protestant friends. He died in Dublin in June, 1731. He married, in August, 1698, Mary Barnewall, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.: 1. John Reilly, born on the 17th of June, 1702; 2. Dominick Reilly; 3. Francis Reilly, who all died without issue.

VII. JOHN REILLY, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister at Law. On the death of his father, Myles Reilly, of Dublin, he succeeded, as tenant for life, to the entailed estate of his grandfather, Colonel John Reilly, and to his own paternal inheritance. He studied the English laws, and became a pleader of some eminence. In the year 1731 he was deputed, by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, to solicit the English ministry for some alleviation of the Penal Laws, under which their industry was paralyzed; and he repaired to London, where, it is said, he ruined his fortune to support the dignity of his embassy. He levied a fine and suffered a recovery to bar the remainder-men,

S. Fronfeir ⁊ mac a ḋſrbraṫar .ı. Eoġan mac Aoḋa conallaiġ doiṗṫneaḃ ma ionaḃ.

and in 1765 sold his estate to his cousin, James Reilly, son of Thomas Reilly, who was the youngest son of Colonel John Reilly, and last in remainder in the settlement of his grandfather. After this sale he returned to London, where he died, without issue, in the year 1767. This John was considered chief of his name in Ireland, though he never used the prefix O, even under his arms, which he had elaborately engraved for his book plates. Let us now return to

VI. Brian Reilly of Ballinrink, the third son of Colonel John Reilly. He served as a captain in his father's regiment of dragoons in 1689, 1690, 1691, and was included in the Capitulation of Limerick. He married Margaret, daughter of Luke Mac Dowell, Esq., of Mointeach, now Mantua, in the county of Roscommon. He had by her six sons, viz.: 1. Myles Reilly of Tullistown, of whom presently; 2. Alexander Reilly, whose issue is extinct; 3. Matthew Reilly, who died *s. p.* in London in 1780; 4. Luke Reilly, who died *s. p.*; 5. Conor Reilly, who died *s. p.*; and Edmond Reilly, who died at the age of 16 in 1732. This Brian died on the 6th of September, 1748, aged seventy-two years, as appears from his epitaph in the church of Kill, in the county of Cavan.

VII. Myles Reilly, Esq., of Tullistown, in the county of Cavan. He married Sarah, daughter of William Fitzsimons, Esq., of Garadice, in the county of Meath, and had by her three sons, namely: 1. John Alexander O'Reilly (who restored the prefix O'), colonel of infantry in the regiment of Hibernia in Spain, and who lived some years in England, where he died, without issue, in 1800, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Of this John Alexander O'Reilly, his kinsman, Lieut.-Colonel Don Antonio O'Reilly, of Cadiz, speaks as follows in a letter to Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., dated June 30th, 1812: "By the small pedigree that you enclosed I see you are nephew to John Alexander O'Reylly, cousin-german to my father, who, in the year 1767, entered the Spanish service, a cadet in Hibernia's regiment, and, in the year 1772, bought a company in Ireland's regiment, retiring from service in 1787, being then captain of grenadiers, with the degree of lieutenant-colonel, and married Miss Mary Lalor. He was very much esteemed both by my father and my uncles, and even by all of us, &c. &c. His nice education and good breeding foretold" [i. e. indicated] "his origin; and his capacity, bravery, and learning, were worthy of higher employments and better protection than he met with here. I was entirely ignorant of his death until I was noticed of it by your brother."—See the *Gazeta de Madrid*, Del Viernes, 5 De Abril, De 1793. 2. Dowell O'Reilly, of whom presently; 3. Mathew O'Reilly, the father of the late William O'Reilly, Esq., of Thomastown Castle, Member of Parliament for Dundalk, and of Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., Attorney-General of Jamaica, and grandfather of Myles O'Reilly, Esq., of Thomastown Castle, who is the head of the second senior branch of this family. This Myles Reilly, of Tullistown, died in Dublin on the 4th of February, 1775, aged sixty-seven years and nine months, and was buried in the family vault at Kill, in the county of Cavan.

VIII. Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., of the Heath House, Queen's County. He was married twice; first, in 1775, to Margaret, daughter of John O'Conor Faly, of the city of Dublin; and secondly, in 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Knox, Esq., of Moyne, in the county of Mayo, by whom he had four sons, viz.: 1. Myles John O'Reilly, of whom presently; 2. James Fitzsimon O'Reilly, a captain in the British army, and lieut.-col. in the Spanish service, stationed at Ma-

was buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Cavan; and his brother's son, namely, Owen, the son of Hugh Conallagh[a], was elected in his place.

jorca on the 2nd of April, 1812; 3. Alexander O'Reilly, who died young; 4. Dowell O'Reilly, a captain in the British navy, and first lieutenant of La Durvallante of thirty-eight guns, who had one son, Lieut. Dowell O'Reilly, who died a few years since without issue.

IX. Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House in the Queen's County, and now living in France, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was married, on the 16th of January, 1829, to Elizabeth Anne Beresford, eldest daughter of the Honourable and Reverend George de la Poer Beresford, at the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, by the Rev. George Beresford, Junior; and he had by her three sons, now living, viz.: Myles George O'Reilly, born October 30th, 1829; 2. George Beresford O'Reilly, born March 31st, 1832; 3. Henry Tristram O'Reilly, born November 29th, 1836; and two daughters, Susanna Rachel and Elizabeth Ellen.

This Myles John O'Reilly is the present senior representative of Edmond O'Reilly of Kilnacrott; and if the race of Hugh Conallagh be extinct, he is the senior of all the O'Reillys. Let us now return to

VI. Thomas Reilly of Baltrasny, the youngest son of Colonel John Reilly, Knight of the Shire for the county of Cavan in 1689. He was lieutenant in his father's regiment, and served in all the campaigns of 1689, 1690, and 1691; he was at the siege of Limerick, and had benefit of the Articles of Capitulation of that city, A. D. 1691. He married Rose Mac Dowell, daughter of Colonel Luke Mac Dowell of Mointeach, now Mantua, in the county of Roscommon, and had by her many children, of whom James O'Reilly Esq., of Baltrasny, who was born in 1718, the ancestor of O'Reilly of Baltrasny, was the eldest, and Alexander Count O'Reilly, of Spain, the youngest.

VII. Alexander Count O'Reilly. He was born at Baltrasny, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath, in the year 1722. He was generalissimo of His Catholic Majesty's forces, and inspector-general of the infantry, grand commander of the Order of Calatrava, captain-general of Andalusia, and civil and military governor of Cadiz, and the great favourite of Charles III. of Spain. This is the General Count O'Reilly referred to by Lord Byron as having attempted to take Algiers.

In the year 1786 he employed the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman to compile for him a genealogical history of the House of O'Reilly, a work undertaken for the purpose of proving the nobility of blood of his family, preparatory to the marriage of his eldest son with the Countess Buenavista. This genealogy, duly authenticated by the Ulster King at Arms, splendidly emblazoned and engrossed on full-sized vellum, in the Latin language, and richly bound in red morocco, together with a translation in English on smaller folio vellum and similarly bound, were transmitted to Count O'Reilly in Spain by the late Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., of the Heath House. The larger copy was deposited in the archives of Spain, and the translation in the Count's private library. The sum of 1000 guineas, or £1137 10s., was paid to the Chevalier O'Gorman as the expense of this work, and of the various books, documents, and attestations therewith transmitted; the original receipt for which, with several originals of the correspondence connected therewith, the property of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., are now in the possession of the Editor. This receipt, which is in the Chevalier O'Gorman's own handwriting, is worded as follows:

"Rece[d] from His Excellency, General Count O'Reilly, by Col. J. A. O'Reilly, five Hundred

Ar ndol don cloinn sin tSeain a búrc i ccsnn uí domnaill (amail so airnsiorsomm) so gabrat acc ingrsin, 7 ag fogail for muinntir na bainsiogna in gach airm a tteagdais i naoinpect la hUa ndomnaill. Conad aire

& seventy-six pounds nineteen shillings & seven pence, & by Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., Five Hundred & sixty pounds ten shillings & five pence sterling, making in all the sum of one thousand Guineas, being in full of all accounts for compiling the History of the family of the said General Count O'Reilly. Witness my hand this 28th day of October, 1790, ninety.

"LE CHEVR O'GORMAN."

A copy of the English translation, duly attested by the Ulster King at Arms, is deposited in the Office of Arms in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, from which a transcript in quarto, made by the late Edward O'Reilly, author of the Irish Dictionary, with some curious addenda by that industrious compiler, is now in the possession of the Editor.

This General Count Alexander O'Reilly married Donna Rosa Las Casas, by whom he had four sons, viz.: 1. Don Conor O'Reilly, a lieutenant in the regiment of Hibernia, who died in 1751; 2. Don Dominic O'Reilly, lieutenant-general, who died in 1796; 3. Peter Paul, who succeeded as Count O'Reilly, of whom presently; 4. Don Nicholas O'Reilly, a brigadier-general and Governor of Mon Juich, who died in Barcelona, in the year 1797, leaving by his wife, Anne Mary Tichbourn, Don Antonio O'Reilly, lieutenant-colonel, living at la Plaza de Cadiz, on the 30th of June, 1812, when he wrote a long and interesting letter to Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., of the Heath House, giving an account of the members of the O'Reilly family then existing in Spain.

VIII. PETER PAUL COUNT O'REILLY, living at Havanna, the capital of Cuba, in 1812, as appears from a letter written at Majorca on the 1st of June that year, by Lieutenant-Colonel James O'Reilly, to his brother, Myles John O'Reilly, Esq. This Count O'Reilly married the Countess Buenavista, by whom he had several children, still or lately living in the Island of Cuba, where their property principally lies.

We will now return to Toirdhealbhach-an-iarainn, i.e. Turlough, or Terence of the Iron, who was the third son of Edmond of Kilnacrott, and the founder of the family of Scarva, in the county of Down, whose descendants became very respectable. O'Gorman does not mention this Turlough; but it appears from a genealogy of the O'Reillys, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that Edmond of Kilnacrott had two sons of the name Turlough, one called Turlough Gallda, or the Anglicised, and the other, Turlough-an-iarainn, or of the Iron.

II. TERENCE-AN-IARAINN O'REILLY.

III. BRIAN O'REILLY.

IV. JOHN REILLY of Belfast.

V. MYLES REILLY of Lurgan.

VI. JOHN REILLY, Esq. He married Lucy Savadge, by whom he had James Reilly, who died *s. p.*, and

VII. JOHN REILLY, Esq., of Scarva, M.P. for Blessington, and who was High Sheriff of the county of Down in 1776, and High Sheriff of Armagh in 1783. He married Jane Lushington, by whom he had: 1. John Lushington Reilly, of whom presently; 2. William Edmond, High Sheriff of Down in 1815, M. P. for Hilsborough, who left one son, John Reilly; 3. James Myles Reilly, Esq., Barrister-at-law, who married Emily Montgomery, by whom he has six sons, John, James, Myles, Francis Savadge, William Edmond Moyse, and Hugh, and three daughters, Emily, Jane Hester, and Theodosia.

VIII. JOHN LUSHINGTON REILLY. He was High Sheriff of the county of Down, and col-

After the sons of John Burke had gone to O'Donnell, as we have already stated, they contiued, whithersoever they went, in company with O'Donnell, to harass and plunder the Queen's people; for which reason the Lord Justice of

lector of the port of Galway. He married, in the year 1807, Louisa Temple, by whom he had five sons, viz.: 1. John Temple Reilly, Esq., the present head of the Scarva family; 2. Gustavus; 3. Robert; 4. William Charles; 5. James Myles; and six daughters: 1. Isabella; 2. Jane; 3. Louisa; 4. Mary; 5. Charlotte; 6. Gertrude.

[s] *Owen, the son of Hugh Conallagh.*—This Owen, who died this year without issue, was the third son of Hugh Conallagh. After his death, Maelmora, or Myles, the fourth son of Hugh Conallagh, succeeded as Chief of East Breifny, and enjoyed this dignity till the Plantation of Ulster in 1609. He died in 1635, and with him ended the succession of the chiefs of East Breifny. The descendants of Sir John O'Reilly, however, and several other branches, were restored to considerable tracts of land. The following persons of the name of O'Reilly are mentioned in Pynnar's *Survey of Ulster*, as in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 144-153:

"1. Shane Mc Phillip O-Rellie, nine hundred acres in the precinct of Castlerahin; 2. Mullmorie Mc Phillip O-Reyley, a thousand acres called Iterry-Outra, in the precinct of Tullaghgarvy. 3. Captain Reley, a thousand acres, called Liscannor, in the precinct of Tullaghgarvy; all his Tenants do Plough by the Tail. 4. Mulmorie Oge O-Relie, three thousand acres, &c., in the same. His tenants do all plough by the Tail. 5. Mullmory Mc Hugh O-Reley, 2000 acres, called Commet, in the precinct of Clonemahown. 6. Phillip Mc Tirlagh, 300 acres, called Wateragh, in the same."

The descendants of some of these persons became very distinguished military leaders during the civil wars. Philip, the son of Hugh, son of Sir John, son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, raised a brigade of twelve hundred men, composed chiefly of his own name and family, and served with distinction as Lieutenant-General in the service of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland during the civil wars of 1641. After the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell, A. D. 1652, he retired with his brigade into the Spanish service in the Netherlands, where he died, and was buried in the Monastery of St. Dominic, at Louvain. His only son, Hugh Roe O'Reilly, by his wife, Rose O'Neill, was slain by the Cromwellians, in the county of Cavan, in the year 1651, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Conor O'Brien, Lord Viscount Clare, an infant son, Hugh Junior O'Reilly, who was drowned on his passage from Spain. After his death the next branch of the descendants of Sir John O'Reilly, namely, Edmond Boy, the son of Maelmora, son of Hugh, son of Sir John, was considered the O'Reilly. He went to France in his youth, and served in the King's life-guards; but returned to Ireland in 1688, with James II., by whom he was appointed governor of the county of Cavan. After the capitulation of Limerick in 1691, he followed King James into France, where he died in the year 1693, leaving issue by his wife, Joan, the daughter of Brian O'Farrell of Moat, an only son, Owen, who married the daughter of Colonel Felix O'Neill, by whom he had a son, Edmond O'Reilly, who at the beginning of the revolution in France, was living at Paris, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Dillon's regiment, and knight of the order of St. Louis. This is the last of the race of Sir John O'Reilly that the Editor ever heard of. Andrew Count O'Reilly, general of cavalry in the Austrian service, who died in 1832, was the second son of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Ballinlough, county of Westmeath.

rin ro ṗoṗáil Aṗo luṗtiṗ na heṗeann ṗoṗ lapla ṡṗmuṁan, ṡíṗbṗaṫaiṗ na cloinne rin .i. Sían óg a búṗc (a ṡuḃṗamaṗ ṡo ġaḃail la ṡṗuing ṡo ṡaoiniḃ uaiṗle buiṫileṗaċ i nṡuṫaiġ uí ṁeachaiṗ i nuiḃ caiṗin iṗin ccéḋ ṗeaċṫmain ṡon bliaḋain ṗi) ṡo báṗucċaḋ. Do ṗónaḋ ino rin a mí lún ṡo ṗonnṗaṡh.

Concoḃaṗ mac muiṗcṡṗtaiġ gaiṗḃ, mic bṗiain, mic taiḋg uí ḃṗiain ṡo ecc ṗa beltaine hi ccṗaicc ċoṗcṗáin, ⁊ a aḋnacal i maiṁiṗtiṗ innṗi.

Maiṗe inġín ċuinn í ṡoṁnaill bín í baoiġill taḋcc ócc, mac taiḋcc mic toiṗṗṡealḃaiġ ṡecc 6. nouembeṗ ⁊ a haḋnacal i nṡun na ngall.

O concoḃaiṗ Sliccigh ṡonnchaḋ mac caṫail oicc ṡo ġaḃáil lá hua nṡoṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ mac aoḋa mic Maġnuṗa. Ḃá hé ṗoċann na gaḃala iṗin .i. Ua ṡoṁnaill aṗ ṗṗaġḃail a ṗíṗa co mbaoí ua conċoḃaiṗ ṡia ḃṗaṫ, ⁊ ṡia taiṗccélaḋ ṡon luṗtiṗ ⁊ ṡo gallaiḃ ṡuiḃlinne aṗ ro ṫinġeall an luṗtiṗ aṫhaiḋ riaṗ an tan rin co ṗṗuiccḃeaḋ a ṫíṗ buḋéin ṡua conċoḃaiṗ on mbainṗioġain, ⁊ co léiccṗiḋe iapla ócc ṡíṗmuṁan .i. Semuṗ mac ġṡṗóitt (baoí i laiṁ hi lonḋain) ṡo ṗaiccíḋ a aṫaṗḋa aṗ bá hí maṫaiṗ an lapla óicc híṗin bá bainṗéitiġ ṡua ċonċoḃaiṗ. O ro ba ṗoṗṗéil, ⁊ o ro bá ṡeaṗḃ lá hua nṡoṁnaill innṗin, Ro heṗġaḃaḋ ua conċoḃaiṗ laiṗ, ⁊ ṗoḃ éiccíṡ baile an ṁóṫaiġ ṡo naḋ ṗoṁ ṡua ċonċoḃaiṗ riaṗ an tan rin, ⁊ cúl ṁaoíle ṡo ṫaḃaiṗt ṡua ṡoṁnaill ṡoṗiḋiṗe ⁊ ro cuiṗeaḋ ua conċoḃaiṗ ṡia iomċoiṁéṫṫ go hoilén loċa hiaṗccaiġ hi ttíṗ ċonaill.

An tiapla ócc ro ċloinne riocaiṗḋ ro aiṗnísḋṗmaṗ ṡóiṗṡneaḋ i mionaṫt a aṫaṗ .i. Riocaṗḋ a búṗc. Ro ṗoṗconġaiṗ luṗtiṗ na heṗeann .i. Loṗḋ mountioṗ ṗaiṗṗiḋe toċt go líon ṗlóicch ⁊ ṗochaiḋe co maiṁiṗtiṗ na buille, ⁊ aṗṗiḋe co Sliccíṡ maḋ ṡia ttíoṗaḋ ṡíoḃ. Tanġatṫaṗ aṗ ṗoṗailíṁ an luṗtiṗ ṡo ṗaicchiḋ an lapla ṡṗonga ṡíṗíṁe ṡo na gallaiḃ báttaṗ hi ṗṗoṗḃaiṗi ón mbainṗioġain hi mbailtiḃ móṗa na muṁan .i. Luimneaċ, cill mo ceallócc, Eaṗ geiḃtine, et cetera. Tanġatṫaṗ ṡna iṗin toiċeaṗṫal ceṡna ṗochaiḋe ṡo raiġḋiuiṗiḃ na gaillṁe ⁊ ḃaile aṫa luain. Aṗ ttoċt ṡóiḃṗiḋe uile go haon ḃaile ṡo ṗaiccíḋ an iapla bá híḋ a minnṫiuṁ uile ṡol co maiṁiṗtiṗ na

[r] *Their brother John:* literally, "the brother of these sons, i. e. John Oge Burke."

[s] *Craig-Chorcrain*, now Cahercorcrane, in the parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note [p], under 1584, p. 1822, *supra*.

[t] *Loch-Eascaigh*, now Lough Esk, situated about three miles to the north-east of the town of Donegal. On a map of parts of the coasts of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office, London, a castle is shewn on an island in this lake, opposite which is written "Lo: Eske, where Sir

Ireland ordered the Earl of Ormond to put to death their brother, John[r] Oge Burke, whom we have mentioned as having been taken prisoner in the first week of this year, in O'Meagher's country of Ikerrin, by some of the gentlemen of the Butlers. This was accordingly done in the month of June.

Conor, the son of Murtough Garv, son of Brien, son of Teige O'Brian, died about May-day, at Craig-Chorcrain[s], and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Mary, daughter of Con O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Turlough), died on the 6th of November, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) was taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus). The cause of this capture was this: O'Donnell had received intelligence that O'Conor was spying upon and betraying him to the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin; for the Lord Justice had promised some time before that he would obtain his own territory again for O'Conor from the Queen, and that the young Earl of Desmond (whose mother was the wife of O'Conor), namely, James, the son of Garrett, who was in custody in London, would be let home to his patrimony. When this fact was clear and certain to O'Donnell, he took O'Conor prisoner; and Ballymote, which he had previously given to O'Conor, and Cul-Maoile [Collooney], were obliged to be again surrendered up to O'Donnell; and O'Conor was then sent into imprisonment in an island on Loch-Eascaigh[t] in Tirconnell.

The young Earl of Clanrickard, whom we have mentioned as having been appointed in the place of his father, was ordered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Lord Mountjoy, to march with all his host and forces to the monastery of Boyle, and from thence, if he could, to Sligo. At the command of the Lord Justice, countless numbers of the English, who were in garrison for the Queen in the towns of Munster, namely, in Limerick, Kilmallock, Askeaton, &c., came to join the Earl; [and] numbers of the soldiers of Galway and Athlone came to join the same hosting. When all these had collected together to the Earl,

Neale Garve chieflie resided." On a small islet near the southern shore of this lough are still to be seen the crumbled ruins of this castle. This lough is now adorned, on its western shore, by a considerable extent of wood, and partly embosomed by the wild craggy hills which here form the commencement of the great mountain district of Barnismore.

buille ⁊ co ṗlicefiḋ, ⁊ ar ndol dóiḃ tar ṗuca, arṗiḋ ro ċinnṗiṫṫ arcenáṁ roir gaċ ndíreaċ a ṗóḋaiḃ raoíndírġe maċaire ċonnaċt go rangatṫar co hailpinn a ccoiccriċ maiġe luirc, ⁊ ua mbriúin na ṗinna cloinne caṫail, ⁊ Moiġe haoí an ḟinnḃíndaiġ.

O Ro clor la hua ndoṁnaill an tóiċṡṫal ṗlóiġ lánṁóir rin do ṫoċt gur an maiġin reṁebertmar ro tarcclamaḋ a ḟlóiġ dia ḟaiġiḃ, ⁊ ní ro airirṗiḋe co rainicc tar coirṗṗliaḃ ⁊ tar buill i maiġ luirc co ro ḟuiḋiġ a longṗort eineaċ a mionċaiḃ ṗriú. Ḃátṫar athaiḋ aṁlaiḋ rin tul a ttul acc ṗliṫṡṁ ⁊ acc ṗorċoiṁéd aroile. Robtar iomḋa a ndeaḃṫa ⁊ a ndunoirccne, a momarubaḋ, ⁊ a nimṡrorccain in airṡṫ báṫṫar a ṗṗoiċill ṗor a roile co ro ṡgiṫiġit an ṗluaġ gall, ⁊ go ro ḟairṡṫ ṗo aiṫṁéla dia ttiġiḃ.

Rangatṫar iarṫṫain ṗccéla go hua ndoṁnaill Niall garḃ mac cuinn, mic an ċalḃaiġ co na ġallaiḃ; ⁊ co na ġaoiḋelaiḃ do ṫoċt anoir tar bṡrnar go ro gaḃ longṗort i ndun na ngall i noirṫṡṙ ṫíre haoḋa. Iar ṗṗior ṗccél dUa doṁnaill goill do ṫoċt an dú rin bá doiliġ mór lair míḋiaċ na mainṗtre, ⁊ goill do bliṫ accá hionatṫaċt, ⁊ agá haitreaḃaḋ imon na mac mbṡtḋaḋ ⁊ na ccéileḋ ndé diar ḃó ruiḋlṡr í có rin, ⁊ ní ro damar dó gan dol dia ṗṗurtaċt maḋ dia ttíoraḋ ḋe. Ḃa hṡḋ do róine riuṁ bruġaḋa, ⁊ biatṫaiġ ċenél cconaill co na ccṡṫraiḃ ⁊ co na ninnliḃ dráġḃail ṡṡenóin ioċtair connaċt, ⁊ aṁaill dia aṁraiḃ accá riomċoiṁéṫṫ ar ċuanaiḃ, ⁊ cṡiṫearnaiḃ, ⁊ eaċtarċenélaiḃ. Luiḋ ṗeirin go nurṁór a ḟlóiġ lair dar Sligeaċ dar duiḃ, tar drobaoír ⁊ tarṗ an eirne ba tuaiḋ go ro gaḃ longṗort i rionaḋ innill acc an ccarraicc do ḟonnraḋ bá moa oldatt dí ṁile cṡimeann ó ḋún na ngall bail a mbaoí niall garḃ ua doṁnaill co na ġallaiḃ. Imṫura uí ḋoṁnaill ro ḟorċongraiḋ riḋe ṗor dreċtaiḃ deaṁara dia ḟloġaiḃ imárṡċ beiṫ occ iomruiḋe na mainirtre do ló ⁊ daohaiġ ar ná tíorṫair goill ṡṡṫair a múraiḃ daiḋmilleaḋ naċ nliṫ irin tír. Níṙ ḃó róinṁṡċ airṡṙḋa ro ċaiṫṙiot an dí ḟoċraitte [a naimṙir] ar ro ḃaí marḃaḋ, ⁊ muḋuccaḋ deaḃaiḋ, ⁊ diuḃraccaḋ acc cṡṫarnae díoḃ ṗor aroile. Ḃatṫar na goill a ccuiṁġe, ⁊ a ttṡṁṫa ṁóir lar an

[u] *Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna:* i. e. the race of Brian of the Shannon. This was the tribe-name of the O'Monahans, who were seated in the county of Roscommon, between Elphin and Jamestown; but at this period the O'Beirnes were the chiefs of this territory.

[v] *Clann-Cathail.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans, who were seated in the district lying between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

[w] *Magh-Aoi-an-Fhinnbheannaigh.*—This was another name of Machaire-Chonnacht, i. e. *Cam-*

they determined to march to the monastery of Boyle and to Sligo; and after having crossed the Suck they agreed to march directly eastwards along the straight roads of Machaire-Chonnacht until they arrived at Elphin of Moylurg, Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna[u], Clann-Chathail[v], and Magh-Aoi-an-Fhinnbheannaigh[vv].

As soon as O'Donnell heard of the arrival of this numerous army at the place which we have before mentioned, he assembled his forces, and did not halt until he crossed the Curlieus, and the [River] Boyle, into Moylurg; and pitched his camp directly opposite them [his enemies]. They remained thus for some time face to face, spying and watching each other. Many were the conflicts, manslaughters, and affrays which took place between them while they remained thus in readiness for each other, until [at length] the English army became wearied, and returned in sorrow to their houses.

After this, news reached O'Donnell, that Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, with his [O'Donnell's] English and Irish, had come from the east [of Tirconnell], across Bearnas, and encamped at Donegal, in the east of Tirhugh. When O'Donnell received the news that the English had arrived at that place he felt grieved for the misfortune of the monastery, and that the English should occupy and inhabit it instead of the Sons of Life and the Culdees, whose rightful property it was till then; and he could not forbear from going to try if he could relieve them. What he did was this: he left the farmers and betaghs of Tirconnell, with their herds and flocks throughout Lower Connaught, with some of his soldiers to protect them against [invaders from] the harbours, kerns, and foreign tribes, [and] he himself proceeded with the greater part of his army, across the [rivers] Sligo, Duff, Drowes, and Erne, northwards, and pitched his camp in strong position exactly at Carraig, which is upwards of two thousand paces from Donegal, where Niall Garv O'Donnell and his English were [stationed]. As for O'Donnell he ordered great numbers of his forces alternately to blockade the monastery by day and night, so as to prevent the English from coming outside its walls to destroy anything in the country. Neither of the armies did by any means pass their time happily or pleasantly, for killing and destroying, conflict and shooting, were carried on by each party against the other. The English were reduced to great straits and

pus Connaciæ, now popularly called the Maghery, and applied to an extensive plain lying between Strokestown and Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

caiṫir ċianfoda in fo ċungaibṡeṫ muintiof í domnaill iatt, ⁊ nó elaidir aṡaill díb ina ndeiṡib, ⁊ ina ttṡiaṡaib go longṡport i domnaill láṡ in adailcce ⁊ laṡ an ccuimġe a ṡabatṫaṡ dṡṫaid airbṡṫa biṫ. Ro ṫoċaiṫṡiot ṡamlaid go diúid September go ro ḋeónaiġ dia a díoġail ⁊ a aiṫḃe foṡ na gallaib an míḋiaċ ⁊ an múimiṡt do beṡtṡat foṡ feiccléṡaib ⁊ ċubaċlaib na ṡṡuiṫṡ ṡṡailmeṡṫlaiġ .i. Maimiṡtiṡ dúin na ngall, ⁊ maimiṡtiṡ na maċaire bicce i mbatṫaṡ na goill atṫṡubṡamaṡ a ṡṡoṡḃaiṡ ⁊ a ṡṡoṡlongṡport innti ḃ, ⁊ aṡaill ele hi ccaiṡlén dúin na ngall. Ḃaṡṡeaḋ díoġal do bṡṫ dia ṡoṡaib cecib cṡuṫ at ṡala .i. tene do ḋol iṡin ṡúdaṡ baoí leó (ṡṡi ṡoiṁdin an ċoccaiḋ) i maimiṡtiṡ dúin na ngall co ro loiṡcceaḋ cubaċla cláṡṡuaiġṫe, ⁊ cuṁdaiġṫe cloċ ⁊ clasaḋ na maimiṡtṡe aṡċṡna. O ro airiġṡiott an luċt ṡoṡaiṡe ⁊ ṡoṡċoiṁéṫṫa baoí ó ua ndomnaill aṡ ná gallaib an doiġeaṡ ḋonnṡuadh deaṡglaṡṡaċ, ⁊ an Smúit ċeó diaḋ, ⁊ dṡṫhaiġe ro meabaiḋ uaṡ an maimiṡtiṡ ro ġaḃṡatt aġ diúḃṡaccaḋ a nubaillṁioll luaiḋe, ⁊ a ccaoṡ ttṡinntiġe aṡ ḋáiġ go ttṡíoṡaḋ ua domnaill dia ṡaiccíḋ a ttṡaittte do ṡuabaiṡt na ngall, aṡ bá cian leó airiṡiom ṡṡi teaċtaib do ċoṡ ina ḋoċom. Níṡ ḃó héiṡleḋaċ ro ṡṡeccṡaḋ an

[w] *Machaire-beg:* i. e. the Little Plain, now Magherabeg, a townland verging on the bay, about a quarter of a mile to the south of the town of Donegal. Some of this nunnery are still to be seen.

[x] *The vengeance.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare thus notices the burning of the monastery of Donegal on this occasion, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* tom. 3, lib. 6, c. 5, fol. 173: "Ac regii quidem violati monasterij pænas luerunt: namque noctu sulphur, vel opera alicuius ab Odonello adhibiti, vel casu, vel diuinitus accensum monasterium subitò comburit, partim per ærem tollens. Propugnatores partim igne consumuntur, partim tecto, & pariete labante obruuntur."

Sir Henry Docwra given the following account of these transactions in his *Narration*:

"Now had O Donnell, O Caine, Cormocke mac Baron, & all the Cheifes of the Countrie thereabout, made all the forces they were able, to attend the issue of this intended Meeting of my lord & Mee, and had drawne themselues together about Cormocke mac Barron's country, where they might be readie to fall vpon either of vs as they should see theire best advantage; &, conferring with Neale Garuie, I then found, by O'Donnell's absence, the countrie behinde him was left without guard, the Abbay of Dunnagall was kepte onelie by a fewe fryers, the situation of it close to the Sea, & very Convenient for many seruices, especiallie for a stepp to take Ballyshannon with, which was a worke, the manifould attempts & chargeable Preparations the Queene had beene att to accomplish, & my lord himselfe had soe latelie aymed att, & valued equall to this other of meeting him at Blackwater, did argue would be of speciall importance & good acceptation, I concluded, therefore, & sent him away (the said Neale Garvie), with 500 English souldiers, to put themselues into this place, which they did on the second of August.

"On the 6th August I receiued a supplie of 200 Bundells of Match from Sir Arthur Chi-

distress by the long siege in which they were kept by O'Donnell's people; and some of them used to desert to O'Donnell's camp in twos and threes, in consequence of the distress and straits in which they were from the want of a proper ration of food. Thus they passed the time until the end of September, when God willed to take revenge and satisfaction of the English for the profanation and abuse which they had offered to the churches and apartments of the psalm-singing ecclesiastics, namely, of the monastery of Donegal, and the monastery of Machaire-beg[w], in which the English whom we have mentioned were quartered and encamped, and others of them who were in the castle of Donegal. The vengeance[x] which God wreaked upon them was this, however it came to pass, viz., fire fell among the powder which they had in the monastery of Donegal for carrying on the war; so that the boarded apartments, and all the stone and wooden buildings of the entire monastery, were burned. As soon as the spies and sentinels, whom O'Donnell had posted to spy and watch the English, perceived the brown-red mass of flames, and the dense cloud of vapour and smoke that rose up over the monastery, they began to discharge their leaden bullets and their fiery flashes, in order that O'Donnell might [hear them, and] immediately come to them, to attack the English, for they thought it would occasion too long a delay to send him messengers. This signal was not slowly responded

chester, from Knockfergus, & my lord, hauing shortlie after performed at Blackwater what his intentions were, according to the opportunitie of that time, withdrewe his Army, And then O Donnell, with those forces he had, returned & laide seige to these men, which Continewed at least a moneth; &, in the meane time, on the 19th of September, the Abbay tooke fire, by accident or of purpose, I could neuer learne, but burnt it was, all save one Corner, into which our men made Retreate, & through the middest of the fire were forced to remoue theire Provisions of victuell, & the very barrells of Powder they had in store. Captaine Lewis Oriell comanded in chiefe. The face of this nights worke (for the fire beganne in the Fueninge) is easilie to imagination to behould; O Donnell's men assayling, & ours defendinge, the one with as much hope, the other with as good a resolution, as the accident on the one side, & the necessitie on the other gaue occasion for. The next day, when the flame was spent, & that it appeared our men had gott a Corner of the house which nowe stood by it selfe, & out of Danger to be further annoyed by the fire, O Donnell sent Messengers of sumons vnto them, offered them faire Conditions to departe, terrified them with his strength, & their impossibilitie to be releeued, but all in vaine; theire passage to the sea was still theire owne, by land they sent mee word of their estate, & violentlie repelled his Messenger. Heere againe I must confess Neale Garuy behaued himselfe deseruinglie, for though I had, at that time, many informations against him that could not but breed some iealousies of his fidelitie, yet wee sawe hee Continewed to

uṗóccṗa ṗin lá hua ndoṁnaill co na ṗlóġ aṗ ṗo ċingṗiott ġo dian deinmṅsttaċ aṁail aṗ déine ṗo ṗéoṗat ina ndoṗongaiḃ, ⁊ ina ndíoṗmaiḃ ġo haiṗm abátttaṗ a muinntiṗ ġuṗ an maimiṗtiṗ. Ba ṗuiliḋ ṗoiṗmiata an ṗuabaiṗt do bṗiṫṗat ṗoṗ na ġallaiḃ ⁊ ṗoṗ a ccaiṗdiḃ, ⁊ ṗoṗ a ccoṁṗuiliḋiḃ ṗo ḃaoí tan. Bá duiliġ díċuṁaing do ṁuinntiṗ í ḋoṁnaill ṗṗṡṗtal diubṗaicte na nócc bátttaṗ iṗin maimiṗtiṗ hi ccaiṗtiall dúin na ngall, ⁊ iṗin luing baí ṗoṗ an ccuan ṗoṗ a mionċaiḃ. Acht ċṡna ṗobtaṗ iatt muintiṗ í ḋoṁnaill bátttaṗ ṗoiṗtille ġé ṗo díoṫaiġitt ṗoċaiḋe díoḃ. Ba do na huaiṗliḃ do ṗoċaiṗ ó ua ndoṁnaill hiṗuiḋe taḋcc mac caṫail óicc mec diaṗmattta, caiṗtin oiṗdeaṗc do ṗíol ṁaoilṗuanaiḋ eiṗiḋe. Do ṗoċaiṗ don lṡiṫ ele conn ócc, mac cuinn deaṗbṗaṫaiṗ neill uí doṁnaill co ttṗiḃ céḋaiḃ aṗaon ṗiṗ iṗin oṗccain ṗin. O ṗo aiṗiġ niall ġaṗḃ o doṁnaill an eiccṡnḋáil a mbátttaṗ a ṁuintiṗ ⁊ na ġoill do ḋeachaiḋ ġan aiṗiuccáḋ ṗiaṗ lá hoṗ an ċuain ġuṗ an maċaiṗe mbṡcc ġo haiṗm hi mbátttaṗ oṗong ṁóṗ do na ġallaiḃ, ⁊ do bṡṗt laiṗ iatt iṗ in cconaiṗ ccétna oṗuṗtaċt na ngall ele bátttaṗ i ttṡṅnta aġ ua ndoṁnaill co na muinntiṗ, ⁊ ṗo ġaḃṗat ṗoiṗṡṅn na luinge aġ deaḃaiḋ, ⁊ aġ diubṗaccaḋ taṗ a ccṡṅn ġo ṗoċtain dóiḃ taṗ na múṗaiḃ mṡḋónchaiḃ iṗtteaċ iṗin maimiṗtiṗ.

An tan do ṗat ua doṁnaill dia uíḋ daingṡṅ innille an ionaitt ina mbátttaṗ, ⁊ an ṗoṗlíon ṗlóiġ do ṗiaċtattaṗ i ttóiṗiṫin na ngall ṗo ṗoṗċongaiṗ ṗoṗ a ṁilṡḋaiḃ déiṗġe na deaḃṫa, ⁊ ṗóaḋ ṗoṗ ccúlaiḃ aṗ níṗ ḃó miaḋ laiṗ a muḋuccáḋ i neccoṁlann. Do ṗónaḋ ṗó ċéḋóiṗ ṗaiṗṗiom innṗin, ⁊ do beṗt a longṗoṗt ní bá ġoiṗe biucc don ṁaimiṗtiṗ ⁊ ṗo ċuiṗ aṗaill dia muinntiṗ iṗin maċaiṗe mbṡcc aiṗm i mbátttaṗ na ġoill ṗucc niall ġaṗḃ laiṗ oṗuṗtaċt a ṁuintiṗe. Lá ṗeile miċil do ṗonṗaḋ ṗo loiṗcceaḋ an ṁaimiṗtiṗ, ⁊ do ṗónaḋ innṗin.

Baoí ó doṁnaill ṗaṁlaiḋ iṗin iomṗuiḋe ṗin ṗoṗ ġallaiḃ, ⁊ accá ttaḃaiṗt a ttṡṅnta, ⁊ a niomcuiṁġe ó ḋeiṗeaḋ ṗeṗtemḃeṗ ġo diúiḋ octoḃeṗ ġan náċ ngniom noiṗdeaṗc do ḋénaṁ ṡtoṗṗa in aiṗṡtt ṗin ġo ṗiaċt ṗiop ṗcél ċuca an coḃlaċ Spainneaċ do nangatttaṗ don taoíḃ baḋeaṗ déiṗinn oṗuṗtaċt na ngaoiḋeal bátttaṗ iṗin ccoccaḋ.

the last, tooke such parte as our men did, had many of his men slaine at this seige, & amongst the rest a brother of his owne."

[y] *Con Oge, the son of Con.*—He is the ancestor of Manus O'Donnell, Esq., of Castlebar, and also of the Counts O'Donnell of Spain and Austria, as shall be shewn in the Appendix.

[z] *A Spanish fleet.*—Docwra has the following notice of the same event:

"But now came the Newes of the Spanyards

to by O'Donnell and his army, for they vehemently and rapidly advanced with their utmost speed, in troops and squadrons, to where their people were at the monastery. Bloody and furious was the attack which they made upon the English and their own friends and kinsmen who were there. It was difficult and [almost] impossible for O'Donnell's people to withstand the fire of the soldiers who were in the monastery and the castle of Donegal, and in a ship which was in the harbour opposite them; yet, however, O'Donnell's people had the better of it, although many of them were cut off. Among the gentlemen who fell here on the side of O'Donnell was Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Dermot, a distinguished captain of the Sil-Mulrony. On the other side fell Con Oge, the son of Con[y], the brother of Niall Garv O'Donnell, with three hundred others, in that slaughter.

As soon as Niall Garv O'Donnell perceived the great jeopardy in which his people and the English were, he passed unnoticed westwards, along the margin of the harbour, to Machaire-beg, where a great number of the English were [stationed]; and he took them with him to the relief of the other party of English, who were reduced to distress by O'Donnell and his people; and the crew of the ship proceeded to fight, and kept up a fire in defence of them, until they had passed inside the central walls of the monastery.

When O'Donnell observed the great strength of the place in which they were, and the great force that had come to the relief of the English, he ordered his soldiers to withdraw from the conflict and to return back; for he did not deem it meet that they should be cut off in an unequal contest. This was done at his bidding; and he removed his camp nearer to the monastery, and sent some of his people to Machaire-beg, where the English whom Niall Garv had brought with him to assist his people were [stationed]. The burning of the monastery, and this occurrence, happened precisely on Michaelmas-day.

O'Donnell remained thus blockading the English, and reducing them to great straits and exigencies, from the end of September to the end of October, without any deed of note being achieved between them during that time, until news [at length] reached them that a Spanish fleet[z] had arrived in the south of Ireland, to assist the Irish who were at war.

arrivall at Kinsaile, whereupon O Donnell broke upp the seige to march towards them. Tyrone made hast the same way, and soe alsoe did my Lord Deputie; and it is true the Countrey was

Sluaiccheaḃ la hapḋ lurtir na hepeann Ḃorḋ mountioṗ hi mí lun do ḋul i nulltoiḃ. Ní haiṫpirtiṡ a imṫeaṫa co paimic co bealaċ an ṁaiġhre. No ḃioḋ corpaṁ ⁊ coiṁṡtt do ġnaṫ o Ua neill an ḋú rin. Ro maċtaitt ⁊ ro muḋhaiġit ḋaoine iomḋa, ⁊ ro ṗáccḃaḋ roċaiḋe ḋéċtoiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋel i ttimċell an ḃealaiġ rin etir Ua néill, ⁊ goill go minic go ṗṗuair an lurtír paill ⁊ elang na huaipe rin pair (an ní rob annaṁ lair) go mbaoí ciuṁra ⁊ cṡrtlár an ḃealaiġ por a ċumar don chur rin. Ro gaḃ campa irin ionad ba haḋailcc lair don ċonair ír'in. Do ponaḋ cairlen cnṡraolta i nṡnach erḋalta baí por an cconair rin lair. Iar ccriocnuccaḋ an cairléin ḋó a ccionn mír ro ṗáccaiḃ ḋá ceḋ raiġḋiúir ina ḃarḋacht. Do ḋeċaiḋ ṗṡin roiṁe iar rin go Sliaḃ ṗuaiḋ, go hAṙḋmaċa, ⁊ tar abhainn móir irteach do ḋol gur an bport mór do tóccḃaḋ la hapḋ lurtir na hepeann Ḃorḋ burouġh cṡiṫre bliaḋna riar an tan rin, ⁊ ro baḋ aġ cur lóin irin bpurt rin hi ccṡnn trill iar na toccbail tánaicc timḋíḃe raoġail an lurtir rin buḋṡin la hua neill. Ro ḃṡn bṡór Ua néill an port céḋna (ro cṡnn mbliaḋna iar mbár an iurtír) do muintir na bainrioġna iar ttaḃairt áir ṗṡr ⁊ ṗṡinḋeaḋ porra aga bṡin díoḃ, ⁊ bai an baile acc Ua neill ó rin anall gur an tan ro a ttáimicc an lurtír nua ro dia ṙaiġiḋ. Iar ndol dó i ccoṁpoccur don port rin ro ṗáccaiḃ-riot muintir Uí neill an baile óbél orlaicṫe por cionn a námat ⁊ a nṡṁcàrat aṁail rob ainminic leó gó rin.

Ir na cédlaiṫibh iar ngaḃáil ċampa don lurtir irin bport rin do ḋeachaiḋ do ṁiḋṁain, ⁊ do ṁoirḋeċain, ⁊ do brṡiṫ raḋairc ar an tír ina timċell. Ar ndol dó ar brú na beinne buirbe do rala dó por brú ḃealaiġ do ḃeilġiḃ an tíre, arail do cṡiṫirn uí néill go niata naiṁḋiḋe, go gruamḋa, gnúirḋorrḋa, ⁊ ro ṗṡiaḋ iomairṡcc uaṫṁar aingiḋ ṡtorra aḋiú ⁊ anall go ro marḃaitt roċaiḋe ile an dú rin. Acht namá ro báḋ mó do marḃaḋ do ṁuintir an lurtir oldar dóccḃaiḋ uí néill.

Ro ṙuí an lurtir daiṁḋṡóin gaċ anṗporlainn da ṗṗuair gur in ccampa

nowe left voide, and noe powerful enymy to encounter withall, more than the Rivers and the difficulties of the passage of the ways."

* *Bealach-an-Mhaighre.* — This is called by Fynes Moryson "the pace of the Moyry," and on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers Office, London, the fortifications erected by Lord Mountjoy on this occasion are marked under the name of "The Castle and Forte of the Moierie Pace," and a part of the road "The causie of Moierie." The castle was standing in good preservation in 1834, when the Editor examined this locality with great care. The road is now called Bothar a Mhaighre, and is still

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Lord Mountjoy, in the month of June, to proceed into Ulster. Nothing is related of his progress until he arrived at Bealach-an-Mhaighre[a]. This place was defended and watched by O'Neill's guards. Many men and troops of the English and Irish had been often lamentably slain and slaughtered about that pass between O'Neill and the English. But the Lord Justice got an opportunity and advantage of him [O'Neill] at this time, a thing which seldom had happened [previously]; so that the borders and very centre of the pass were in his power on this occasion. He then pitched his camp on the spot which he thought proper on that road, [and] erected a castle of lime and stone upon a certain part of that road. Having finished this castle in the course of a month, he left two hundred soldiers to guard it, [and] proceeded forward, with the remainder of his forces to Sliabh Fuaid, to Armagh, and across the Abhainn-mor[b], he went to Portmore, a fortress which had been built four years before by the Lord Justice Borogh, who, shortly after its erection, while attempting to lay up provisions in it, came to a premature death by O'Neill. Moreover, O'Neill had taken the same fort from the Queen's people (about a year after the death of the Lord Justice); having in taking it from them made a slaughter of their men and heroes; and the fort had remained in O'Neill's possession thenceforward until this time that this new Justice came to it. When he came near this fort, O'Neill's people left it wide open to their foes and enemies, a thing that was unusual with them till then.

On the first days after the Lord Justice had encamped in this fortress, he set out to view, reconnoitre, and explore the country around. On arriving at the borders of Benburb[c], he was encountered near one of the passes of the country by some of O'Neill's kerns, in a heroic and hostile manner, with fierce and grim visages, and a frightful fierce battle was fought between them, in which many were slain on both sides, at that place; but, however, there were more of the Lord Justice's slain than of O'Neill's soldiers.

The Lord Justice returned back to the camp, in despite of all the over-

traceable at Jonesborough, near the boundary between the counties of Louth and Armagh.

[b] *Abhainn-mhor:* i. e. the Great River, always called the Blackwater River by English writers.

[c] *Beann-borb:* i. e. the bold ben or cliff, or, as it is translated by P. O'Sullevan Beare, *Pinna superba;* now Benburb, a castle standing in ruins on a remarkable cliff over the Blackwater river, on the borders of the counties of Tyrone and Armagh.

ina fritiṅg, ⁊ an tuairim míora go lúiṫ baí irin bport sin ní ḋeachaiḋ aon dia ḟloġaiḃ eaḋ aoín ṁíle ṫairis sin irteaċ i tír Eoġain, co ro ḟill tar a airr hi ffini ġall, ⁊ go baile aṫa cliaṫ a mí Augusṫ, iar ffáccbail ġarafún san port mór, i nAirmaċa, i maċaire na cranncha, i mbealach an ṁaiġre, i ccarraicc ḟrġusa, irin iubar hi ccáirlinn, irin trráḋbaile, i norroiċṫ aṫa et cetera. Ro baḋ méduccaḋ anma ⁊ onóra don luṫṫir a ḟoḋ, ⁊ a imċúine do ḋeachaiḋ i tír eóġain don chur sin, aṁail na ro ċumaiṅg ḟúr a ionaid dol le ré a trí, nó a cṫair do bliaḋnoiḃ gur an tan sin.

Iarla of effex ḟúr foirtill, ḟiomláidir, aġmar, aiṫearaċ a hucṫ ṗrionnsa Saxan, ḟúr nó gnáṫaiccéaḋ búiṫ ina ṫeṁtoireaċ ḟoġla ⁊ gaḃaltair acc ḟúraiḃ Saxan i naile criocaiḃ, ḃaírrṡiḋe dna lúiṫ bliaḋain inaisnm, ⁊ in ionad an ṗrionnsa i neirinn aṁail ṫeṁebertmar. Ro triallṡiḋe irin coṡdomí don bliaḋainsi táp ⁊ tarcairne do ṫaḃairt don ṗrionnsa ⁊ aiṫṡrráċ cuir do ċor don ċoróin. O Ro hairiġṡiḃ an ṁeabal sin la ḟúraiḃ lonndan, Ro ṡirġṡtar go hatlaṁ urlaṁ i nagaiḋ in iarla go ro toirneaḋ, ⁊ go ro toġraimṡiḋ é ó gaċ ionad dia roile tré ṙráidiḃ an ḃaile, ⁊ dna tar an mbaile amaċ gur bo hṡiccṡn dó dol go tṡġh effex dia imḋíḋṡn. Níp bó cian dó an dú sin an tan ro forcongraḋ fair ar éiccṡn é ḟúin dróccra ⁊ drurráilṡṁ ina ḋaoirċimiḋ díairm do ṁuinntir na bainrioġna. Ro cuireaḋ eriḋe iarraṁ dia ċoṁḋa go trétúrḋa don tor, ⁊ gaċ aon aga mbaoí cuid no coṁairle, buain, no báiḋ rir an ffeilġniom sin ro malartnaiġeaḋ iad ina ccṫrraṁnaiḃ comroinnte ar gṡtadhaiḃ, ⁊ ar doirriḃ an ḃaile. Ro díċṡnnaḋ an tiarla irin oċtmaḋ lá

[4] *Name and renown.*—Mountjoy had certainly affected more for the Queen by this expedition than either Bagnal, Norris, or Essex, who were thought to be more able generals. For a minute account of Mountjoy's expedition into Ulster this year, the reader is referred to Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 1. It is astonishing to see how little the Four Masters knew about the private political intrigues of Mountjoy on this occasion. He proclaimed Tyrone twice, and offered £2000 to any one who should bring him in alive, and £1000 to any one who should bring in his head. The English historians of the time remark, with some anger at the fact, "that, so much revered was O Neale in the North, that none could be induced to betray him."

Mr. Moore, who had access to the State papers, which, however, he very sparingly and cautiously quotes, has the following account of an attempt made by an Englishman to assassinate the Arch-rebel, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 129:

"The large reward held out by the Queen for Tyrone's head had hitherto failed, in spite of the medly mob of adventurers he had around him, to induce a single desperate arm to aim at the chieftain's life. He was far more in danger, however, from another and more civilized quar-

whelming opposition which he met; but, during the period of about a month and a half that he remained in that fortress, not one of his forces advanced the distance of one mile beyond that place into Tyrone; so that he returned to Fingal and to Dublin in the month of August, having left garrisons at Portmore, Armagh, Machaire-na-Cranncha [Magheracranagh], Bealach-an-Mhaighre, Carrickfergus, Newry, Carlingford, Dundalk, Drogheda, &c. It was an exaltation of the name and renown[d] of the Lord Justice to have gone that length and distance into Tyrone on this occasion, such as his predecessors had not been able to do for the three or four years before.

The Earl of Essex, a brave, energetic, warlike, and victorious man, in the service of the Sovereign of England; a man who had been appointed chief leader of plundering and invasion by the men of England in other countries, and who had been in the name and place of the Sovereign in Ireland for half a year, as we have said before, began, in the first month of this year, to offer insult and indignity to the Sovereign, and [to exert himself] to transfer the crown. As soon as this treachery was perceived by the men of London, they quickly and actively rose up against the Earl, and chased and pursued him from one place to another, through the streets of the town, and also outside the town, so that he was compelled to go into Essex-house to defend himself. He had not been long there when he was summoned and compelled to deliver and surrender himself up an unarmed prisoner to the Queen's people. He was afterwards sent to be confined, as a traitor, to the Tower; and all those who had any share, counsel, participation, or alliance, in this act of treachery[e], were quartered, and [their members] placed on the gates and portals of the town. The Earl

ter. In the month of August this year, an Englishman, whose name is not mentioned, went and offered to Sir Charles Davers, the new Governor of Armagh, to take the life of Tyrone. He gave this officer no intimation as to the manner in which he intended to effect his purpose, nor required from him any assistance; and the only help he appears to have received was the leave given him, at his own request, by the Governor, to pass by the English sentries when going at night into Tyrone's camp. When brought, afterwards, before the Lord Deputy, at Knockfergus, he acknowledged having once drawn his sword to kill the chief, and was pronounced to be of unsound mind, 'though,' as the Lord Deputy gravely added, 'not the less fit, on that account, for such a purpose.'"

[e] *Act of treachery.*—An English writer would say, "act of treason" or "high treason." For a full account of the trial and execution of Essex the reader is referred to Camden's *Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1601: "Deo gratias egit, quod nunquam fuit Atheus aut Papista, sed spem totam in Christi meritis defixerat."

dег do mí febru. Ro báraiġeaḋ mar an ccéḋna irin ccoir remráite Captin lee duine uaral eiride baí ag forconghra for an larla, ag cuidiuccaḋ ⁊ acc comairliuccaḋ an gniomh hirin do ḋenamh.

Semur, mac tómair ruaiḋ, mic Semuir, mic Sláin, mic an lala (dia ro gairsoh larla dhrmuman a huct gaoiḋel amail remebertmar) do ċor a ḋhrbhraṫar Slan, mac tomáir ruaiḋ, ⁊ Meic muirir ciarraiġe, tomár mac ratraiccín, mic tomáir, mic emainn, mic tómair, ⁊ riarura do lér go hulltoiḃ iar ndol i neinirte, ⁊ i monnlaicce dó irin cclíṫ coccaiḋ i mboí fri galloiḃ, diarraiḋ caḃra ⁊ congantа for gaoiḋelaiḃ an tuairceirt ⁊ ro anrom buḋhin co nuathaḋ buiḋne a maille frir aga díclíṫ, ⁊ aga duaiṫmuccaḋ etir a ríorcairdibh i nuarḃoṫaiḃ uaiccneaċa, ⁊ i nuamṫollaiḃ talman. Ḃaírium athaiḋ amlaiḋ rin go fruair an Ridire fionn feact ann (.i. Emann mac Sláin) brat ar Shémur do bíṫ i nuamaiḋ ṡainrsohaiġ hi ccomrocraiḃ a tíre, conaḋ é ní do róine a bratair gaoil ⁊ genelaiġ ⁊ a ṫiccírna i ttrétuireacht real do bliaḋnaiḃ ríme rin do ṡaruccaḋ imon mbloiḋ mbicc tíre i mboí, uair

[f] *Was beheaded.*—"Caput tertio ictu erat amputatum, primus autem sensum etmotum abstulit."—*Camden.*

[g] *Captain Lee.*—He was the intimate friend of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and the author of a memorial addressed to Queen Elizabeth, entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland," &c.—See p. 1697, and also note [t], under the year 1600, p. 2144, *supra.*

[h] *And he resolved*, literally, "so that the thing he did was."

[i] *His relation by kindred:* i. e. his blood relation.

[k] *For the small portion of land.*—This is an ironical mode of expressing the White Knight's petty motive for taking the Sugane Earl. It appears, however, from the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. iii., that the White Knight had a weightier reason than this for seizing on the pseudo Earl of Desmond. After sending his brother John and Pierce Lacy to the north of Ireland, the Sugane Earl attempted to elude his pursuers by taking refuge among the glens and fastnesses of Eatharlach, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary, where he could change, as occasion required, from one lurking-place to another; and a poor harper, named Dermot O'Dugan, was now the only one, of all his followers, who ventured to afford him shelter. It was under this harper's humble roof, at a place called Garryduff, that a party of soldiers, one night, nearly surprised him as he was about sitting down to supper; and his mantle, which he left behind when taking flight, discovered to them that he had been of the party, and followed in chase of him. The harper, and two other companions, conveyed the Sugane Earl into the thickest part of the fastness, and then discovered themselves to the soldiers, and left the wood, "with the lapwing's policie," that the soldiers might pursue them, and leave the other secure within his fastness. This stratagem was successful, for the soldiers, supposing that the Sugane Earl was one of the three, pursued them till evening, by which time they had arrived in the White Knight's country, where, losing sight of their game, they returned to

was beheaded[f] on the 18th of February. Captain Lee[g], a gentleman who had incited the Earl, and who was aiding and advising in him this [traitorous] act, was likewise executed in a similar manner for the aforesaid crime.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl (who had been styled Earl of Desmond by the Irish, as we have said before), having become weak and powerless in the *cliath* of war in which he was engaged against the English, he sent his brother, John, the son of Thomas Roe, and Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Patrickin, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), and Pierce De Lacy, to Ulster, to request aid and assistance from the Irish of the North, and remained himself with a small party, concealing and hiding himself among his true friends in sequestered huts and caverns underground. He remained thus for some time, until, upon a certain occasion, the White Knight (Edmond, the son of John) was informed that James was in a certain cave on the borders of his (the Knight's) country and he resolved[h] to lay violent hands on his relative by kindred[i] and pedigree and his lord in treason for some years before, for the small portion of land[k]

Barry's Court, and informed the Lord Barry of all that had occurred. On the next morning, the Lord Barry, right glad to have so plausible a cause of complaint against the White Knight, whom he detested, proceeded forthwith to the Lord President, to whom he related all the particulars of the pursuit of the great rebel; remarking, that if the White Knight's people had assisted the soldiers, he could not possibly have escaped them. The Lord President immediately sent for the White Knight, who, being rebuked by his Lordship with sharp words and bitter reprehensions for his negligence in so important a business, and menaced that, as he had undertaken to be responsible for the loyalty of his whole tribe, he was answerable, both with life and lands, for any default made by any of them. The White Knight, taking these threatenings to heart, humbly entreated the President to suspend his judgment for a few days, promising that if the said Sugane Desmond was now in his territory, or should hereafter repair thither, he would give the President a good account of him, alive or dead; that otherwise he was satisfied that both his lands and goods should remain at the Queen's mercy. With these protestations he departed; and having, at length, received intimation that the Sugane Earl had taken shelter in a cave in the mountain of Slieve Grot [Sliab g-Crot], over the glen of Aherlow, and was there lurking, with a small party, the White Knight proceeded, in company with Redmond Burke, of Muscraighe Chuirc, to perform his task. Coming to the mouth of the cavern he called upon the Earl, in a loud voice, to come out and surrender himself. The Sugane Earl, however, "presuming on the greatness of his quality," came forward to the mouth of the cavern, assumed command over the whole party, and boldly ordered that the White Knight should be seized and secured. Instead, however, of attending to his command, they instantly disarmed and secured himself and his foster-brother, and con-

ni raibe ina ḟeilb don ṁuṁain acht an uaiṁ rin ina tarla don chur roin. Ro láṁaigeaḃ Sémur lar an Ridire impiridhe go ro gabaḋ lair é ⁊ do ḃírt iarraṁ go corcaiġ hi ccínd an ḟreirdenr gan parḋún, gan protexion diarraiḋ dó. O do ruaḋt Sémur for laiṁ an ḟreirdenr, ruair a iomcoiṁśt gan eirlir go mí lúl do ḟonraḋ. Ba irin mí ceadna tainicc Ḟínġin mac donnchaiḋ méġ cárṫaiġ (ar a ttuccsaoí Máġ carṫaiġ móir an tan rin) hi ccínn an ḟreirdenr go corcaiġ, ⁊ aṁail ar dúine ráinicc don baile ro gabaḋ é ina bráġaitt don bainriogain ⁊ ro ġaḃ Ḟínġin acca ḟoccra or aird gan díclúiṫ, gur bó ar breithir ⁊ ar protexion na bainriogna ro bár aġa ġabail. Nír bó torba dóroṁ innrin, ar ro cuireaḋ roṁ, ⁊ Sémur mac tomáir go Saxoiḃ a mí Auġurt do ḟonraḋ. O do ruaḋtatar i ḟriaḋnairi coṁairle Saxan ro forconġraḋ an tor do ṫairenaḋ mar ṫeġdair caiṫme, ⁊ codulta doiḃ o rin amach go crích a mbáir, nó a mbíthaiḋ do ríir toile dé, ⁊ a bhrionnra.

Ionaḋh gobernora do bíṫ acc larla tuaḋmuṁan (donnchaḋ mac Concobair uí briain) hi cconntaé an cláir ó ló marbṫa gobernora coicciḋ connaḋt (Sir conerr clifort) la hUa ndoṁnaill ar in ccoirrḟliaḋ. Ro congṁaḋ Serrion cóicc lá ndécc lair i mainirtir innri im ḟeil brigde na bliaḋna ro go ro crochaḋ re fir décc ar in rerrion rin lair. An tiarla cédna do ḋol hi Saxoibh hi mír márta co na ḋírbhraṫair doṁnall a maille friss, ⁊ doṁnall do ṫeaḋt anoir im Luġnaraḋ, ⁊ an tiarla danṁain dia éiri go lícc.

An tiarla ócc dírmuṁan ro a duḃramar do ṫoḋt a Saxoiḃ ina larla hi ffoġmar na bliaḋna ro do ċuaiḋ torainn .i. Sémur mac Ġearóitt mic Semuir mic Sían, do ċuaiḋ ríde hi Saxoiḃ i nearraḋ na bliaḋna ro, ⁊ ro baí ṫoir gur

ducted them to the White Knight's castle. For this capture the White Knight, who was once the intimate friend and most zealous adherent to the cause of the Sugane Desmond, received a reward of 1000 pounds. The subsequent history of the Sugane Earl is painful. Carew, after he had read his own very humble and degrading narration (in which he attempts to exculpate himself by accusing his brother John, and expresses a hope that, as the saving of his life is more beneficial to Her Majesty than his death, it may please Her Majesty to be gracious unto him), discovered that, in addition to other acts of treason, he had written letters to the King of Spain in the year 1599, assuring him that Nero, in his time, "was far inferior to the Queen of England in cruelty," and imploring aid "in money and munition" to enable the Irish to crush her power. Being indicted for treason at Cork, he was convicted, and condemned to be executed. But a motive of policy, which he himself, with considerable astuteness, suggested to the Government, was the means of preserving his life. He reminded them that, as long as he lived, his brother John could not succeed to the title, and as this appeared, of the two, the lesser danger, he was permitted to

which he then had; for he possessed not of Munster at that time but that cave in which he then was! For this [cave] he seized upon James, and made him a prisoner, and afterwards took him to Cork to the President, without asking pardon or protection for him. When James was delivered up into the hands of the President, he was carefully kept in confinement until the month of July. It was in the same month that Fineen, son of Donough Mac Carthy (who was at this time called Mac Carthy More), went before the President at Cork; but as soon as he had arrived in the town he was made a prisoner for the Queen; but Fineen began to declare aloud, and without reserve, that he had been taken against the word and protection. This was of no avail to him; for he and James, the son of Thomas, were sent to England in the month of August, precisely; and on their appearance before the English council, it was ordered that they be shewn the Tower as their house of eating and sleeping from that forward to the time of their deaths, or end of their lives, according to the will of God[1] and of their Sovereign. The office of Governor in the county of Clare was held by the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien) from the day on which the Governor of the Province of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, was slain by O'Donnell on Coirrshliabh. About the festival of St. Bridget of this year, he held a session for fifteen days, in the monastery of Ennis, and he hanged sixteen men at that session. The same Earl went to England in the month of March, accompanied by his brother Donnell; and Donnell returned home about the following Lammas, and the Earl still remained there after him.

The young Earl of Desmond, namely, James, the son of Garret, son of James, son of John, whom we have made mention of as having come from England as an Earl in the autumn of the past year, went over to England in the

live. This reason, however, was of little moment, for, by the same power which King O'Neill exercised in making him Earl, while the true heir, James fitz Garrett, was living a State prisoner in the Tower of London, he could now appoint his brother John prince of the Geraldines, by inauguration, without any regard to the English laws of primogeniture, which would compel this warlike race to submit to a cripple, a coward, or a lunatic, as their Earl!

[1] *According to the will of God.*—This sentence was written for Farrell O'Gara, who was very loyal to his Sovereign, Charles I.; but the Four Masters could not have been sincere in saying that the will of God and the pleasure of Elizabeth were concurrent, unless they were fatalists, and believed that "whatever is is right." Or else that they believed that heretical princes,

an ccéid mí do ġeimṁreaḋ go ro écc an ionḃaiḋ rin, ⁊ munbaḋ tuitim a aṫar i naġhaiḋ na bainṁioġna, ⁊ aṁail ro díoṫaiġiṫ a daoíne, ⁊ a dſġluċt lſnaṁna la gallaiḃ, nó ḃiaḋ dá ċúicceaḋ muṁan ina hen tuinn bróin, ⁊ bargaire, doġra, ⁊ doġailri i ndeadhaid in óicc mſic hirin, aoín aoibel beo na fréime fíor dúṫċara, gércca diarṙma glainċimiḋ an ġréicc ċeineól ġſralṫaiġ, ⁊ ar móide rob adbar imṙmioṁa a oideaḋ, gan oidre mſic, no bratar uadh ſſin, nó dia fialur ſe a oirdneaḋ ina ionad, acht maḋ uaṫaḋ ⁊ an tuaṫaḋ rin ſſin codarṙna do ſeċt an ṙṙionnṙa.

Cartin tiṙial Riṙdeṙd mac tomair mic Riṙdſird do bſiṫ i ṙṙarraḋ uí néill ſe hſḋ na bliaḋna ro anall. An Cartín rin do ṫoċt ṙa luġnaraḋ na bliaḋna ro co ccſiṫſrnaiḃ congmála ó Ua neill lair hi ccoicceaḋ laiġſn. Ní roiċ ríoṁ, airnſir, nó áirſṁ ina nosrna an cartin rin do crſċaiḃ do ṁarḃtaiḃ, do ġaḃáil ḃailtſḋ, ⁊ daoíne, dairccniḃ, ⁊ deadalaiḃ hi cconntaé cſiṫſrlach, hi cconntae chille dara, hi cconntae ua ṙṙailġe ⁊ hi cconntaé tiorrat árann ó luġnaraḋ gur an ccſid mí do gſiṁreaḋ ar ccionn.

Ḃurcaiġh ioċtarracha .i. Mac uilliam burc teróitt mac Uatéir ċioraiġ baoí hi ccſlſiṫ uí ḋomnaill, ⁊ dia ro ġoir ticcſrna ṙeċtriaṁ, ⁊ teroitt na

excommunicated by the Pope, as well as anointed Catholic sovereigns, "were God's Ministers and Agents upon earth," and that what they do "is beyond the limits of subjects to looke into."

[m] *Grecian, recte* Trojan.

[n] *Those few.*—James Fitzthomas, the Sugane Earl of Desmond, in his Relation to Sir George Carew, written immediately before the death of this young Earl (*Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. 3), states that there were then living three others of his sept and race, "one in England, my Vncle Garrets Sonne, James, set at liberty by Her Majestie, and in hope to obtain Her Majesties favour; my brother" [John] "in Vlster; and my cosen, Maurice fits Iohn, in Spaine." In his letter to the King of Spaine, dated 14th March, 1599, the same James, *alias* the Sugane Earl, tells His Majesty that he was the rightful heir to the Earldom of Desmond:

"I referre the consideration hereof to your Majesties high judgement; for that Nero, in his time, was farre inferior to that Queene in cruelty. Wherefore, and for the respects thereof, high, mighty Potentate, my selfe, with my Followers and Retainers, And being also requested by the Bishops, Prelates, and religious men of my countrey, have drawen my sword, and proclaimed warres against them for the recovery, first of Christ's Catholike religion, and next for the maintenance of my own right, which, of long time, hath beene wrongfully detained from mee and my father, who, by right succession, was lawfull Heire to the Earldome of Desmond, for hee was eldest sonne to Iames, my grandfather, who was Earle of Desmond; and for that Vncle Gerald (being the younger brother) tooke part with the wicked proceedings of the Queene of England, to farther the unlawfull claime of supremacie, vsurped the name of Earle of Desmond in my father's true title; yet, notwithstanding, hee had not long enjoyed his name of Earle, when the wicked English annoyed him,

spring of this year, and remained there until the first month of winter, when he died. Had it not been that his father fell [in his war] against the Queen, and that his people and faithful followers were cut off by the English, the two provinces of Munster would have been one scene of sorrow, lamentation, grief, and affliction after [i. e. for the loss of] this youth. He was the only living heir of the genuine stock; the last [in a direct line] of the remnant of that illustrious Grecian[m] tribe, the Geraldines; and his death was the more to be lamented, because there was no heir of either son or brother of his own, or of his family, to be appointed in his place, except a few, and those few[n] opposed to the law of the Sovereign.

Captain Tyrrell (Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Richard) had remained with O'Neill during the preceding part of this year. This captain came about the Lammas of this year, with some retained kerns [which he obtained] from O'Neill, into Leinster. It would be impossible to reckon, describe, or enumerate the preys he made[o], the deaths he caused, the castles he took, the men he made prisoners, or the plunders and spoils he obtained throughout the county of Carlow, in the county of Kildare, [and] in the county of Offaly and Tipperary, from Lammas to the first month of the following winter.

The Lower Burkes, namely, Mac William Burke (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh), who was confederated with O'Donnell, and who had been

and prosecuted wars, that hee, with the most part of those that held of his side, was slaine, and his country thereby planted with Englishmen."

Carew, or his secretary, remarks, on this letter, that James Fitz Thomas was "the Impe of a borne Bastard," who had no portion or inheritance in any part of Desmond; and yet he acknowledges that "hee was, within one year before his apprehension, the most mightie and potent Geraldine that had been of any of the Earles of Desmond, his predecessors. For it is certainly reported that he had eight thousand men, well-armed, under his command at one time, all which he imployed against his lawfull Soveraigne."

As to the Sugane Earl being styled "the Impe of a borne Bastard," by Carew, bastardy was a taunt so commonly bandied about at this time, to serve political purposes and law fictions, that it is hard to believe it on the authority of a bitter enemy, without very clear evidence. The Irish firmly believed that Queen Elizabeth herself was an excommunicated bastard, and therefore should not be submitted to as Sovereign of England; while, on the other hand, her English subjects, who believed that her sister Mary was a bastard and an incestuous offspring, were convinced, we are told, that Elizabeth was "the most virtuous prince, the meekest and mildest that ever reigned; whose beautie" [ætatis 69!] "adornes the world."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. xiii.

[o] *Enumerate the preys he made.*—The original could not be literally translated into English, because there is only one verb used. The

long mac Risdard an iarainn, baí ag imirt do ghéar a huéit na bainríoghna, báidar ríodhaé roéartanaé fri aroile (cid ón tan ro naidm o domhnaill codaé 7 caratthraidh storra) gur an ceisd mí dsrraé na bliadna ro. Ro éirigh comhfuaéaidh coccaidh, 7 atcuimhniuccaidh aincridhe storra, 7 ba he teróitt na long ro ba fota re dúrccaidh na diomdaidh, 7 re fadódh na firfhirghe 7 re forairtmhsi na fala ro haccraidh storra, go ndsrhrat fhiocht uillicc a búrc aénbáidh i naghaidh Mhic uilliam teróitt mac uatéir go ro atcuirfriot 7 go ro ionnarbhrat ar a atarba é, gur bo hiccsin dó dol do fhaighidh uí domhnaill. Ro hoirdneadh Mac uilliam ele hi ccsinnar an tíre dia éiri la fhiocht uillicc, 7 la tsroitt na long .i. Risdard mac Riocaird (.i. dsman an corráin) 7 ar fhirfhiumh atbsirti mac dsmain an chorráin.

O do dheachaidh tra Mac uilliam teróitt mac uatéir hi ccsinn uí domhnaill ro acaisin a imnsi 7 a éttualang fhirfh, 7 amail ro toirneadh ar a tír. Ba faéth la hUa ndomhnaill an ní rin, ar a aoí ní ro fhéd a fhóirdhin i ttrattte, uair baí ridhe co na fhloghaibh, 7 co na rochraitte hi fhroimdin 7 hi fhroicill na ngall do nangatar dia tír, co ná caémhnacair dul i necétairchrích dhurtacht caeimh, na coiccele lár an anfforlann baí fair ina tír budsin. Baí Mac uilliam ina farraidh ón ceéid mí dsrraé go féil Michil ar ceind. Ro fhaoidh ó domhnaill an tan rin an líon ar lia ro fhéd do rochraitte lair do dol drior a atarba hi nann Mhic uilliam. Iar ndol dó co na tóicsrtal i nsidirmsidhón an tíre do fala an Mac uilliam rin ro hoirdneadh la fhiocht uillicc a burc, 7 lá teróitt mac Risdard an iarainn do righ 7 do frisradhra firfhiumh for a chionn an conair do dheachaidh. Ro fighsdh iomairsce aintthrsinnta storra csctarnae, 7 ro ghabh cáé diobh ag forairtmhsi a rsnghomh 7 a nuafalaidh dia roile, go ro fraoineadh fo dhóidh for Risdard mac Riocaird a burc go ro marbhadh é budsin irin mbreirim rin. Conadh amlaidh rin do chóidh criocht a flaitsra.

Cobhlach Spáinneach do techt don taebh badsr dsirinn. Don Iohn de

nearest that could be understood in English is as follows:

"There is no reckoning, narrating, or enumerating of what that Captain effected of preys, of killings, of town-and-people-taking, of plunders, and of spoils, in the county of Carlow," &c., &c.

[p] *Combined*, literally, "made one alliance against Mac William."

[q] *The son of Deamhan-an-chorrain:* i. e. the Demon of the Reaping-hook, called by Sir Henry Docwra, "the Devill's Hook Son;" and by P. O'Sullevan Beare (*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 180), "Richardus Burkus Dæmonis Falcati filius."

styled Lord by him some time before, and Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, who had always acted on behalf of the Queen, remained peaceable and amicable towards each other from the time that O'Donnell established friendship and amity between them, to the first month of the spring of this year, when commotion of war and revival of animosity arose between them; and Theobald-na-Long was the cause of the resuscitation of the enmity, and the rekindling of the strife, and the revival of the hatred, that [now] arose between them. The descendants of Ulick Burke combined[p] against Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter), and expelled and banished him from his patrimony; so that he was compelled to go to O'Donnell. Another Mac William was appointed after him for the government of the territory by the descendants of Ulick and by Theobald-na-Long, namely, Richard, the son of Rickard, usually called the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain[q].

When Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter) came to O'Donnell, he complained to him of his sufferings and difficulties, and [told him] how he had been banished from his country. This circumstance was grievous to Donnell; but, however, he was not able to relieve him immediately; for he was engaged, with his troops and forces, watching and restraining the movements of the English, who had arrived in his territory; so that he was not able to move into any external territory to relieve friend or ally, by reason of the overwhelming force that oppressed him in his own territory. Mac William remained with him from the first month of spring to the Michaelmas following, at which time O'Donnell sent with him, to visit his patrimony in Mac William's country, as many men as he could [spare]. On his arrival with his muster in the very middle of the territory, he was met on the road through which he was marching by the other Mac William, who had been set up against him as his rival and opponent, by the descendants of Ulick Burke, and by Theobald, the son of Rickard-an-Iarainn; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which they were mutually mindful of their ancient grudges and recent enmities, until at length Richard, son of Rickard Burke, was defeated, and he himself killed in the conflict, and thus came the end of this chieftainship.

A Spanish fleet[r] arrived in the south of Ireland. Don Juan de Aguila was

[r] *A Spanish fleet.*—For a list of the names of commanders and captains that came in this fleet, the reader is referred to the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. x. P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the

Agola ainm an toirig ro baò general doib. Ba he ionad in ro gabrat porr hi ccuan chinn tráile ag bun glairlinne bannban hi ccoiccrich ċríche cúrrach do ṫaob, ⁊ ċineoil aoba .i. dúthaig an barraig óicc don taoib ar aill. Ar tteċt doibriuṁ go cinn tráile ro ṫóccaibriot daingin, ⁊ díosn, cornaṁ, ⁊ coṫucċaò an baile ċuca rin o na haittreabtachaib bátta acca ionatacht

following account of the arrival of this fleet in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. vii.:

"Hæc in Ibernia dum geruntur, Philippo III. Regi Catholico curæ fuit Ibernis ferre opem, qui iustum exercitum comparari fecit, quemadmodum Onellus, & Odonellus petierant. Is exercitus cum in Iberniam traijciendus fuisse sperabatur, regia classis mittitur in Terceras insulas, vt, & Anglorum classi, quæ eó adijsse ferebatur, obuiam iret, & nauibus Indicum aurum, & argentum asportantibus præsidio esset. Qua mora efficitur, vt exercitus Ibernia designatus maiori parte sit dissipatus, militibus morientibus, & fugientibus. Reliquo præficitur Imperator Iohannes Aquila eques Hispanus rei militaris peritus, qui in Gallia Armorica contra Gallos, & Anglos magna virtute præstitit. Didacus Brocherus splendidus eques Hispanus ex Religione Diui Iohannis artibus rei bellicæ terra, marique clarus ex Terceris reuersus regia classe, cui præerat, Aquilam accipiens in Iberniam soluit, qui in altum cum fuisset prouectus, orta tempestate classis in duas partes diuiditur. Altera pars septem nauium Petri Zubiauris Proprætoris nauim sequens, & pelago diu errans in Gronium Galletiæ oppidum ventorum vi defertur. Altera pars, quæ maior erat, Prætoriam nauem secuta anno millesimo sexcentesimo primo mense Septembri in Keansaliam appulit Momoniarum oppidum, quod hæret portui magno, & tutissimo meridiem spectanti. Cui etiam imminent duo castella hinc, inde, exstructa, quibus, si tormentis firmata teneantur, inuitis, haud facilis est aditus in portum. Ab altera parte tumulus surgit, vnde machinamentis dispositis oppidum potest commodius vel oppugnari, vel propugnari. Ab occidente flumen abluit importando subsidio idoneum. Oppidani animo libentissimo, & obuijs (vt aiunt manibus) Aquilam Hispanum imperatorem, & eius exercitum (duo millia & quingenti pedites erant) expulso Anglorum præsidio, in oppidum intulerunt. In quo Aquila se diu non mansurum putans, in Rincarrano altero ex duobus castellis, quæ portui imminent, cohortem vnam præsidij causa ponit: bellicum machinamentum vnum é nauibus exponit, causatus illis nauibus, quas Zabiaur ducebat, machinamenta sibi decreta portari Inter illum, & cohortium duces, Mathæumque Ouetensem Dubhlinnæ Archiepiscopum simultates, & dissensiones oriuntur. Daniel Osulleuanus Bearræ, & Beantriæ princeps Aquilæ nunciatum mittit, sibi, & amicis suis milites mille armatos esse, & totidem inermes conscribendos, modo ille suppeditet arma, quibus instruantur, eoque numero se Proregi iter occlusurum, & obsidionem prohibiturum, donec Onellus, & Odonellus auxilio veniant. Aquila respondit (vt Osulleuanus mihi retulit) armorum copiam sibi non esse, quód à Zubiaure ferebantur, & aliorum etiam Momoniorum animos minimè solicitat, Onelli, & Odonelli consilium expectans.

"Bluntus Iberniæ Prorex erat tunc temporis Anthloniæ, quò copias suas accersiuerat, non ignarus Hispanos in Iberniam expeditionem facturos fuisse, vt exploratores Angli monuerunt. Vnde Keansaliam petens cum Comite Clanrichardæ, Angloibernis, Iberniæ consilio regio, regijsque copijs omnibus, quæ hominum septem millia continebant, Aquilam obsidione

the name of the chief who was general over them. The place at which they put in was the harbour of Kinsale, at the mouth of the green river of Bandon, on the confines of Courcy's country[s] on the one side, and Kinalea, the country of Barry Oge, on the other. On their arrival at Kinsale they took to themselves the fortifications, shelter, defence, and maintenance of the town from the inhabitants[t] who occupied them till then. They quartered their gentle-

vallat. Rincarranum haud magno negocio expugnat. Keansaliam dispositis in tumulo tormentis acriter oppugnat. Illi Comes Tomonius, qui tunc temporis in Anglia erat, cum octo millibus tyronum Anglorum auxilio mittitur. Altera parte Reginæ classis portum occupans oppidum tormentorum ictibus discutit. Hispani nihil animis consternati properant oppidum propugnare, eo tormento, quod ipsi è nauibus exposuerunt, & duobus, quæ erant in oppido, hinc anglicas naues oppugnatione remouere, inde hostium castra infestare, & tabernacula diruere interdiu pro muro fortiter, & animosè dimicare, noctu facere crebras eruptiones, excubitores, & circitores interficere, tormentis clauos infigere, quo modo maiore Anglorum, quam Hispanorum clade dimicatur: nam in conserenda manu est Hispani peditatus nota firmitas. Carolus Maccarrha Ibernæ cohortis, quæ ex Hispania profecta erat, dux contra Anglos fortiter prælians cecidit occisis prius duobus Anglis ducibus, & clauis tormento infixis. Principio obsidionis Osulleuanus Bearræ princeps á Prorege euocatus imperio non paruit, causatus oportere se domi spectare, vt fines suos à finitimis hostibus defendat, cum quibusdam familiaribus suis fictum, atque simulatum bellum gerere incipiens."

[s] *Courcy's country*, now the barony of Courcies, in the south of the county of Cork, where a branch of the family of De Courcy settled early in the thirteenth century.—See note [n], under the year 1204, p. 140, *supra*. It is stated in a manuscript at Lambeth (Carew collection, No. 635, fol. 139), that "the Baron Courcie, of Pobble Courcies, in the county of Cork, is descended from a second brother to Courcye, Earle of Ulster," and that, "by the marriage of the daughter and heir of Cogan, he was of great possessions in Munster." It may be here remarked that this notice of the descent of the De Courcys was written before the claim to the privilege of being covered in the royal presence had been set up by the Barons of Kinsale, a privilege claimed by this family on the grounds that they are the heirs and descendants, in the direct line, from the great Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster; but they are not his descendants, nor had he aught to which they could succeed as heirs at the time of his death, except his high-mindedness and inflexible valour.

[t] *From the inhabitants.*—"The Spaniards being close at the Haven's mouth, the wind suddainely scanted, whereupon they tacked about and made for Kinsale. Within the Towne Captaine William Saxey's Company lay then in garison; but because the town was of small strength, unable to withstand so powerfull an Enemy, order was given to Sir Charles Wilmot that they should quit the same, and retraite to Corke. Vpon the three and twentieth of this instant" [September] "the Enemy landed their forces in the haven of Kinsale, and marched, with five and twentie colours, towards the Towne; upon their approach, the Townsmen, not being able to make resistance (if they had been willing thereunto), set open their Gates, and permitted them, without impeachment or contradiction, to enter the Towne; the Soveraigne, with his White rod in his hand,

gó rin. Ro rannrat a ndaoine uairle, ⁊ a ccairtini, ⁊ a naér conganta ar gach obair croinn ⁊ cloiċe baoí irin mbaile. Ro tairrngeaḋ leó don ḃaile ar a loingsir a bpróuirion bíoḋ ⁊ dighe, ordanáir, rudair, luaiḋe, ⁊ gach naḋailcce archsna baí leó. Ro ċuirriot a loingsir uaṫa tar a nair dia ttírib. Ro ġuidighriot a ngonnadha mórа, ⁊ a naiḋme caiṫme ⁊ coranta in gaċ ionaḋ in ro baḋ doig leó a nsrccairde dia mionnraighiḋ. Ro órdaiġriot beor luċt raire, ⁊ forcoimṡtta uaḋaiḃ imareach ina nuairiḃ teċta aṁail ro ba gnaiṫbér doiḃ re ttoċt an dú rin, uair ba dsrḃ dsiṁin leo go ttiucraḋ an lurtír go narmáil na bainríoġna dia fruabairt an tan ro roirsḋ a rccela dia raighiḋ.

Baí imorra baile ele don taoiḃ ṫoir do ċuan chinn tráile diar ḃo hainm rinn corrain i ndutharġ an ḃarraiġ óicc hi ccenel Aoḋa do ġonnradh. Ro ċuirriot na Spainnigh drong da ndaġdaoimḃ irin mbaile rin dia ḃárdacht mar an ccéadna.

Iar cclor na rccel rin do lurtir na hereann, ní ro airir go riaċt go csnn traile gur an lion ar lia ro ḟéd doneoch baí uṁal don ḃainriogain i nerinn. Do riaċt ann rrerideir dá coicciḋ muṁan go roċraitte na muṁan a maille frirr. Do riaċt iarla cloinne riocaird, ⁊ gach csnn rloiġ, ⁊ roċaiḋe baí uṁal daiṫne an lurtír hi gconnachtoiḃ co na ttoiċsrtal amaille friú gur in maiġin ccéadna. Tángatar bsór laighnigh, ⁊ miḋigh feiḃ ro forċongraḋ forra ón lurtir on moḋ remraite.

Iar roċtain doiḃ go haoín ionaḋ ro ruiḋigheḋ ⁊ ro ráṁaiġseḋ campa leó le hagharḋ chinn tráile. Do radrat agharḋ ar rinn corráin arriḋe, ⁊ ní ro lsiccriot ciúnar, na coṁnaiḋe, taṫaṁ, no tionnaḃraḋ dóiḃ le hatharḋ roda, aċt deaḃta diana, ⁊ ammair ḟsrrda aga ttaḃairt doiḃ dia roile gur ḃó hsiccsn do na bárdaiḃ iar gach nsiccsndáil da fruairriot toċt diairm for

going to billet and cease them in severall houses more ready then if they had been the Queen's forces."—*Pacata Hibernia*, b. 2, c. x.

[u] *Before their arrival at that place:* that is, as they had always done at home in Spain, and in the Low Countries, where Don Juan de Aguila had fought for some time.

[v] *With the forces of Munster along with him.*—An English writer would say: "Thither arrived the President of Munster, accompanied by the forces of that province."

[x] *To come out unarmed.*—Moryson states that the Spanish captain, who defended Rincorran, had his leg broken, and that the Alfiero offered to surrender, if he himself alone were permitted to hold his arms; that, this being refused, he resolutely resolved "to bury himself in the castle, but that his company, seeing him desperately

men, captains, and auxiliaries, throughout the habitations of wood and stone, which were in the town. They conveyed from their ships into the town their stores of viands and drink, [their] ordnance, powder, lead, and all the other necessaries which they had; and then they sent their ships back again to their [own] country. They planted their great guns, and their other projectile and defensive engines, at every point on which they thought the enemy would approach them. They also appointed guards and sentinels, who should be relieved at regular hours, as had been their constant custom before their arrival at that place[u], for they were very sure that the Lord Justice would come to attack them with the Queen's army, as soon as the news [of their arrival] should reach him.

There was another castle, on the east side of the harbour of Kinsale, called Rinn-Corrain, situate in Kinelea, the territory of Barry Oge; in this town the Spaniards placed a garrison of some of their distinguished men, to guard it in like manner.

When the Lord Justice of Ireland heard these news, he did not delay until he arrived at Kinsale, with all the forces he was able to muster of those who were obedient to the Queen in Ireland. Thither arrived the President of the two provinces of Munster, with the forces of Munster along with him[w]. The Earl of Clanrickard, and every head of a host and troop that was obedient to the command of the Lord Justice in Connaught, together with their forces, arrived at the same place. Thither in manner aforesaid came the Leinstermen and Meathmen, as they had been commanded by the Lord Justice.

After they had come together at one place, they pitched and arranged a camp before Kinsale, and from this they faced Rinn-Corrain; and they allowed them [the garrison there] neither quiet, rest, sleep, nor repose, for a long time; and they gave each other violent conflicts and manly onsets, until the warders, after all the hardships they encountered, were forced to come out unarmed[x],

bent not to yield, did threaten to cast him out of the breach, so as they might be received to mercy; that he consented, at length, to yield; that all his people should be disarmed in the castle, and that he himself should wear his sword till he came to the Lord President, to whom he should render it up." The Spaniards, who thus yielded, were eighty-six in number, and four women, besides a great multitude of Irish churls, women, and children, but no swordsmen. About thirty Spaniards were slain in the defence of this castle, those in Kinsale not making one shot at the besiegers, but standing as men amazed! P. O'Sullevan Beare asserts that the

fafraṁ an luṫṡíṁ iar ḟfaccbáil a muinṁṡioin, ⁊ a noṁdanáiṁ. Ro ṗann an luṫṡiṁ iadṁide ar ḃailtib mórа na muṁan go ḟḟṡraḋ cionnaṁ no ḃiaḋ a eidiṁġlíoḋ ḟriṁ an lucṫ naile dioḃ batṫaṁ hi ccṡinn tráile. Ḃá don chuṁ ṡin ro marḃaḋ Cairṗṗe ócc, mac Cairṗṗe mic aeḋaccáin baí na ḟṡṁ bṗataiġe aġ mac Iarla uṁmuṁan.

An luṫṡiṁ tra baíṁide co na ḟloġaib, ⁊ Spainnigh chinn tṡaile aġ caiṫṡṁ ⁊ acc coṁḋiuḃṗaccaḋ aṁoile iṁin ceo mí do ġeiṁṗeaḋ go ro coṁaiṁléicc an ḃainṁioghain ⁊ an ċoṁaiṁle dlaṁla tuaḋmuṁan toċt go miomat longa ⁊ laoiḋṡnġ, go ndaoiniḃ, ⁊ go ndṡġaṁmáil, ⁊ go lón laiṁ do caḃaiṁ ⁊ do coṁḟuṁtaċt muintiṁe an ṁṁionnṁa i neṁinn. Iar ttocht don laṁla ⁊ don coḃlaċ go cuan chinn tṡaile tangatṫaṁ i ttír do ṫaoḃ muintiṁe an luṫṡiṁ don ċalaḋṁoṁt. Cṡiṫṡe mile ḟṡṁ ba ṡé an líon boí ro ṁámuṁ laṁla tuaḋmuṁan don aṁmail ṡin. Atbṡṁat a ṁoile munbuḋ meo na mṡnmaṁṁaiġe ⁊ na mṡiṁiġe ro ġaḃ an luṫṡíṁ ṁia nlaṁla tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ ṁiaṁ an ṁoċṁaitte ṡin go ḟḟúicṁeaḋ an ṁoṁlongṁoṁt ṁár ṁolaṁ, ⁊ go ṁccaoílṁṡḋ goill aṁ a mbailtib ṁoṁa aṁ a haiṫle. Ro ġaḃ laṁla tuaḋmuṁan campa aṁ lṡiṫ lṡiṁ ḟṡin iṁin uillinn ba goiṁe do chionn tṡáile do ċampa an luṫṡíṁ.

Do bṡṁtṡat Spainnigh an tan ṡin ionnṁaiġiḋ oidhche aṁ ċṡtḣraṁain do ċampa an luṫṡíṁ go ro marḃaḋ ṁoċaide leó, ⁊ do bṡṁtṡat clocha ⁊ ġeinnte

English took Rincorran without much trouble; but Fynes Moryson, who was present, states that they had much to do in taking it.—See his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 2, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 345, 349.

[y] *Advised*, ro ċoṁaiṁléicc.—This is a very strange verb to use. It should be ro ṁoṁġaiṁ, or ro ṁoṁail, requested or ordered.

[z] *Many ships.*—The Earl of Thomond sailed from England with thirteen ships, in which he transported one thousand foot and one hundred horse.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, b. ii. c. 15 and 16, and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 2, edition of 1735, p. 362.

[a] *Four thousand men.*—It would appear from the English authorities that this number is exaggerated; but it is highly probable that it was reported by spies among the Irish, with a view to terrify them, that the Earl of Thomond had four thousand men under his command.

[b] *Taken by.*—An English writer would say, "were it not for the great courage and high spirits with which the Lord Deputy was inspired, at the arrival of the Earl of Thomond with these forces," &c.

[c] *Wedges.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare expresses it better, though more briefly, thus: "Noctu facere crebras eruptiones, excubitores, et circitores interficere, tormentis clauos infigere," &c.; and Fynes Moryson, who gives a very minute account of the siege of Kinsale in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 2, has the following reference to this irruption, in which the Spaniards attempted to cloy the cannon of the English:

"This Night the Trenches where the Cannon was planted, on the East side of the Town, were

and surrender at the mercy of the Lord Justice, leaving their ordnance and their ammunition behind them. The Lord Justice billeted these throughout the towns of Munster, until he should see what would be the result of his contest with the other party who were at Kinsale. It was on this occasion that Carbry Oge, the son of Carbry Mac Egan, who was ensign to the son of the Earl of Ormond, was slain.

The Lord Justice, and his forces, and the Spaniards at Kinsale, continued to shoot and fire at each other during the first month of winter, until the Queen and Council advised[a] the Earl of Thomond to go with many ships[a] and vessels, with men, good arms, and stores, to relieve and succour the Sovereign's people in Ireland. On the Earl's arrival with the fleet in the harbour of Kinsale, they landed on that side of the harbour at which the Lord Justice's people were. Four thousand men[a] was the number under the Earl of Thomond's command, of this army. Some say that, were it not for the great spirit and courage taken by[b] the Lord Justice at the arrival of the Earl of Thomond and this force, he would have left the camp void and empty, and afterwards would have distributed the English [forces] among the great towns of Munster. The Earl of Thomond pitched a camp apart to himself, at that angle of the Lord Justice's camp which was nearest to Kinsale.

At this time the Spaniards made an assault by night upon a quarter of the Lord Justice's camp, and slew many men; and they thrust stones and wedges[c]

manned with the Lord Deputy's Guard (commanded by Captain James Blount), with Sir Thomas Bourk's Company, and Sir Benjamin Berry's Company (both commanded by their Lieutenants), by Capt. Rotheram's Company (commanded by himself), by Capt. Hobby's Company (commanded by himself), Capt. Nuse's (commanded by his Lieutenant), and by Capt. Roger Harvey his Company (himself commanding in chief as Captain of the Watch there at Night, for as every Colonel watched each third Night, so every Captain watched, in one Place or other, each second Night). Also, this Night, the Fort on the West side near the Town, between the two Camps, which was cast up the Day before, was manned by Capt. Flower (commanding in chief) and his Company, by Capt. Spencer and his Company, by Capt. Dillon and his Company, and by the Companies of Sir Arthur Savage, Sir John Dowdal, Captain Masterson, and Sir William Warren (commanded by their Lieutenants), together with certain Squadrons out of the Earl of Thomond's Quarter in our second Camp, which stood in Guard without the Trenches. Now, within an Hour after night, and some two Hours before the Moon rose, it being very dark and rainy, the Spaniards, impatient of the Forts building [on a Rath on the west side of the town, to guard the Artillery], the day before so close to the Towne's West-gate, and resolving to attempt bravely on our Ordnance, planted on the East-side, made a

i ngonna mór dordanár na bainrioġna ar daiġ go ro ċoirmiṡccdír imo mbiodbadaib a ndiubhaccad arr, ⁊ no muirṗittír ní ba mó munbad lárla cloinne Riocard uair ba heride gur an lucht tarla ina ṫimcell ro ṗill na Sráinniġ tar anair go cinn tráile. Ní baí eim orrad aén uaire do ló, no doidche etir an dá ċampa rin gan ṗuil aga dorcad ṡtorra on céd ló ro ṗuidiġ an lurtír a ċampa re haġaid chinn tráile go rccarrat re roile amail atriadar ríorana.

O ro clos rccela an ċoblaiġ Srainniġ rin la hUa neill la hUa ndomnaill ⁊ lá gaoidealaib lisiṫe cuinn arċéna, ba ṡlo ro chinnriot (gion go ndeachrat a nairiġ ⁊ á nuairle i naoin ionad dronbadh a niomaccallma ⁊ do ċriochnuccad a ccomairle) daon aiccnid, ⁊ daén mínmain, gaċ tiġearna tíre aca dracchail iomchoimṡtta, ⁊ imdṡgla ron a ċrich, ⁊ ron a caoímṡṡronn, ⁊ dol doib co na rann, ⁊ co na rocraitte gan anad, gan aiririuṁ do cabair ⁊ do ċomṡurtaċt na Sráinneach tanġatar ron a ttoġairm ⁊ ron a ttarraingġ, uair bá crád criḋe, ⁊ ba mṡrccbuaidread mṡnman leo a mbiṫ irin airc ⁊ irin eiccṡnoáil i mbáttar aga mbiodbadaib, gan a ccomṡurtaċt dia ccaomraitír.

Ua Domnaill dna ba heride cétur do rionnṡccain tocht an turur rin. O ro ṗáccaibride lucht coimṡtta ron a ċaoraiġeċt, ⁊ ron a muintir uile hi cconntaé Shliccíġ ro arccná i nurṫorać glimrid a baile an móraiġ. Báttar iad dronga do na maiṫib báttar ina ṗarrad O ruairc Brian ócc, mac briain, Clann tSlain a búrc, Mac diarmata maiġe luircc, Siol cconcubair ruaid, O ceallaiġ, ⁊ na maiṫe battar ron ionnarbad ina ṗocairriuṁ a muṁain ṗrir an mbliadain rin anall .i. Mac muirir ciarraiġe tómár mac ratraiccin,

brave sally with some 2000 Men, and first gave slightly towards the Trenches on the West-side; but presently, with a Gross, and their chief Strength, fell upon the Trenches in which the Artillery lay, on the east side, continuing their Resolution to force it with exceeding fury, having brought with them Tools of divers Sorts to pull down the Gabbions and the Trenches, as also spikes to cloy the ordnance."—See edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 20.

Again: "The Enemy sallying on our Fort, guarding our Cannon, cloyed a Demi-Culverin of ours, which, being a little crased, was left without the Fort, but the next morning it was made serviceable again. Some of them were killed upon the Cannon and upon the powder, and the Trenches about the Cannon were, in some places, filled with dead Bodies; for, in that particular Attempt, they left 72 Bodies dead in the Place, and those of their best Men, whereof some were found having spikes and Hammers to cloy the Cannon. And, in general, among the bodies, many were found to have spells, Characters, and hallowed Medals, which

into a great gun of the Queen's ordnance, in order that they might prevent their enemies from firing on them out of it; and they would have slain more, were it not for the Earl of Clanrickard[d], for it was he and those around him that drove the Spaniards back to Kinsale. There was not one hour's cessation, by day or night, between these two camps, without blood being shed between them, from the first day on which the Lord Justice sat before Kinsale until they [ultimately] separated, as shall be related in the sequel.

When O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn in general, heard the news of [the arrival of] this Spanish fleet, the resolution they came to, with one mind and one intention (although their chieftains and gentlemen did not assemble together to hold their consultation or conclude their counsel), was, that each lord of a territory among them should leave a guard and protection over his territory and fair land, and proceed, without dallying or delaying, to aid and assist the Spaniards, who had come at their call and instance; for it was distress of heart and disturbance of mind to them that they should be in such strait and jeopardy as they were placed in by their enemies, without relieving them, if they could.

O'Donnell was the first who prepared to go on this expedition. Having left guards over his creaghts and all his people in the county of Sligo, he set out from Ballymote in the very beginning of winter. The following were some of the chiefs who were along with him: O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian); the sons of John Burke; Mac Dermot of Moylurg; the sept of O'Conor Roe; O'Kelly[e]; and the chiefs who had been banished from Munster, and were with him during the preceding part of this year, namely, Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Patrickin); the Knight of Glin (Edmond, the son of Tho-

they wore as Preservations against Death; and most of them, when they were stripped, were seen to have scars of Venus Warfare."—*Id.* p. 22.

[d] *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—This perfectly agrees with Moryson, who writes: "Then his Lordship" [The Earl of Clanrickard] "and the rest charged the Enemy's Gross, being without the Fort, and break them, and did Execution upon them, falling towards the Town, and so returning thence, entered the West Fort again, with little Resistance, for the Enemy abandoned it. This Fort his Lordship and his Company made good, till he was relieved from" [by] "the Lord Deputy," &c., &c.

[e] *O'Kelly.*—He was O'Kelly of Aughrim. The head of the O'Kellys of Screen, now represented by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq. of Castlekelly, in the county of Galway, served as captain of foot under Richard Earl of Clanrickard, and fought against the disaffected Irish and Spaniards at Kinsale.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 114.

Ridire ath gliṅda Emann mac tómair, Taḋg caoc mac toirrḋealḃaig mic maṫgamna, ⁊ diarmait mael mac donnchaiḋ még cárthaigh. Lotthar na floig fin tria conntae Rorra comáin, doirṫeṡ ḋonntaé na gaillṁe, tria Shíol nanmchaḋa, ⁊ go Sionainn. Ro tairmiomḋuirṡoh i náth cróch iaḋridhe thar Sionainn, arridhe doiḃ do delbhna még cochláin, go fṡraiḃ ceall, go muinchinn fleḃe blaḋma, ⁊ go huíḃ cairín.

Ro an O domnaill a ngar dricht lá ar cnoc dróma faileaċ in uíḃ cairín acc iomḟuireċ la hUa neill baí acc tocomlad co hionmall ina ḋeadhaiḋ. No ḃíoḋ muintir Uí domnaill ag creaċlorccaḋ, ⁊ acc indreaḋ an tire ina ttimċeall in airṡtt batthar hi fforr in dú fin, co na baoí tṡrḃaiḋ nṡiṫ rob aḋailcc do floig ina longporthorṁ cian gairitt batthar hirruiḋe.

Ot cualaig Aro Iurtir na hereann O domnaill do bṡiṫ ag arcenáṁ dia nionnraigiḋ ro ċuir fperident da ḋoicciḋ muṁan .i. Sir Seoirri Carr go ccṡiṫre miliḃ raigḋiúir a maille frir, i nairṡr dá la for a ċionn ar ḋáig ṫoirmṡrcéa in uirthialla baoí for mṡnmain dó, ⁊ do gaḃail na conaire coitċinne fair. O ro fiuir o domnaill an fperidenr co na morfloig do ṫeaċt hi ccomḟoċraiḃ Chairil ro arcená fiḋe co na foċraitte ó uiḃ cairín riar

[f] *Ath-Croch.*—This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near the place now called Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note [g], p. 5; also note [j], under the year 1547, p. 1500, *supra*.

[g] *Druim-Saileach:* i. e. *dorsum salicum.*—This is mentioned in O'Heerin's Topographical poem as on the confines of Corca-Thine, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary. It is now called Moydrum, and is a conspicuous ridge, or long hill, in the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, and about five miles to the south of the town of Roscrea. The following account of O'Donnell's movements is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xiv:

"O'Donnell fearing our forces, &c., &c., durst not enter farther into the countrey, because hee could not avoyd us, and, at that time, hee had no other way to passe, for the mountaine of Slewphelim (which, in Summer time, is good ground to passe over) was, by reason of great raines, so wett and boggye, as that no Carriage or Horse could passe it.

"This mountaine is in the county of Tipperarie, towards the Shenan, and from thence to come into the county of Limerick, the passage is through a straight, neere to the Abbey of Ownhy, which Abbey, from the place where O'Donnell incamped, in Omagher's countrey, is, at the least, twentie Irish miles. Having (as wee thought, by lodging where wee did) prevented his passage, there happed a great frost, the like whereof hath been seldome seene in Ireland, and the enemy being desirous to avoid us, taking the advantage of the time, rose in the night and marched over the Mountaine aforesaid; whereof, as soone as wee were advertised, wee likewise rose from Cassell, whither wee were drawen (mistrusting that they would take the advantage of the frost), fower howers before day, in hope to crosse him before he should passe the Abbey of Ownhy, supposing that it had not been possible

mas); Teige Caech, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon; and Dermot Mael, the son of Donough Mac Carthy. These forces marched through the county of Roscommon, through the east of the county of Galway, and through Sil-Anmchadha, and to the Shannon. They were ferried over the Shannon at Ath-Croch[f]; and they proceeded from thence into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, into Fircall, as far as the upper part of Slieve-Bloom, and into Ikerrin.

O'Donnell remained near twenty days on the hill of Druim-Saileach[g], in Ikerrin, awaiting O'Neill, who was marching slowly after him; and, while stationed at that place, O'Donnell's people continued plundering, burning, and ravaging the country around them, so that there was no want of anything necessary for an army in his camp, for any period, short or long.

As soon as the Lord Justice of Ireland heard that O'Donnell was marching towards him, he sent the President of the two provinces of Munster, namely, Sir George Carew, with four thousand soldiers[h], to meet him, in order to prevent him from making the journey on which his mind was bent, by blocking up the common road against him. When O'Donnell discovered that the President had arrived with his great host in the vicinity of Cashel, he proceeded with his

for him to have marched farther (with his cariage) without resting. The next morning, by eleaven of the clock, wee were hard by the Abbey, but then wee understood that O'Donnell made no stay there, but hastned to a house of the Countesse of Kildares, called Crome, twelve miles from the Abbey of Ownhy, so as his march from Omagher's countrey to Crome (by the way which hee tooke), without any rest, was above two and thirtie Irish miles, the greatest march, with cariage (whereof he left much upon the way), that hath beene heard of. To overtake him we marched, the same day, from Cashell to Kilmallock, more than twentie Irish miles, but our labour was lost. The morning following, Odonnell, with all his forces, rose from Crome, and lodged that night in the straight of Conneloghe, where hee rested a few days to rest his tired and surbated Troopes. The president, seeing that this lightfooted Generall could not be overtaken, thought it meete to hasten to the campe at Kinsale to prevent his coming thither," &c., &c.

Moryson remarks on the same subject: "This day (Nov. 23) the Lord President advertised that O'Donnell, by advantage of a frost (so great as seldom had been seen in Ireland), had passed a mountain, and so had stolen by him into Munster."—*Hist. of Irel.* book ii. c. ii. vol. ii. p. 14.

[h] *Four thousand soldiers.*—Philip O'Sullevan Beare's account fairly enough agrees with the Four Masters, where he writes:

"His Caruus Anglus Momoniarum præfectus peditum quatuor millia & equites quingentos, ex Proregis castris ductitans in Vrmoniæ Comitatum obviam tetendit: vbi calles, & viarum angustias intercluadit."—*Hist. Cathol.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. ix.

But it is quite clear that the Irish had this number from flying report only, for we learn from the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xiv., that Carew had not half this number of forces.

duaćtar urmuṁan do maimirtir uaiṫne, do cloinn uilliam bruaiċ na rionna go dorur luimniġ, ⁊ riar baḋſr co rainicc gan anaḋ gan airirioṁ a ló nó in adhaiġ tar máiġ irteaċ i nuiḃ conaill gaḃra. O ro ratchaiġ an Preridenr ó doṁnaill do ḋol tairir i ndaingniġṫiḃ an tíre, ⁊ an ro baḋ inſnmarc lair do ḋol for neṁní, róair co na ṙlóġ tar a air hi ccſnrt an lurtir. Ro léicceaḋ mac muirir don ċur rin lá hua ndoṁnaill go nderuing don trlócc amaille frir drioررuccaḋ, ⁊ dréccaḋ cloinne muirir. Acc rirſḋ na tíre dóiḃriḋe ruaratcar cuid do ḃailtiḃ na críce in ſoarbaoġal go ro gaḃaitt leó. Robtar iat a nanmanna lſc ṙnáṁa, cairlén gſrr arda ſſrta, ⁊ baile í ċaola. Ro ċuirriot bardaḋa uaṫaiḃ ir na bailtiḃ íṙin. Ḃá don ċur ċéḋna do gaḃaḋ lá hua cconcobair ciarraiġe (Sſan mac concobair uí concobair) a ḃaile ſſin .ı. carracc an ṙuill baoí ag gallaiḃ tuillſḋ ar bliaḋain riar an tan rin ⁊ do ċóiḋ réin co na ḃaile i ccominaiḋ uí doṁnaill.

Ḃaoí tra ó doṁnaill a ngar do ṙſcṫmain ir na hoirſraiḃ rin ó cconaill gaḃra ag creachaḋ ⁊ ac coṁlomaḋ, ag indraḋ, ⁊ acc orccain tíre gaċ aoin baoí ina coṁroċraiḃ agá mbaoí buain no báiḋ lé gallaiḃ. Do ċuaiḋ dna na doṁnaill iar rin tar muinċinn rleiḃe luaċra do cloinn Aṁlaoíbh do múrccraiġe, ⁊ co bannḋain hi ccairbreachaiḃ. Tangatar imorro gaoiḋil muṁan uile dia ṙaiġiḋ an dú rin cen móṫá Mag carṫaiġ riaḃaċ .ı. doṁnall mac corbmaic na haoíne, ⁊ corbmac mac diarmada, mic taiḋcc tiġearna múrcraiġe. Ro ġeallrat na gaoiḋil rin uile bſiṫ daon rann ⁊ daon aonta lair ó ṙin amaċ.

Imṫusa í neill .ı. aoḋ mac rirḋorċa mic cuinn ḃacaiġ ro ṙáġaiḃ riḋe (rſcṫmuin iar raṁain) tír eoġain do ḋol do ċaḃair na Spáinneaċ reṁráite. Iar ndol dó tar bóinn ro gaḃ ag crſcloررccaḋ criċe breaġ ⁊ miḋe. Luiḋ iar rin diarṫar miḋe, ⁊ doirṫear muṁan ṫar riúir riar ⁊ noċa naiṫrirtear a imṫeaċta go roċtain dó go bannḋain airm i mbaoí ó doṁnaill. Ḃaoí ḃeór Sſan mac tomair ruaiḋ mic an larla i ṙroċair uí neill ar an tuṙur rin.

[i] *The Maigue:* a river flowing by Adare in the county of Limerick.—See it already mentioned at the years 1464, 1581, and 1600.

[k] *That his intention:* literally, "that what was intended by him came to nothing;" i. e. that he could not intercept or overtake O'Donnell, who performed on this occasion "the greatest march, with the encumbrance of carriage, of which there exists any record."

[l] *Ballykealy:* a castle in ruins in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.—See note [p], under the year 1582, p. 1781, *supra.*

[m] *Clann-Auliffe:* a district in the barony of

forces from Ikerrin westwards, through the upper part of Ormond, by the monastery of Owny, through Clanwilliam, on the borders of the Shannon, to the gates of Limerick, and south-westwards, without halting or delaying by day or night, until he crossed the Maigue[l], into Hy-Connell-Gaura. As soon as the President perceived that O'Donnell had passed him by into the fastnesses of the country, and that his intention[k] was frustrated, he returned back with his force to the Lord Justice. On this occasion Mac Maurice was permitted by O'Donnell to go with a part of the army to visit and see Clanmaurice. As they were traversing the country, they got an advantage of some of the castles of the territory, and took them. These were their names: Lixnaw, the Short-castle of Ardfert, and Ballykealy[l]. In these they placed warders of their own. It was on the same occasion that O'Conor Kerry (John, the son of Conor) took his own castle, namely, Carraic-an-phuill, which had been upwards of a year before that time in the possession of the English, and that he himself, with the people of his castle, joined in alliance with O'Donnell.

O'Donnell remained nearly a week in these districts of Hy-Connell-Gaura, plundering, devastating, ravaging, and destroying the territories of every person in his neighbourhood who had any connexion or alliance with the English. After this O'Donnell proceeded over the upper part of Sliabh-Luachra, through Clann-Auliffe[m], through Muskerry, and to the Bandon in the Carberys. All the Irish of Munster came to him there, except Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Cormac-na-h-Aaoine) and Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, Lord of Muskerry. All these Irishmen promised to be in alliance and in unison with him from thenceforward.

As for O'Neill, i. e. Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, he left Tyrone a week after Allhallowtide, to go to assist the aforesaid Spaniards. After he had crossed the Boyne he proceeded to plunder and burn the territories of Bregia and Meath. He afterwards marched through the west of Meath, and through the east of Munster, westwards across the Suir; but his adventures are not related until he arrived at the [River] Bandon, where O'Donnell was. John, son of Thomas Roe, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was along with O'Neill on this expedition.

Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. It was the country of the Mac Auliffes, who were at this period tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow.

O do ruaċtatar maiṫe gaoiḋel co na ṙoċraiḋe go haon ḃaile ro gaḃratt longport don taoḃ ba ṫuaiḋ biucc do longport an lurtir i mbél gualá hi ccenel aoḋa. Ro baḋ iomḋa ḋin cinn ṙlóiġ ⁊ ṙoċaiḋe, tiġearna tíre, ⁊ taoiṙeaċ tuaiṫe hi ṙṙarraḋ uí néill, ⁊ uí ḋomnaill iṙin maiġin ṙin. Ro baḋ mór tra mínma ⁊ míṙneaċ, gérraittreaċt ⁊ gairccreaḋ an loċta báttar an ḋú ṙin co ná baoí aṙḋ no aircinn hi ccóicc coiccríḋaiḃ ereann ṙor nár láratt ṙiḋe nó ḋronġ eiġin díoḃ a naḋuaṫ ⁊ a nurġraim, a nuaṁan, ⁊ a nimṡccla do ġallaiḃ, ⁊ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ báttar hi ṙṙriṫḃírt ṙriú ġur an tan ṙin. Robtar mince iomḋa a ccaṫa, a ccoṁraṁa, a ccreaċa, a ccoṁruaṫair, a neċta, a naiḋḃína ṙor a mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ i naile criochaiḃ go halt na huaire íṙin. Ní ṫarla ṙriú ḋna tren tar na tiorrair, ná ṙorlíon ar nárḃaḋ ṙorrail an ccíin baoí an coimḋe, ⁊ an conaċ ag congnaṁ ṙriú, ⁊ in airṡtt do róṙratt tol a ttiġearna ḋia ⁊ ro ċoṁaillṙiot a aiṫṡínta, ⁊ a ṫiomna. Ro baḋ daiġlíon taḃarta taċair ⁊ cloite caṫa ḋia neccraittiḃ ciḋ arail do na ṙóirniḃ báttar iṙin ṙṙorlongport ṙin cen co mbittír ṙéin uile ag congnaṁ ṙri aroile, ḋia ḋeonaiccéaḋ ḋia ḋóiḃ caṫuccáḋ co ṙéitreaċ ṙíor ċalma daoín ṁínmain, ⁊ daon aonta tar cíno a nirri, ⁊ a naṫarḋa iṙin ḋíḋínḋáil ṫínnta i tícomnaccair a mbioḋḃaḋa ḋca don ċur ṙin.

Do rattrat tra gaoiḋil iomcuṁga ṁór ṙor ġallaiḃ óir nír léiccriot ṙér, arḃar, nó uircce, tuiġe, no teine do ṙaiġiḋ ċampa an lurtir. Báttar atḃaiḋ aṁlaiḋ ṙin ag iomċoiṁett ṙor aroile go ro ṙaoíḋ don John genepal na ṙráinneaċ ṙcribeann co hincleiṫe do ṙaiġhiḋ gaoiḋeal ḋia arlaċ ṙorra arail do ċampa an lurtir ḋionnraiccíḋ aon doiḋċíḃ, ⁊ go roiċṙeaḋ ṙéin an cuid ele ḋe iṙin oiḋċe céḋna uair báttar ṙéin i momcuṁga ṁóir ag gallaiḃ ṙeiḃ ro ḃatttar na goill a ndicuṁang ag gaoiḋealaiḃ.

Ro ġaḃrat airiġ ċenél cconaill, ⁊ eoccain acc ṙgrúḋaḋ a ccoṁairle imon ccaingin ṙin ⁊ báttar ṡraontaḋaiġ ṙri ṙé im ċinnṡó ar aon coṁairle uair bá rí airle uí neill gan a mionnraiccíḋ ittir ṙó ceḋóir acht gaḃáil ṙorra

[a] *Bel-Guala*, now Belgooly, a village in the townlands of Lybe and Ballindeenisk, in the parish of Kilmonoge, barony of Kinelea, and county of Cork.

[b] *The tribes*, or the hosts. This seems to have been copied nearly word for word from the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery.

[c] *Not to attack.*—Had O'Neill been permitted to fight the English after his own fashion, on this occasion, he would, most undoubtedly, have gained such another victory as he had already acheived at Ath-buidhe, in Ulster. But the impatience of the insolent and inefficient Spanish commander at Kinsale, the self-suffi-

When the Irish chiefs and their forces met together at one place, they encamped a short distance to the north of the camp of the Lord Justice at Bel-Guala[n], in Kinelea. Many a host and troop, and lord of a territory, and chief of a cantred, were along with O'Neill and O'Donnell at this place. Great were the spirit, courage, prowess, and valour, of the people who were there. There was not a spot or quarter in the five provinces of Ireland where these, or some party of them, had not impressed a horror and hatred, awe and dread of themselves among the English and Irish who were in opposition to them, till that time. Frequent and numerous had been their battles, their exploits, their depredations, their conflicts, their deeds, their achievements over enemies in other territories, up to this very hour. They met no mighty man whom they did not subdue, and no force over which they did not prevail, so long as the Lord and fortune favoured, that is, so long as they did the will of their Lord God, and kept his commandments and his will. Efficient for giving the onset, and gaining the battle over their enemies, were the tribes[o] who were in this camp (although some of them did not assist one another), had God permitted them to fight stoutly with one mind and one accord, in defence of their religion and their patrimony, in the strait difficulty in which they had the enemy on this occasion.

The Irish reduced the English to great straits, for they did not permit hay, corn, or water, straw or fuel, to be taken into the Lord Justice's camp. They remained thus for some time watching each other, until Don Juan, the General of the Spaniards, sent a letter privately to the Irish, requesting them to attack a part of the Lord Justice's camp on a certain night, and [adding] that he himself would attack the other part of it on the same night; for they [the Spaniards] were reduced to great straits by the English, as the English were distressed by the Irish.

The chiefs of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen began to deliberate in council on this suggestion; and they were for some time dissentient on adopting this resolution, for it was O'Neill's advice not to attack[p] them immediately by

ciency of the Spaniards, and the impetuous ardour of young O'Donnell, all united to overrule the counsels of the wary O'Neill. The two passages following, from the *Pacata Hibernia* and Fynes Moryson, will shew that O'Neill could have defeated the English without much fighting on this occasion:

"Our Artillery still played upon the Towne

ᵢᵣᵢn tsinnta i mbátthar go neiblidír lá gorta, ⁊ dearbaidh gach aidilcce ro baí tsrbaidh doibh amail atbath áraill dia ndaoinibh, ⁊ dia neochaibh arésna gó rin. Ua domnaill dna bá crad cridhe, ⁊ bá hadnár laigridhe coirtheacht fri coraoíd ⁊ fri hiccsnadail na fráinneach gan a fhurtacht ar a nettualang i mbátthar diamad a écc, nó a oidhead, nó dít a daoíne tíoraidh dhe, conad fair deiridh leó fó dhéidh campa an lurtir do fhuabairt amail ro hsrbad friu.

An tan ro chomhroiccridh an oidhce erdalta in ro éinnriot an indraighidh rin gabaitt gaoidil a nsrradha áigh ⁊ imairecc go fsrrdha forrfhaoílighe go mbátthar erlamh imimtheachta. Bátthar imrsrnaigh a naiirigh fri aroile ag iomchornamh dorraigh ionnraighthe na hoidhce rin do bhít ag gach droing díobh. Conad amlaidh ro chéimnighriat ina trríbh cóirightibh comhnarta cata, ⁊ ina trríbh lorccbhuidhibh lsrdha, líonmhara gualainn fri gualainn, ⁊ uillinn fri huillinn dar imealbhordh a longphort amach, Ua neill go ccenél eoccain gur an líon tarrhurtair ina fharrad do airghiallaibh, ⁊ do uibh eachdach ulad ina ccirre comhnart for lsrt. Ua domhnaill co ccenél cconaill, ⁊ co na urradaibh, ⁊ co cconnachtaibh arésna irin ccirre araill. Ina mbaoí duairlibh mumhan, laighsn, ⁊ fear mide co na rochraide (doneoch ro éirigh i ccommbáidh choccaidh gaoidhel dhiobh, ⁊ ro baoí for ionnarbad i nulltoibh frir an mbliadainri anall) bátthar fridhe irin trsr cirre go cobhraigh céimrigin gan cumarc fór rlogh naile.

Iar narcenámh dóibh dar an longphort reachtair amlaidh rin, do rala forddal conaire ⁊ Sréhán rlicéidh do na rlocchaibh lá dodhar dhorcha na hoidhce co nár urmairsttar a neolaigh raighidh gur an ionadh éinnte baoí for ionchaibh campa an lurtir go roillri laoíar abarach. Atbearat araile go ro éuir neach rainrit do ghaoidhelaibh radhadh ⁊ rémairneir gur an lurtir go mbátthar gaoidil ⁊

(as it had done all that while) that they might see wee went on with our businesse, as if we cared not for Tyrone's comming; but it was withall carried on in such a fashion, as wee had no meaning to make a breach, because we thought it not fit to offer to enter, and so put all in hazard untill wee might better discover what Tyrone meant to do, whose strength was assured to be very great, and wee found, by letters of Don Iohn's (which wee had newly intercepted), that hee had advised Tyrone to set upon our Campes, telling him that it could not bee chosen, but our men were much decayed by the Winter's siege, and so that wee could hardly be able to maintaine so much ground (as wee had taken) when our strength was greater, if we were well put to on the one side by them, and on the other side by him, which he would not faile for his part to doe soundly."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xx.

"If Tyrone had laine still, and not suffered himself to be drawn to the plaine Ground by the Spaniards Importunity, all our Horse must needs have been sent away or starved."—Mory-

any means, but to keep them still in the strait in which they were, until they should perish of famine, and the want of all the necessaries of which they stood in need, as some of their men and horses had already perished. O'Donnell, however, was oppressed at heart and ashamed to hear the complaint and distress of the Spaniards without relieving[q] them from the difficulty in which they were, even if his death or destruction, or the loss of his people, should result from it; so that the resolution they finally agreed to was, to attack the Lord Justice's camp, as they had been ordered.

When the particular night upon which it was agreed they should make this attack arrived, the Irish cheerfully and manfully put on their dresses of battle and conflict, and were prepared for marching. Their chiefs were at variance, each of them contending that he himself should go foremost in the night's attack; so that the manner in which they set out from the borders of their camp was in three strong battalions, three extensive and numerous hosts, shoulder to shoulder, and elbow to elbow. O'Neill, with the Kinel-Owen, and such of the people of Oriel and Iveagh-of-Uladh as adhered to him, were in a strong battalion apart; O'Donnell, with the Kinel-Connell, his sub-chieftains, and the Connaughtmen in general, formed the second battalion; [and] those gentlemen of Munster, Leinster, and Meath, with their forces, who had risen up in the confederacy of the Irish war, and who had been in banishment in Ulster during the preceding part of this year, were in the third battalion, [and marched] steadily and slowly, without mixing with any other host.

After they had marched outside their camp in this manner, the forces mistook their road and lost their way, in consequence of the great darkness of the night, so that their guides were not able to make their way to the appointed place, opposite the camp of the Lord Justice, until clear daylight next morning. Some assert that a certain Irishman[r] had sent word and information to the Lord

son's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. ii.

[q] *Without relieving.*—The construction of the original is here clumsy. It should be: "O'Donnell was grieved at heart on hearing of the distress of the Spaniards, and replied boldly to O'Neill, at the council, that it was shameful to listen so long to the complaints and reproaches of the Spaniards without going to their relief; and added, that it was his opinion, that they were bound in honour to accede to the proposal of the Spanish general, even if they foresaw a certainty of losing their own lives, and of the annihilation of their forces."

[r] *A certain Irishman.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xxi., that this information was sent to the Lord President of Mun-

ꝼꝼáinnig ag tabairt amair ꝼair an adhaig íꝼin conad aire ꝼin baoí an lurtir ⁊ armail na bainriogna ar a mbꝼrnadaib baogail, ⁊ ar a nꝼnaigib erdalta do cornam an ċampa ꝼri a mbiodhbadaib. O do ḋeachaid dorċata na hoiḋċe ꝼor ceulaib, ⁊ ó ro bad ꝼoreil roillꝼi an laoí do ċáċ i ccoitcinne bá hann tꝼccomnaccair do ṁuintir uí neill tocht i ccomꝼocraib muinntire an lurtir gan ꝼáṫucċad do na gaoiḋealaib ittir, ⁊ o robtar anꝼꝼuirirṫe do bearꝼtrat taob ꝼriú acc airirium ꝼrí a norducċad, ⁊ ꝼri a ninnell, ⁊ danmain ꝼria ua ndomnaill ⁊ ꝼrir an lucht naile do rala ꝼor ꝼordal amail reṁeberṫmar.

Do connairc an lurtir an ní ꝼin ro léicc diorṁada diana dꝼinmnꝼuaċa dia mionnꝼaicċiḋ go ro mꝼccꝼatt ꝼor muinntir uí néill go mbádar agá marḃad, ⁊ agá muḋucċad acá ttraothad, ⁊ acca ttanucċad go ro bꝼnad a cúicc nó a ꝼé do ḃratachaib diob ⁊ go ro marḃad daoíne iomda uadhaib.

ster by Brian Mac Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, a principal commander in the Irish army. The statement is as follows, as printed by Stafford, who was present at the time:

"Tuesday the two and twentieth of December, Brian Mac Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, a principall Commander in the Irish Army, whose eldest sonne, Brian, had many yeares before been a Page in England, with the Lord President, sent a Boy unto Captaine William Taaffe, praying him to speake unto the Lord President to bestow upon him a bottle of *Aquavitæ*, which the President for old acquaintance sent unto him. The next night, being the three and twentieth, by the same Messenger, hee sent him a Letter, praying him to recommend his Loue vnto the President, thanks for his *Aquavitæ*, and to wish him the next night following to stand well upon his Guard, for himselfe was at the Councell, wherein it was resolved that on the night aforesaid (towards the break of day), the Lord Deputie's Campe would be assaulted both by Tyrone's Armie (which lay at their backes), and by the Spanyards from the Towne, who, upon the first Allarme, would bee in readiness to sally."

The same fact, and the straying of the Irish forces, are mentioned by Fynes Moryson, book ii. c. ii., in the following words:

"This evening one of the chief Commanders in Tyrone's Army, having some Obligations to the Lord President, sent a Messenger to him for a Bottle of Usquebaugh; and by a letter wished him that the English Army should that Night be well upon their Guard, for Tyrone meant to give upon one Camp, and the Spaniards upon the other; meaning to spare no man's life, but the Lord Deputy's and his. Don Jean del Aguila after confessed to the Lord President, that, notwithstanding our Sentinels, he and Tyrone the night following had three Messengers the one from the other. All the Night was clear with Lightning (as in the former Nights were great Lightnings with Thunder) to the Astonishment of Many, in respect of the Season of the year. And I have heard by many Horsemen of good credit, and, namely, by Captain Pikeman, Coronet to the Lord Deputy's Troop, a Gentleman of good estimation in the Army, that this Night our Horsemen set to watch, to their seeming, did see Lamps burn at the points of their staves or spears, in the midst of these Lightning Flashes. Tyrone's Guides missed

Justice, that the Irish and Spaniards were to attack him that night, and that, therefore, the Lord Justice and the Queen's army stationed themselves in the gaps of danger, and certain other passes, to defend the camp against their enemies. When the darkness of the night had disappeared, and the light of the day was clear[s] to all in general, it happened that O'Neill's people, without being aware of it, had advanced near the Lord Justice's people; but, as they were not prepared, they turned aside from them to be drawn up in battle array and order, and to wait for O'Donnell and the other party, who had lost their way, as we have before stated.

As soon as the Lord Justice perceived this thing, he sent forth vehement and vigorous troops to engage them, so that they fell upon O'Neill's people, and proceeded to kill, slaughter, subdue, and thin them, until five or six ensigns[t] were taken from them, and many of their men were slain.

the way, so as he came not up to our Camp by Night, as the Spaniards ready in Arms hourly expected, but early about the Break of next day."

[s] *The light of the day was clear.*—"Cum clare illuxisset admirans Onellus Aquilam non irrumpere, nec pugnæ signum dare," &c.—*O'Sullevan.*

[t] *Five or six ensigns.*—Moryson writes: "The Irish Rebels left 1200 bodies dead on the field, besides those there killed in 2 miles chase; we took nine of their Ensigns, all their Drums and Powder, and got more than 2000 Arms. And had not our men been greedy of the Spaniard's Spoil, being very rich; had not our Foot been tired with continual watchings long before in this hard Winter's Siege; had not our Horse especially been spent by ill keeping and Want of all Meat for many Days before (by Reason of Tyrone's Nearness, so as the Day before this Battle it had been resolved in Council to send the Horse from the Camp for Want of Means to feed them; and if Tyrone had lain still, and not suffered himself to be drawn to the plain Ground by the Spaniards' Importunity, all our Horse must needs have been sent away, or starved); had not these Impediments been, we had then cut the Throats of all the Rebels there assembled, for they never made Head against them that followed the Execution, nor scarce ever looked behind them, but every Man shifted for himself, casting of his Arms, and running for Life, insomuch as Tyrone after confessed himself to be overthrown by a sixth Part of his Number, which he ascribed (as we must and do) to God's great Work, beyond Man's capacity, and withal acknowledged that he lost above 1000 in the Field, besides some 800 hurt. This we understood by the faithful Report of one who came from him some few days after, and told the Lord Deputy moreover, that he tormented himself exceedingly for this his overthrow.

"After the Battle the Lord Deputy, in the midst of the dead bodies, caused Thanks to be given to God for this victory; and there presently knighted the Earl of Clanrickard in the Field, who had many fair Escapes, his garments being often pierced with shot and other Weapons, and with his own Hand killed about 20 Irish Kerne, and cried out to spare no rebel. The Captive Spanish Commander, Alonzo del Campo, avowed that the Rebels were 6000 Foot and 500

Ua Domnaill dna do ṗiaċt ṗiḋe do lſtraoiḃ muinntiṗe uí neill iar ṗraoineaḋ ḟoṗṗa, ⁊ ro ġaḃṗiḋe ḟoṗ arlaċ iomṗuiṗiġ ḟoṗ luċt an teichiḋ aġ nſṗtaḋ

Horse; whereas the Lord Deputy had but some 1200 Foot and less than 400 Horse. So before Noon his Lordship returned to the Camp, where commanding Vollies of Shot for joy of the Victory, the Spaniards, perhaps mistaking the Cause, and dreaming of the Rebels' Approach, presently sallied out, but were soon beaten into the Town, especially when they saw our Triumph, and perceived our Horsemen from the Hill on the West-side to wave the Colours we had taken in the Battle, and among the rest especially the Spanish Colours (for such most of them were, the Rebels in woods not using that martial Bravery). The same day an old written Book was shewed to the Lord Deputy, wherein was a Prophesy naming the Ford and Hill where this Battle was given, and foretelling a great Overthrow to befal the Irish in that place."—Book ii. c. ii.

P. O'Sullevan Beare gives the following brief account of the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. iv:

"Odonellus, & eius socij Orruarkus, Macdiarmuda, Macsuinnius Tuethius, Okealla, Raymundus Baro, Rothericus, & Capharius fratres, Daniel Ochonchuris Sligachi frater, Gulielmus Burkus Raymundi Baronis frater tria militum millia, quorum equites quandringenti erant, mouent, vt Aquilæ ferant opem. His Caruus Anglus Momoniarum præfectus peditum quatuor millia, & quingentos, & equites quingentos ex Proregis castris ductitans in Vrmoniæ Comitatum obuiam tetendit: vbi calles, & viarum angustias intercludit. Odonellus magnis ignibus accensis, vt castrorum speciem ostenderet, præter Caruum exercitum noctu incolumem duxit & diuersis in locis Onellum quadraginta dies spectat. Caruus voti minimè compos copias suas ad Proregem ad Keansaliam reducit. Onellus occasionem nactus Midhiam inuadit, vbi Anglos, & Angloibernos longé, latéque deprædatus domum spolijs onustus reuertitur, occiso Darsio Platinæ domino, qui secutus ad prælium lacessebat. Inde Keansaliam media hyemé petit. Eum comitabantur Macmagaunus, Macguier occisi in Corcachano agro frater nomine Cuconnachtus, Raynaldus Macdonellus Glinniæ princeps, Macmoris Lacsnaæ Baro, Richardus Tirellus, & alij ex sua familia, qui omnes duo millia, sexcentosque pedites, & equites quadringentos expeditos ductitabant. Cum quibus Onellus in Oriria Barria Odonellum assequitur. Vnde ambo in ea Carbriæ parte, quæ Kenealmeka dicitur, castra collocant. Eò venit Osulleuanus Bearrus ducens copias suas, cum quibus Portucastelli fuit, & Hispanos trecentos à Zubiaure acceptos duce Alfonso Ocampo. Osulleuanum secuti sunt Oconchur Kierrius, Daniel Osulleuani Magni filius, Magnus, & Daniel Macsuinnij, & alii equites. Hinc omnes profecti apud Culcarrinnam syluam mille passibus ab hoste locata castra vallo circummuniunt. Vbi inter se, & Hispanos Anglos medios magnis difficultatibus continent, prohibentes, ne ad eos ex oppidis, & ciuitatibus, aut vlla parte frumentum, commeatusué supportetur, & intercipientes eos, qui castris pabulandi causa exibant. Quamobrem Angli non longo spacio progressi, vt habeant celerem receptum, in angustijs minus liberè, & audacter pabulantur, & accepto modico detrimento, vel hoste procul viso sarcinas proijcientes fugiunt: inde dies omittentes noctu pabulantur: postremò nullo modò pabulatum castris eggredi audent: & quidquid antea commeatus habuerunt, totum penè consumunt. Ita eos primum inedia, mox fames, tandem pestilentia inuasit. Ibernorum exercitus copia rerum abundabat. Hispani quoque in plures dies victu minimè carent, quem, vel ipsi ex Hispania vexerant, vel oppidum præbet, ab hostium irrup-

O'Donnell advanced to the side of O'Neill's people after they were discomfitted, and proceeded to call out to those who were flying, to stand their ground,

tionibus tuti, & sua virtute, & munitionibus, quas fecerant. Optimates Momonij, qui eòvsque neutram partem iuuabant, se Catholicæ religioni, patriæque defendendæ non defuturos, auxilio quam celerrimè venturos pollicentur. Iberni milites legionarij, & auxiliares, quorum virtute fretus Anglus locum tenebat, Onello per internuncios promittunt ad eum ante triduum se transituros, fidemque cœperunt implere, bini, terni, & deni Anglum deserentes. Quod si omnium transitio spectaretur, iam de Anglo fuisset actum: nam ex quindecim millibus militum, quos habebat obsidionis initio, octo millia, ferro, fame, frigore, morbo occubuerunt, quorum pars maior erant ex Anglia nuper auxilio missi tyrones inertes, periculi, & laboris impatientes. Reliquorum vix duo millia erant Angli, cæteri Iberni, & Angloiberni. Quibus periculis Prorex perculsus statuit obsidio excedere, Corcacham se recipere, & dumtaxat mœnia defendere, quomodo sine conflictu, & vulnere Catholici victoriam possent obtinere. Cui rei peccata nostra obstiterunt. Imprimis Aquila missis crebrò litteris iterum, atque iterum vehementer contendit, vt Onellus se cum ipso coniungat. Onellus, Osulleuanus, & alij ne rem eo discriminis deducant, sentiunt, sed potius Ibernorum transitionem, & hostis fugam spectent. Odonellus, & alij plures contrarium censent. Itaque vicit maior pars prudentiorem. Dies constituitur, qua Onellus sub matutinum crepusculum iuxta hostium castra consistat, vt Aquila faciens ex altera parte eruptionem se cum illo coniungat. Qua de re Aquilæ litteræ ad Onellum datæ á Prorege intercipiuntur. Onellus triplici acie instructa in eum locum ire contendit. Angli, qui Catholicorum consilium minimè ignorabant, adhuc noctu eo in loco, in quem Onellus venire constituit, tympanorum militarium strepitu, tubarum clangore, bombardarum sonitu falsam, fictamque pugnam ineunt. Aquilæ exploratores missi simulatam speciem pugnæ fuisse retulisse traduntur. Odonellus cum acie sua totam noctem imperitia ducum itineris errans procul aberat. Onelli, & Osulleuani acies pugnæ classicum audientes, & arbitratæ Aquilam esse egressum in destinatum locum celeri cursu noctu peruenerunt. Vnde hostibus in munimenta regressis, cum in quiete summa, & silentio castra vidissent, stratagemma intellexerunt: & paululum sub armis moratæ cælo iam albente vltra præfixum sibi locum paulò pergunt, & primi ordines Osulleuani aciei, quæ prima erat, non longé à vallo subsistunt, non tamen ab hoste visi humili tumulo conspectum prohibente. Cum claré illuxisset, admirans Onellus Aquilam nec erumpere, nec pugnæ signum dare, cum Osulleuano, Hispanis cohortium ductoribus, & paucis alijs in tumuli cacumen ascendit. Vnde hostis castra intentissima meditatione contemplatur. Ea vallo, fossa, turribus, tormentis erant munitissima, milites in armis, equi frænati. Ibernos etiam numero superabant: nam multi ex castris, præcipuè Momonij pabulatum, & frumentatum, pridiè illius diei profecti aberant. Odonellus cum acie tertia non peruenerat. Quamobrem Onellus ex ducum sententia rem in alium diem differens, agmina pedem referre iubet. Quæ quingentos passus reuersa Odonellum offenderunt, & eodem momento temporis Proregis equitatus adfuit, quem vadum proximi fluminis traiectum Odonellus cum equitatu suo adcurrens per idem vadum repulsum in fugam vertit. Rursus Proregis equitatus reuersus vadum traijcere tentat. Odonellus ratus illum inter se, & vadum facilè opprimi posse, loco sensim cedit, quod dum facit pars ipsius equitatus vel casu, vel alicuius dolo, & perfidia agmen ipsius Odonelli auersis equis ingressa pedites cogit ordines laxare. In-

na hiorgaile for a muinntir badéin go ro meabaid for a glór, ⁊ for a gut lá haidhle na haccallma ⁊ na hardgarma baoi occa for các a ccoitcinne ag cuingid for a raorclannaib aiririuṁ ina focair acc iombualad fri a mbiodhadaib. Atbeireadh friú dna gur bó nár, ⁊ meabal dóib an ní nsṁgnáth ro triallrat .i. a nforomanna do tabairt fri a naiṁdib aṁail nár bó bér dia inbunad fréiṁ riaṁ gó rin. Acht ésna níor bó torba dóroṁ, ⁊ nosirgsine uair ó ro meabaid don écna buidin ro meabaid dá gac druing ele diaid a ndiaid. Acht namá gé ro·fraoíneadh forra nír bó haodhal an líon ro marbad diob ar uaite locta a ttograma in aitréccad ina mbaoi reampa.

Bá follur diomda dé ⁊ a nainṁén for gaoidelaib glan fódla don éur ra, óir ro bad mínce raon madma ria nuatad díbride for ilcéadaib do gallaib inár a nforuim do tabairt fri a naiṁdib i ngort gliad, ⁊ i mbírrn baogail (in gac airm a ccomraicdír) gur an laite hírin. Bá hádhal, ⁊ bá díriṁ in ro fáccbad irin maigin rin gér bó dedhal an líon do rocratar ann, uair ro fáccbad gérraidheacht ⁊ gairccead, ⁊ rat ⁊ roconac, uairle ⁊ ionnraicciḋ, airreacar ⁊ airbeart, eineac, ⁊ eangnaṁ, crórdacht ⁊ cornaṁ, cráḃad ⁊ caoín irir inri gaoidheal irin iomairsce rin.

Tangatar an gaoidealrlóg im ua néill, ⁊ im ua ndomnaill tar a nair riar co hinir eoccanáin an adhaig rin. Monuar tra ní haṁail ro fáoilriot tocht on turuir rin bátar in adhaig rin ar rob iomda aitbsi iom aitbsi, Mairgnsi ⁊ mírtsi, dubha, ⁊ dogailri ro baoí feacnón a longport in gac aird, ⁊ ní ro tuilriot a raiṁe, ⁊ ní mór má ro rroinnigriot. Bá huttmall anbraid aimiarmartac a ccoṁairle ar rocrain i ccinn aroile dóib conad sé ro cinnriot ró deoid O neill ⁊ Rudraige dirbratair uí domnaill co na nurradhaib, ⁊ maite lite cuinn arésna do road tar a nair dia ttíriḃ dimusgail a ccrice, ⁊ a frsiaintt ar eactair cenelaib, O domnaill aod ruad, Remann

compositi pedites sese fugæ mandant. Idem facit Onelli agmen, & etiam Osulleuani hostibus minimé cogentibus, & principibus frustra reclamantibus. Ita panico terrore omnes perculsi sunt, vel potius diuina vindicta fugati. Fugientibus regius equitatus nihil audaciter hæret, putans in insidias se trahi. Multi equites Iberni, qui ab Anglorum parte stabant, Catholicos frustra confirmant, suadentes, vt in prælium redeant, seque illis fore auxilio. Onellus, & Odonellus eos in pugnam reducere non potuerunt Osulleuanus Tirellus Hispani duces cum paucis reuersi hostis impetum partim sustinuerunt. Hoc die succubuerunt ex Onelli exercitu pedites ducenti. Ex Anglis tres viri nobiles. Comes Clanrichardus ob virtutem equitis Aurati nomine à Prorege donatur."

[u] *Generosity.*—The word eangnaṁ has two

and to rouse his own people to battle [and so continued], until his voice and speech were strained by the vehemence and loudness of the language in which he addressed all in general, requesting his nobles to stand by him to fight their enemies. He said to them, that this unusual thing which they were about to do, was a shame and a guile, namely: to turn their backs to their enemies, as was not the wont of their race ever till then. But, however, all he did was of no avail to him, for, as the first battalion was defeated, so were the others also in succession. But, although they were routed, the number slain was not very great, on account of the fewness of the pursuers, in comparison with those [flying] before them.

Manifest was the displeasure of God, and misfortune to the Irish of fine Fodhla, on this occasion; for, previous to this day, a small number of them had more frequently routed many hundreds of the English, than they had fled from them, in the field of battle, in the gap of danger (in every place they had encountered), up to this day. Immense and countless was the loss in that place, although the number slain was trifling; for the prowess and valour, prosperity and affluence, nobleness and chivalry, dignity and renown, hospitality and generosity[u], bravery and protection, devotion and pure religion, of the Island, were lost in this engagement.

The Irish forces returned that night, with O'Neill and O'Donnell, to Inis-Eoghanain[w]. Alas! the condition in which they were that night was not as they had expected to return from that expedition, for there prevailed much reproach on reproach, moaning and dejection, melancholy and anguish, in every quarter throughout the camp. They slept not soundly, and scarcely did they take any refreshment. When they met together their counsel was hasty, unsteady, and precipitate, so that what they at length resolved upon was, that O'Neill and Rury, the brother of O'Donnell, with sub-chieftains, and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn in general, should return back to their countries, to defend their territories and lands against foreign tribes; [and] that O'Donnell (Hugh

meanings, prowess and bounty; and as it is here used as a synonime with eineać, hospitality, it is quite clear that it is intended to be used in the latter sense, although it has been hitherto almost invariably used in the sense of prowess.

[w] *Inis-Eoghanain:* i. e. Eoghanan's Island (Eoghanan, a diminutive of Eoghan, being a man's name common amongst the ancient Irish), now Inishannon, a small town near Bandon, in the county of Cork.—See note [l], under the year 1560, p. 1581, *supra*.

mac ꝼſaiṅ a bupc, Capcin aoḋ muꝼ mac Roibſiꝼ do ḋol don Spaincc dac-caoíne a nimniġ, ⁊ a necculaiṅg lá ꝼíġ na Spáinne.

Ro ꝑáccaibꝼiocc na maiṫe ꝼin ꝼoꝼoṅg dia ꝼannṫaiḃ coiccriṫe iꝼin muṁain aġá haiḋmilleaḋ dia néiꝼ .ı. Capcin ciꝼial, ⁊ an ċuid ele do cloinn ꝼeſain a búꝼc, ⁊ aꝼaill do ḋaoíniḃ uaiꝼle cen mo ṫát. Ro oꝼdaiġꝼiocc na haꝼd ġaoiḋil ꝼin .ı. Ua néill, ⁊ ua doṁnaill a ccſnnaꝼ, ⁊ a nuaċtaꝼanaċt ꝼin dua Suilleḃán beiꝼꝼe .ı. do ḋoṁnall mac doṁnaill mic diaꝼmatta aꝼ bá heiꝼiḋe cſnnꝼoꝼc cſnnaiꝼ bá ꝑſꝼꝼ dia ꝼannꝼoṁ iꝼin muṁain, aꝼ ċeill ⁊ aꝼ croḋaċt an tan ꝼin.

An teſꝼ lá do ṁí Ianuaꝼii ro mſḃaiḋ an maiḋm ꝼin ꝼoꝼ ġaoiḋealaiḃ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1602.

Aoiꝼ Criocꝼ, Mile, Se céd, a dó.

Iaꝼ ꝼꝼaoinſiḋ maḋma cinn tꝼáile lá ġallaiḃ ꝼoꝼ ġaoiḋealaiḃ (aṁail ro ꝼcꝼiobaḋ ċſna) an teſꝼ lá do ṁí Ianuaꝼii, ⁊ ꝼoꝼ an uaṫaḋ Spáinnſċ do muintiꝼ ꝼíġ na Spainne do ꝼala a maille ꝼꝼiú an tan ꝼin, Ro ġaḃ dſinmne, ⁊ dáꝼaċt, ⁊ utmoille móꝼ mſnman Ua doṁnaill (Aoḋ ꝼuaḋ) co ná ro ṫuil ⁊ ná ro loiṅg hi ꝼaiṁe ꝼꝼi ꝼé teꝼ lá ⁊ teóꝼa noiḋċe iaꝼaṁ ġo ro bſn ceill dia ċaḃaiꝼ i neꝼinn conaḋ í aiꝼle ro ċinn i nſcṁaiṅg na ꝼee ꝼin (teꝼ coṁaiꝼle uí néill ġion ġuꝼ bó laiṅn laiꝼꝼiḋe a coṁaiꝼléccaḋ dó) Eꝼe dꝼaccbáil, ⁊ dol don Spainn dionnꝼaiġiḋ an ꝼíġ an 3. Ꝑilip do ċuiṅġiḋ ꝼuilleaḋ ꝼoċꝼaiṫṫe, ⁊ coṁꝼuꝼtaċta uaḃaiḃ, uaiꝼ ro baḋ dóiġ laiꝼꝼiocc ġuꝼ bó hé ꝼí na Spainne aon ro baḋ mó coniꝼeaḋ a ꝑóiꝼiṫin, ⁊ láꝼ aꝼ laiṅne conġnaṁ láꝼ an ccáċ nó ċaṫaiġꝼeaḋ daꝼ cſnn an ċꝼſdiṁ catolice Róṁanaiġ do ġꝼeꝼ ⁊ aꝼaill ele teꝼia na ḃáiḋ ꝼꝼi ġaoiḋealaiḃ aꝼ a ttoċt cétuꝼ do ġaḃáil Eꝼeann aꝼ in Spainn aṁail aꝼ ꝼollaꝼ iꝼin leaḃaꝼ diamiḋ ainm in leaḃaꝼ ġaḃala.

O ro ꝼġꝼúd ꝼoṁ an ċoṁaiꝼle íꝼin báttaꝼ iatt do ꝼaeġa ꝼoṁ ina ċaoíṁṫeaċt do dol ꝼoꝼ an ſċtꝼa ꝼin, Remann a búꝼc mac Sſain, Capcin aoḋ muꝼꝼ mac Robſiꝼd, ⁊ ꝼlaiṫꝼí mac ꝼiṫil uí ṁaoilċonaiꝼe aṫaiꝼ tocaiḋe

[x] *Hugh Mus.*—This is a mistake of the transcriber for Hugh Mustian or Mostyn.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xxii.

[y] *On the third day of the month of January.*—The Irish were defeated at Kinsale on the 24th of December, 1601, according to the old style then observed by the English, but on the 3rd of January, 1602, according to the Irish and

Roe), Redmond, the son of John Burke, and Captain Hugh Mus[x], the son of Robert, should go to Spain to complain of their distresses and difficulties to the King of Spain.

These chiefs left some of their neighbouring confederates in Munster, to plunder it in their absence, namely: Captain Tyrrell, the other sons of John Burke, and other gentlemen besides them. These high Irishmen, namely, O'Neill and O'Donnell, ordered that the chief command and leadership of these should be given to O'Sullevan Beare, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot; for he was, at this time, the best commander among their allies in Munster, for wisdom and valour.

On the third day of the month of January[y] [1602] this overthrow was given to the Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1602.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred two.

After this defeat of Kinsale had been given by the English (as has been already written), on the third day of the month of January, to the Irish and the few Spaniards of the King of Spain's people who happened to be along with them at that time, O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) was seized with great fury, rage, and anxiety of mind; so that he did not sleep or rest soundly for the space of three days and three nights afterwards; so that he despaired of getting succour in Ireland. At the expiration of that time, the resolution he came to (by the advice of O'Neill, who, however, gave him this advice with reluctance), was, to leave Ireland, and go to Spain to King Philip III., to request more forces and succour from him; for he thought that the King of Spain was the person who could render him most relief, and who was the most willing to assist those who always fought in defence of the Roman Catholic religion; and, moreover, on account of his [Philip's] attachment to the Gaels, from their having first come out of Spain to invade Ireland, as is manifest from the Book of Invasions.

Having come to this resolution, the persons he selected to accompany him on this journey were: Redmond Burke, the son of John; Captain Hugh Mus [Mustian], son of Robert; and Flaithri, the son of Fithil O'Mulconry[z], a

Spaniards.

[z] *Flaithri, the son of Fithil O'Mulconry.*—He was a Franciscan friar, and, at this time, the Pope's Archbishop of Tuam. He was a very learned

ḋuṁ .S. Ꝑronṡeṡ ṗob anṁcaṗa ḋóṗoṁ, ⁊ aṗaill ḋia ġaiṁṁuiṁtiṗ buḋḟin cen mo ṫát. Iaṗ ccloiṗteaċt na coṁaiṗle ṗin lá cáċ a ccoiṫċinne ṗo baḋ lóṗ ḋo tṗuaiġe ⁊ ḋo neiṁéle an laṁċomaiṗt anṗṗoill, ⁊ an ġolṁaiṗccneaċ ḋṗṁaiṗ, ⁊ an nuallġuḃa aṗḋaccaointeach ḋo ṗónaḋ ṗeaċnóin longṗuiṗt uí ḋoṁnaill an tan ṗin. Ro baḋ ḋṡiṫḃiṗ ḋóiḃṗioṁ innṗin (ḋia ṗṗṡṗḋaoṡṗ é an tan ṗin) uaiṗ ní ṗacatṫaṗ a ccoḋnaċ náċ a ccoimṗiġ talmanḋa an tan ṗin i ninis Ḗṗeann acc ṗollaṁnuccaḋ ṗlaiṫṡṗa uaiṗtiḃ ó ṗin alle.

Ḋo ḋeachaiḋ imoṗṗa ua ḋoṁnaill co na ṗiallaċ i luiṅg hi ccuan an ċaiṗléin an 6. lá ḋo ṁí Ianuaṗii, ⁊ ṗoṗ iomluaiḋ tinṗṡḋ na céḋ ġaoiṫe ḋuṗ ṗainicc tṗiaṗ an ṗṗaiṗṗcce ṗṗṡaoċ aiġṁéil go ṗo ġaḃṗat cuan an 14. la ḋon miṗ ceḋna i ccoṁṗoċṗaiḃ ḋon ċṗuinne, baile oiṗḋeaṗc eiṗiḋe hi ṗíoġaċt na ġaliṗe iṗin ṗṗaiinn ⁊ bá hannṗiḋe baoí toṗ bṗeoġain ṗṗiṗ a ṗaiti bṗiġantia ṗo cuṁḋaċt ṗeaċt ṗiaṁ lá bṗeoġan mac bṗáṫa, ⁊ bá haṗṗaiḋe tanġatṫaṗ clann miliḋ ṡṗáinne mic bile mic bṗeoġain ḋo céḋ ġaḃail Ḗṗeann ṗoṗ ṫuaṫhaiḃ ḋe ḋanann. O ḋo ṗuaċt ua ḋoṁnaill i ttíṗ iṗin ccṗuinne ṗo ġaḃ ṗoṗ taiṗtel an ḃaile, ⁊ ḋo ċóiḋ ḋo ḋéġain ṫuiṗ bṗeoġain. Ḃá ṗaoiliġ ṗioṁ ḋia ṗoċtain i ttíṗ an ḋú ṗin aṗ ṗo baḋ ḋóiġ laiṗ ġuṗ ḃó céilṁaine ṁóṗ maiṫṡṗ ḋó a ṫoċaṗ ġuṗ an maiġin aṗ aṗ ġaḃṗat a ṗinṗiṗ nṡṗt ⁊ cuṁaċta ṗoṗ Ḗṗinn ṗeaċt ṗiaṁ.

theologian; and, at his solicitation, Philip III. of Spain, founded in 1616 the College of St. Anthony of Padua, at Louvain, for Irish Franciscans.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 110, and O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 182.

[a] *Heroes.*—"ṗiallaċ .i. ṗianlaoċ no ṗuiṗeann laoċ no ġaiṗġeaḋaċ."—*O'Clery.*

[b] *Cuan-an-chaislein:* i. e. the Hayen or Harbour of the Castle, now Castlehaven harbour, near Castletownshend, in the south of the county of Cork. The editor of the *Pacata Hibernia* gives the following account of the reception of O'Donnell in Spain, from a letter found in the Castle of Dunboy, which was written on the 4th of February, 1602, new style, by Patrick Sinnot, an Irish priest remaining at the Groyne with the Earl of Caraçena, to Dominic Collins, a Jesuit.

"Sundry other things he related of Odonnel's landing in the Asturias, who, with the Generall Pedro de Zubiare, embarqued at Castlehaven the * * Ianuary; the next day after he came to the Groyne, where he was nobly received by the Earl of Caraçena, who invited Odonnell to lodge in his house; but hee, being Sea-sicke, in good manner refused his curtesie, wherefore, the Earle lodged him in a very faire house, not farre from his. But, when his sea-sicknesse was past, he lodged in the Earle's house; and upon the twenty-seventh of Ianuary Odonnell departed from the Groyne, accompanied by the Earle and many Captaines and Gentlemen of qualitie, who evermore gave Odonnell the right hand, which, within his government, he would not have done to the greatest Duke in Spaine; And, at his departure, he presented Odonnell with one thousand duckets, and that night hee

chosen father of the Franciscan order, who was his confessor; with others of his own faithful people besides them. When this resolution was heard by all in general, it was pitiful and mournful to hear the loud clapping of hands, the intense tearful moaning, and the loud-wailing lamentation, that prevailed throughout O'Donnell's camp at that time. They had reason for this, if they knew it at the time, for never afterwards did they behold, as ruler over them, him who was then their leader and earthly prince in the island of Erin.

On the sixth day of the month of January, O'Donnell, with his heroes[a], took shipping at Cuan-an-chaislein[b]; and, the breath of the first wind that rose wafting them over the boisterous ocean, they landed on the 14th of the same month in the harbour near Corunna[c], a celebrated city in the kingdom of Gallicia in Spain. And it was here stood the tower of Breogan[d], usually called Braganza, which had been erected in ancient times by Breogan, the son of Bratha, and from which the sons of Milesius, of Spain, the son of Bile, son of Breogan, had set out in their first invasion of Ireland, against the Tuatha-De-Dananns. When O'Donnell landed at Corunna, he walked through the town, and went to view Breogan's Tower. He was rejoiced to have landed at that place, for he deemed it to be an omen of good success that he had arrived at the place from whence his ancestor had formerly obtained power and sway over Ireland. After having

lay at Santa Lucia, the Earle of Caraçena being returned; the next day hee went to Saint James of Compostella, where he was received with magnificence by the Prelates, Citizens, and religious persons, and his lodging was made ready for him at Saint Martins, but before hee saw it hee visited the Archbishop, who instantly prayed him to lodge in his house, but Odonnell excused it; the nine and twentieth, the Archbishop saying Masse with pontificall solemnity, did minister the Sacrament to Odonnell, which done, he feasted him at dinner in his house, and at his departure hee gave him one thousand duckets. The King, understanding of Odonnell's arrival, wrote unto the Earle of Caraçena concerning the reception of him, and the affaires of Ireland, which was one of the most gracious Letters that ever King directed, for by it, it plainely appeared that hee would endanger his kingdome to succour the Catholikes of Ireland to their content, and not faile therein, for the perfecting whereof great preparations were in hand. Odonnell carried with him to the Court, Redmond Burke, Father Florence, Captaine Mostian, and nine Gentlemen more, where they were nobly received."—Book ii. c. xxvi.

[c] *Corunna*, a sea-port town of Gallicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Groyne, about twenty miles south-west of Ferrol, and thirty-five north by east of Compostella.

[d] *Tower of Breogan.*—The rock on which this tower stood is now occupied by a pharos or lighthouse, parts of the interior of which are, according to Dr. Wilde, very ancient. For the account of the migration of the Scoti or Milesians from Breogan's Tower, or Braganza, in Gallicia, as

lar mbíd athaid mbicc acc léccad a ressíri irin cruinne do ṡóid go hairm i mbaoi an rí irin Cartilla uair ba hann do rala dó bíd an tan rin (lar niomṡoiṡell a flaiṡíra) irin ccaṫraiġ dianid ainm Samora, ⁊ ó do deachaid ó doṁnaill hi ffiadnaire in ríġ ro léicc for a ġluimib é ina ṙíṡnaire, ⁊ do roine uṁla, ⁊ aidide dó aṁail ro bá dú dia ṁiadumlaṫ ⁊ ní ro ṙaoṁ eirġe co ro ṫinġeall an rig a ṫeóra hiṫe nó. Bá ṙíd an céna dibride, Armail do ṡor lair dionnraiġid Éireann co na cconġaib coṁadair, ⁊ co na naidmib teaṫa cecir tan robdar erlaṁa. An dara, gan nís do ṙaorclandaib duairle a ṙola do ṡor in niort náṫ hi ccuṁaṫa uarra ná uar ṙior a ionait do ġrér dia ngabad mordaṫ an ríġ nírt ⁊ cuṁaṫa for Éirinn. An trír itṫe gan círt a ṙinnrír do laġdugad, ná duirbírnad fair fein nó for ṙior a ionaid tre biṫe in gaṫ maiġin i mbaoí nírt, ⁊ cuṁaṫa aga ṙinnrírraib i nÉirinn riar an tan rin.

Ro geallaitt innrin uile lár an Ríġ dóroṁ, ⁊ fuair airṁidin ṁór uada nad dóiġ go ffuair gaoideal riaṁ i ndeiread aimrire a coṁmór donóir ó nad ríġ naile.

Iar ndénaṁ a ṫorcca aṁlaid rin dua doṁnaill frir in ríġ, Ro ċuinniġ an rí fair road tar a air don ċruinne ⁊ airirioṁ annride com bó fúiriṫe dó toṫt ina fritiṁg. Do róine rioṁ inn rin, ⁊ baoí hi ffforr go léicc go mí augurt ar ccionn. Bá crád cride, ⁊ bá raoṫ mínman lá hua ndoṁnaill a ṙod ro bátṫar gaoidil gan furtaṫ gan róiridin uada ⁊ rob imṫian lair baoí an armáil ro geallad dó gan roṫtain go haon ṁaiġin, Ro triall doridiri do dol do latair an ríġ dia ṙior créd an tírrnádad nó an tiomṙuireaṫ baoí for an roṙaide ro geallad lair, ⁊ ó do ruaṫ roṁ don baile dianid ainm Simancar (dá léicce o uallaḋolíd do ċuirt an ríġ) bá ríd do deónuiġ dia, ⁊ do ṡdaiġ a hainṙén ⁊ a hécconaṫ, a mirccaiṫ, ⁊ a mallaṫ dinir éireṁóin, ⁊ do ġaoideláib glanbanba arṡína go ro gab galar a écca, ⁊ earláinte a

believed in Hugh Roe O'Donnell's time, the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, and Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 261.

[e] *Samora:* i. e. Zamora, in the province of Castile. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is as follows:

"Do ṡoiḋ co hairm a mbaoi an Rig irin Cairtilla, ar ba hann do rála do a beith an tan rin (iar ttimṡeallad-a flaiṡiura)."

[f] *Had power and sway.*—The King of Spain could have hardly understood what Hugh Roe O'Donnell meant by this. Niall Garv O'Donnell shortly afterwards explained it fully to Sir Henry Docwra, who has written the following account of Niall's demands after he had got

rested himself for a short time at Corunna, he proceeded to the place where the King was, in [the province of] Castile, for it was there he happened to be at this time (after making a visitation of his kingdom), in the city which is called Samora[e]. And as soon as O'Donnell arrived in the presence of the King, he knelt down before him; and he made submission and obeisance unto him, as was due to his dignity, and did not consent to rise until the King promised [to grant] him his three requests. The first of these was, to send an army with him to Ireland, with suitable engines and necessary arms, whatever time they should be prepared. The second, that, should the King's Majesty obtain power and sway over Ireland, he would never place any of the nobles of his blood in power or authority over him or his successors. The third request was, not to lessen or diminish on himself or his successors for ever the right of his ancestors, in any place where his ancestors had power and sway[f] before that time in Ireland.

All these were promised him [to be complied with] by the King; and he received respect from him; and it is not probable that any Gael ever received in latter times so great an honour from any other king.

When O'Donnell had thus finished his business with the King, he was desired by the King to return back to Corunna, and remain there until every thing should be in readiness for his return [to Ireland]. This he did; and he remained there until the month of August following. It was anguish of heart and sickness of mind to O'Donnell that the Irish should remain so long without being aided or relieved by him; and, deeming it too long that the army which had been promised him had been without coming together to one place, he prepared to go again before the King, to know what it was that caused the retarding or delay [in the raising] of the army which he had promised; and when he arrived at the town which is called Simancas, two leagues from Valladolid, the King's Court, God permitted, and the misfortune, ill fate, wretchedness, and curse attending the Island of Heremon[g], and the Irish of fair Banba in general,

himself inaugurated at Kilmacrenan:

"Hee replied, that not onelie the Countrie of Tyrconnell, but Tyrone, Farmanagh, yea, and Connaught, wheresoever any of the O'Donnells had, at that time, extended their power, hee made accompte all was his; he acknowledged noe other kinde of right or interest in any man else, yea, the very persons of the people he challenged to be his."

[g] *The Island of Heremon.*—This is one of the many arbitrary bardic names for Ireland, and given it from Heremon, son of Milesius of Spain,

oiḋſḋa Ua Ḋomhnaill, ⁊ baoí fri hé ſſéd la hdéec ina liġe co néirḃail fó ḋeóiḋ meacmainġ na hee fin an 10. lá do September do ġonnraḋ iriu tiġ baoí aġ ríġ na Spáinne baḋéin iriu mbaile fin (Simancar) iar ccaoí a ċionaḋ, ⁊ a ṫarġaḃál, iar naitriġe dioċra ina peacṫoiḃ ⁊ ḋoailciḃ, iar ndenamh a ċoiḃrion gan díoloċt fri a anmċairdiḃ frisiorastaiḃ iar ccaiṫſiḋ cuirp ċristi, ⁊ a ġola, ⁊ iar ná ongaḋ amail ro baḋ teċta a lamaiḃ a anmcarat, ⁊ a ġruiṫſiḋ ſcolartacda buḋéin an taṫair flaiṫri ua maolċonaire (conſſrróir, ⁊ comairleaċ frisatalta ui Ḋomhnaill, ⁊ rob airdſſruc tuama iartain ciḋ ar a lor) ⁊ an taṫair muirir ulltaċ mac donnchaiḋ braṫair boċt dund S. Fronsis a conuaint maintire duin na ngall, bá do longfortaiḃ í Ḋomhnaill eirideé.

Ruccaḋ dna a ċorp go Uallaḋolíd (go cúirt an ríġ) hi ccſiṫrriaḋ cumdaṫa go ndrongaiḃ díriṁe do Stata, do ċomairle ⁊ do ġarda an ríġ ina uirṫimċeall go loċrannaiḃ laramnaiḃ, go rudrallaiḃ folurtaiḃ do ċéir caomalainn ar comlaraḋ dá gaċ lſiṫ de. Ro haḋnaċt iaram i mainistir S. Fronsis iriu ccaiṫtil do ġonnraḋ co miaḋaċ mór onorać ionnar ar airmidniġe ro haḋnaċt aoin neach do ġaoiḋelaiḃ riam. Ro ceilebraḋ oifſrinn ⁊ hymna iomḋa, claiſcſtail, ⁊ canṫaice ceoilḃinne do ráiṫ a anma, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ a éccnairc amail ro baḋ dir.

Monuar tra ro baḋ liaċ do ſochaiḋiḃ muiċeriṫra an tí tſrta annrin ar bá heiride cſnne coinne ⁊ comairle áṫcomairc, ⁊ iomagallma erimóir gaoiḋel ereann ciḋ fri ríḋ ciḋ fri coccaḋ. Tiġearna toṫaċtaċ toirḃſrtaċ go ffoirmalta flaṫa, ⁊ co ndluṫuccaḋ reaċta, leó ar nſrt, ⁊ cumaċta go ttomaiṫſiḋ ⁊ co ffoirſſraic i ngníom, hi mbrſiṫir, co ná lamṫa a urtuaraċt itir, ar bá hſiccſn cecib ní nó ġorċongraḋ do ḋenam fair fó ċéḋóir amail adbeireaḋ a ḃeoil. Colum ar ċſnnra, ⁊ ar ailġine fri nſimſiḋ, eccalra, ⁊ ealaḋan, ⁊ fri gaċ naon ná fríṫ taiririſiḋ friſſ ⁊ ro baḋ riarać ḋó. Fſr ro ḋing a ómhan ⁊ a imſcela ar ċách a ccéin ⁊ a ffoccur, ⁊ for nár lá náċ aon imſcela itir. Tiġſrna dioċuirṫe díbſrccaċ, muḋaiġṫe meirleaċ, mórṫa mac mbſtchaḋ ⁊

the first sole monarch of Ireland of the Scotic or Milesian race.

[h] *Seventeen days.*—The original is here redundant and very clumsy, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate a little from the original construction.

[i] *Requiem.*—"Ꝺaġnairc .i. imṁiḋe."—H. 3.18, p. 539. "Ꝺecnairc .i. ġuiḋe Ḋé."—*O'Clery.* The text is copied almost word for word from Cucogry O'Clery's Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

would have it, that O'Donnell should take the disease of his death and the sickness of his dissolution; and, after lying seventeen days[h] on the bed, he died, on the 10th of September, in the house which the King of Spain himself had at that town (Simancas), after lamenting his crimes and transgressions, after a rigid penance for his sins and iniquities, after making his confession without reserve to his confessors, and receiving the body and blood of Christ, and after being duly anointed by the hands of his own confessors and ecclesiastical attendants: Father Flaithri O'Mulconry (then confessor and spiritual adviser to O'Donnell, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam on that account), and Father Maurice Ultach [Donlevy], the son of Donough, a poor friar of the order of St. Francis, from the convent of the monastery of [the town of] Donegal, which was one of O'Donnell's fortresses.

His body was conveyed to the King's palace at Valladolid in a four-wheeled hearse, surrounded by countless numbers of the King's state officers, Council, and guards, with luminous torches and bright flambeaux of beautiful wax-light burning on each side of him. He was afterwards interred in the monastery of St. Francis, in the Chapter precisely, with veneration and honour, and in the most solemn manner that any of the Gaels had been ever interred in before. Masses, and many hymns, chaunts, and melodious canticles, were celebrated for the welfare of his soul; and his requiem[i] was sung with becoming solemnity.

Alas! the early eclipse[k] of him who died here was mournful to many; for he was the head of the conference and counsel, of advice and consultation, of the greater number of the Irish, as well in peace as in war. He was a mighty and bounteous lord, with the authority of a prince to enforce the law; a lion in strength and force, with determination and force of character in deed and word[l], so that he durst not at all be disobeyed, for whatever he ordered to be done should be immediately executed, accordingly as he directed by his words; a dove in meekness and gentleness towards the Nemeds, the clergy, and the literati, and towards every one who had not incurred his displeasure, and who submitted to his authority; a man who had impressed the dread and terror of himself upon all persons, far and near, and whom no man could terrify; a lord, the expeller of rebels, the destroyer of robbers, the exalter of the sons of life,

[k] *Eclipse.*—"Ερερα .i. *eclipsis.*"—*Cormac's Glossary.*

[l] *In deed and word.*—Cucogry O'Clery states that Hugh Roe was "a Cæsar in command."

riaġṫa ṁac mbáir, neaċ ná ro léicc a ḟairbríġ, ná a iomarcraiḋ a ḋiúbairt na a ḋimiaḋ gan a aiṫe ⁊ gan a ḋioġail gan ḟuirseaċ. Imeaċtraiḋ aindiuid aṁnar, andána na noirsi, Airccṫeoir coġṫaċ creaċaċ, coingliscaċ na ccoiccrioċ, diorgaoiltseaċ, dian, dsinmnisttach dúr doċoircc gall, ⁊ gaoiḋel bátṫar ina acchaiḋ, aon ná ro léicc ḋe gan dénaṁ gaċ ní ro baḋ toirccide do ḟlaiṫ an ccsin ro ṁair. Buaḃall bionnglorać go mbuaiḋ minnrcne ⁊ nurlaḃra, ceille, ⁊ coṁairle, go ttaiḋbrisiḋ reirce ina ḋreiċ atṫar lá gaċ aen at ar cíoḋ, tairrngeartaċ tinġealltaċ ro ríorṫiorċanaḋ lá ráiḋiḃ ré ċian ria na ġein, ⁊ co rainrsḋach lar an naoiṁ éṙlaṁ Colaim cille mac Feilim dia nébairt

Tiera fir an éngha aird,
do ḃéra golmaircc in gaċ tír,
buḋ é rin an donn diaḃa,
ir biaḋ .x. mbliaḋna na ríġ.

Ḃá trógh tra ro bár ag gaoiḋealaiḃ eireann iar nécc uí doṁnaill, doig ro ċlaoċlairiot a nairṙḋe ⁊ a naigsinta, oir do rattrat a milsttaċt ar mioḋlaċar, móirṁsinma ar ṁsirtniġe, ⁊ uallċa ar inírle. Ro rgaiṫ a ngráin, a ngaircceaḋ, a ngal, a ngérraiteaċt, a ccorgar, ⁊ a ccaṫḃuaiḋ iar ná oiḋeaḋ, Tallratt céill dia ccaḃair gur bó hisgin dia nurṁór dol for ioċt eccrat, ⁊ ainrrine, ⁊ aṙaill ele for eirrsiḋeaḋ ⁊ for rgaoileaḋ, ní nama ar rud Éireann, aċt reaċnóin na ccsinnaḋaċ go coitċsno ina naittreabṫaċaiḃ boċta dinnime dearoile, ⁊ dronga ele ag creic a naṁraine lá hsċtar ċenelaiḃ go ro marḃaitt, ⁊ go ro mudhaiġitt dreċta dearṁara do ṙaorċlandaiḃ roiċenelċoibh ṙsi-néireann i naile criocaiḃ cianiḃ coṁaiġṫiḃ, ⁊ ro baḋ áḋḃa aineoil ⁊ sccalra andúṫċara robtar Róṁa aḋnaicṫe dóiḃ, ar aba écca an aoín ṙir rin do érna uaḃaiḃ. Aċt ċsna ro baḋ eiṁilt, ⁊ ro baḋ dioċuṁainġ ríoṁ nó airṙéir do na mór olcaiḃ ro ṙíolaidh, ⁊ ro ṙíorċlandaiġ i minir Éireann a lor écca aoḋa ruaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill an tan rin.

Iar Sccaoileaḋ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ iar maiḋm chinn tSaile aṁail reṁebertmar ro ċuir an lurtir an Preridenr, larla tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ larla cloinne riocaird

[m] *Dispersed.*—See Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. ii., edition of 1735, pp. 62, 68. Don Juan vehemently exclaimed against the cowardice and barbarity of the Irish on this occasion; and in his first conference with Sir William Godolphin, he pronounced them to be "not only weak and barbarous, but, as he feared, perfidious friends." But whoever will examine the history of this General will find that he was totally unfit and insufficient for the enterprise

the executioner of the sons of death; a man who never suffered any injury or injustice, contempt or insult, offered him, to remain unrevenged or unatoned for, but took vengeance without delay; a determined, fierce, and bold invader of districts; a warlike, predatory, and pugnacious plunderer of distant territories; the vehement, vigorous, stern, and irresistible destroyer of his English and Irish opposers; one who never in his life neglected to do whatever was desirable for a prince; a sweet-sounding trumpet; endowed with the gift of eloquence and address, of sense and counsel, and with the look of amiability in his countenance, which captivated every one who beheld him; a promised and prophesied one, who had been truly predicted by prophets a long time before his birth, and particularly by the holy patron, Columbkille, the son of Felim, who said of him:

A noble, pure, exalted man shall come,
Who shall cause mournful weeping in every territory.
He will be the pious Don,
And will be ten years King.

Pitiable, indeed, was the state of the Gaels of Ireland after the death of O'Donnell; for their characteristics and dispositions were changed; for they exchanged their bravery for cowardice, their magnanimity for weakness, their pride for servility; their success, valour, prowess, heroism, exultation, and military glory, vanished after his death. They despaired of relief, so that the most of them were obliged to seek aid and refuge from enemies and strangers, while others were scattered and dispersed, not only throughout Ireland, but throughout foreign countries, as poor, indigent, helpless paupers; and others were offering themselves for hire as soldiers to foreigners; so that countless numbers of the freeborn nobles of Ireland were slain in distant foreign countries, and were buried in strange places and unhereditary churches, in consequence of the death of this one man who departed from them. In a word, it would be tedious and impossible to enumerate or describe the great evils which sprang and took permanent root at that time in Ireland from the death of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

When the Irish had dispersed[m], after the defeat at Kinsale, as we have before mentioned, the Lord Justice, the President, the Earl of Thomond, and

he had undertaken. He had previously commanded a Spanish force in Bretagne (A.D.1594), and is charged, by the historian Davila, with having allowed the French and English to cap-

go maithib an tṡlóiġ gall arċṡna ṡṡmpa, cṡnntraile dionnraiġiḃ ⁊ dol triar na doirriḃ doġaḃala ⁊ triar na beilġiḃ bernbrirte do ṙónad lar an ordanar nallmurda naḋḃal mór baoí leó acc caiṫṡṁ, ⁊ ag comdiuḃraccaḋ an ḃaile on céd ló ro ṙuidiġriot campa ṙor a ionċaiḃ gur an laiṫe rin. Do ċualaiġ donn Iohn an ní rin, ⁊ ó ro ṙiuir na gaoiḋil gur a riaċt, ⁊ ro baḋ dóiġ lair dia ċaḃair do comṙgaḋíleaḋ uaḋ ⁊ a ṙaġḃáil irinionaḋ iomċumaṅg, ⁊ irin ccarcair comdlutha i mbaoí, ⁊ ná baoí ṙor cumar dó ṙóaḋ ṙor cculaiḃ go a ċairdiḃ, na ḋola ar a aghaiḋ ṙor a ṡrccairttiḃ ar a naiḋḃle, ⁊ ar a miolarḋaċt, ⁊ ar ṙeaḃur a nimṡġla, ⁊ a niomċoiṁéda do ló ⁊ daḋhaiġ, arí comairle ro ċinn teaċta do ċor uaḋa hi ccṡnn an lurtir, an Ṙrerideir, larla cloinne riocaird, ⁊ larla tuaḋṁuman go maithib an tṡlóiġ dia ráḋa riú go ttiocraḋ ṙor ionċaiḃ an lurtir ⁊ na ttiġearnaḋ rin, acht namá an baile do léccaḋ da ṁuinntir go ṙéil Ṙatraicc ar ccionn, cṡo dola ⁊ teaċta irteaċ ⁊

ture Morlaix and Quimper, without making any able effort to relieve them; and the same writer states, that at Crodon, a fort which defended the mouth of Brest harbour, after exposing a brave garrison to destruction, through cowardice and incompetence, he yielded that most important position which he had ample means to defend. The late Mathew O'Conor, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, censures Don Juan for landing an army in the south to assist in a war whose principal seat was in the north; and this charge is well-founded, if we can rely on the documents published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. xxv., for it appears from the examination of Richard Owen, who had been servant to O'Neill, and who afterwards went out of Ireland with Sir William Stanley, that O'Neill and O'Donnell sent letters to King Philip III., the contents of which were "to pray Aides to subsist the warre, according to the promise made by the old King; that if the Aides were sent for Vlster, then Tyrone required but fower or five thousand men; if the King did purpose to send an Army into Mounster, then he should send strongly, because neither Tyrone nor Odonnell could come to help them."

Before Don Juan embarked for Spain, a kind of affectionate friendship appears to have grown up between him and Carew, President of Munster, arising principally from the contempt which both entertained for the Irish. After Don Juan's arrival in Spain he sent Carew a present in "wines of Ripadavia, Limmons, and Oranges," accompanied by a most friendly letter, which the cautious President forwarded to the Lords of the Council in England, who authorized him both to write to Don Juan, and to send him a present in return, if he were so disposed. Carew wrote him a polite letter, and a present of an "ambling hackney." The concluding part of this letter runs as follows:

"And whensoever your Lordship shall have occasion to send any of yours into these parts, hee shall bee vsed with the like courtesie. I haue received profit by the booke of fortification which your Lordship left me at your departure, and hold it as a Relique in memory of you; and, as a good Scholler, I haue put some things in practise, whereof your Lordship, at your returne hither againe (which I hope in God will be never), may be a witnesse whether I have committed any error in the art or no.

the Earl of Clanrickard, with the chiefs of the English army in general, resolved to attack Kinsale, and to force their way through the fast gates, and through the shattered breaches which they had made by the great foreign ordnance which they had with them, firing and playing upon the town from the time they had pitched their camp before it to that day. As soon as Don Juan heard of this thing, and when he learned that the Irish, to whom he had come, and who, he thought, would have relieved him, were dispersed from him, and that he was left in the narrow place and blockaded prison in which he was, and that it was not in his power to return back to his friends or to go forth against his enemies, on account of their vastness and numerousness, and on account of the goodness of their defence and watching by day and night, the resolution he came to was, to send messengers to the Lord Justice, the President, and the Earl of Clanrickard, and the Earl of Thomond, and the [other] chiefs of the army, to state to them that he would surrender to the Lord Justice and these lords, if only they would allow his people to remain in the town until Patrick's Day following, and to give liberty to his people and to the people of the Queen

My greatest defect hath beene the want of the helpe of so great a Master as your Lordship is, of whom I am desirous to learne, not onely that art, but in all else concerning the military profession, in which I doe give your Lordship the preheminence. To conclude, I rest in all I may (my dutie reserved to the Queene, my mistress,) affectionately ready at your Lordship's service, and so, kissing your hands, I beseech God to preserve you many happy yeares."

This present and letter he sent, under a cautious disguise, in a small barque, laden with Irish commodities, by Walter Edney, lieutenant to Captain Harvey, and who had a son living in Spain. The following account of his adventure, and of the treatment of Don Juan shortly after his return to Spain, as printed in the *Pacata Hibernia* (*ubi supra*), shews that the King of Spain was not satisfied with the services he had performed in Ireland.

"Although Queene Elizabeth, of happy memory, was dead before Lieutenant Edney returned, yet I hold it not impertinent, in this place, to recount his successes. When he was landed at the Groyne, hee understood that Don Iuan de Aguila, by the accusation of the Irish fugitives, was in disgrace, confined to his house, where (of grief) shortly after he dyed. His [Edney's] Letters and Pasports were taken from him by the Earle of Carazena, and sent to the Court, and himselfe stayed untill the King's pleasure was knowen. The Irish Traytors inveighed much against him, saying, that under pretext of Trade, and bringing of presents, hee came as a spie. Neverthelesse, he was well intreated, and had the libertie of the Towne, and to weare his sword, with allowance from the King of a Ducat per diem, for his dyet. His goods were sold for the best advantage, and his Barque returned into Ireland; but the President's present to Don Iuan the Earle of Carazena detayned to his owne use, and after nine moneths restraint, Edney was enlarged, and returned into England in Iuly, 1603."—*Edition of* 1810, book iii. c. xii. p. 625.

amaċ aga muintir féin, ⁊ ag muintir na bainrioġna i ccumarcc aṡaile, ⁊ dna cṡtt malarta a nairgitt ⁊ a nṡrraḋ, ⁊ gaċ nṡiṫ rangatar alṡr. Dia ttiicceaḋ furtaċt no caḃair o ríġ na rrainne dia raiġiḋ in airṡt rin, driachaiḃ ar an lurtir donn Iohn do lṡiccṡn iomlán i mṡrcc a ṁuinntire, ⁊ muna ttiicceaḋ, an lurtir ⁊ na tiġearnaḋa rin dia iodlacaḋ tar a air don Spainn, ⁊ donn Iohn do iodlacaḋ an loingir do raċaḋ lair ina niomláine go hEirinn do ṡiḋire.

Ro héirṡṡ aiṫṡrcc na ttreaċtaḋ lar an lurtir ⁊ lar na maiṫiḃ arċeana ⁊ ro haontaiġṡṡ dóiḃ aṁail ro cuinniġriot. Iar naiḋm ⁊ iar narccaḋ a ccoingeall dóiḃ diḃlinib tánaicc donn Ion hi ccṡnn an lurtir, ⁊ ro riaḋaiġeaḋ go honorać é lár an lurtir, ⁊ lar na maiṫiḃ bátttar ina ṗarraḋ. Do ṫaod an lurtir an Preridenr, ⁊ donn Iohn go corcaiġ, ⁊ do rgaoilriot cać dia ttiġiḃ ar a haiṫle.

Imṫura larla tuaḋmuṁan tanaic riḋe dia tir iar mbṡiṫ aṫaiḋ ṗoda ina héccṁair hi Saxoiḃ, ⁊ hi ccampa ċinntraile, ⁊ níor bó cian ro ḃaoí hi ṗṗor iar roċtain dó dia dutchaiġ an tan ro ionnraiġ na daoíne uairle ro baoi ag aidmillṡḋ, ⁊ ac lot a tíre, o ro clor leó donn Ion do toċt i ṙṡirinn gur an uair rin. Ro baḋ diobriḋe toirrḋealḃaċ, mac maṫġaṁna, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic maṫġaṁna uí briain, ⁊ conċoṙar mac doṁnaill mic maṫġaṁna mic briain uí ḃriain. Ḃá heigin ḋoiḃriḋe na bailte baoi ina norlaiṁ gur a ttairrngeoir cuid aitṫreabṫaċ, ⁊ aera anṗṗainn an tire dia raiġiḋ (.i. doire eoġain ⁊ baile an ċairlṡin) da ċor in orlaiṁ ḋaoíne ccoṁṫrom lár nár lainn lot tíre inntiḃ no eirtiḃ. Do ratta ḟocal, ⁊ cairḋe caicṫiḋiri on iarla doibriom le ceileaḃraḋ dá ccairttiḃ, ⁊ leir an tir drazḃáil, ⁊ gan roaḋ tar a nair doriḋiri gan cṡo an lurtir ⁊ na coṁairle.

Ḋála na ndaoine uaral riariu ro ċaiṫriot dṡirṡḋ a ṗṗocail ro triallrat

[n] *Among his people.*—This a mistake. The Lord Deputy Mountjoy consented to no such condition, nor did Don Juan seek it. The Articles of Composition made on this occasion, between the Lord Deputy and Council and Don Juan De Aguila, are printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xxiii. The first article was: "That the said Don Iuan de Aquila should quit the places which he holds in this Kingdome, as well of the Towne of Kinsale as those which are held by the Souldiers under his command in Castlehaven, Baltimore, and the Castle of Beerehaven, and other parts, to the said Lord Deputie, or to whom he shall appoynt, giving him safe transportation (and sufficient) for the said people, of ships and victualls, with the which the said Don Iuan with them may go for Spaine, if he can at one time, if not, in two shippings."

The second article was: "That the Souldiers, at this present, being under the command of

to pass in and out, and mingle with each other; and also liberty to exchange money and wares for anything they required; that if relief or assistance should in the mean time come to him from the King of Spain, the Lord Justice should be bound to let Don Juan at large among his people[n]; that if no relief should arrive, that the Lord Justice and these lords should convey him and his people to Spain: Don Juan engaging to return back safe to Ireland the fleet that should be sent with him.

The proposals of the envoys were hearkened to by the Lord Justice and chiefs in general, and their requests were acceded to; and when their conditions were ratified and confirmed by both [parties], Don Juan came to the Lord Justice, and was honourably received by him and the other chiefs who were along with him. The Lord Justice, the President, and Don Juan, went to Cork, and all afterwards dispersed for their respective homes.

As for the Earl of Thomond, he returned to his territory after having been a long time away from it in England and in the camp at Kinsale; and he was not long at rest after arriving in his patrimony when he attacked the gentlemen who had been plundering and destroying his territory since they had heard of the arrival of Don Juan till that hour. Among these were Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, and Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Mahon, son of Brian O'Brien. These were compelled to deliver up the castles which they had in their possession, and into which they had carried to them the property of the inhabitants and helpless people of the territory, namely, Derryowen and Baile-an-Chaislein[o], into the custody of just men, who did not wish to plunder the country by means of them[p]. A fortnight's parole and respite was given them by the Earl, that they might bid farewell to their friends [and prepare] to quit the country, to which they were not to return without the permission of the Lord Justice and the Council.

As for the gentlemen, before the expiration of their parole, they prepared

Don Iuan, in this Kingdome, shall not beare Armes against her Majestie, the Queene of England, wheresoever supplyes shall come from Spaine, till the said Souldiers be unshipped in some of the ports of Spaine, being dispatched (as soone as may be) by the Lord Deputy, as he promiseth upon his Faith and Honour."—See also Moryson, book ii. c. ii. vol. ii. p. 62.

[o] *Baile-an-Chaislein*, now Castletown, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Dury, not far from the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[p] *By means of them*, literally, "into them, or out of them."

an tír dragbail, ⁊ lotthar tré cloinn ḋuiléin go ranganar cill na lua, arraiḋe thar rionainn go hara, ⁊ ro thiallrat aiririomh na hoiḋḋe rin do denamh i ndúthaigh ara. Ot ḋualatthar clann toirrḋealbaigh carraigh mic toirrḋealbaigh, mic muirchertaigh mic domhnaill, mic taiḋcc uí briain .i. donnchaḋ ⁊ domhnall bátthar acc imirt a hucht na bainriogna) iadrom do ṫoḋt don tír amail tangatthar, iar ndeiliuccaḋ ré focal an larla, ⁊ gan focal an ṙrionnra, nó aoín nlíḋ eile aca, Ro ionnraigriott iatt in gach maigin i mbátthar go ro hergabaitt leó, cen mo tá toirrḋealbaḋ mac mathghamna uí briain do ḋóiḋ iar ttoḋaitchi a rroinne ró ḋoilltiḃ cluthair diamra, ⁊ ró ḋnocaiḃ chnnghardha dia imḋidhn for a earccairdiḃ. Atiad na maithe ro gabaḋ annridhe, Concobar mac domhnaill, mic mathghamna uí briain, brian ballach mac mathghamna ⁊ taḋcc ulltach mac mathghamna uí briain gur an líon do rala ina fhroḋair, ⁊ iar na ngabáil tuccaḋ hi ccuimreach iad tar a nair hi cchnn an larla go cill dá lua, ⁊ ro crochaḋ iatt ina ccúplaḋaiḃ ir na crannaiḃ bá coimhnsra dóiḃ aghaiḋ i naghaiḋ.

Iar rccaoileaḋ ⁊ iar mbárucchaḋ na ndaoíne uaral, ⁊ na fhroghlaḋ rin lár an larla do ḋóiḋ go luimneach, ⁊ arridhe go corcaigh hi cchnn an lurtir. Ro forḋongair an lurtir for an larla dol go bérre go tri míliḃ raigḋiúir a maille frir, dur an ccaomhraḋ ammur do ṫaḃairt ar ua Suilleḃán mberre, ⁊ ar na daoiniḃ uairle bátthar ina farraḋ .i. dronghg do ṙíol ccarthaigh, Carthin tirial, Mac muirir ciarraigh O concobair, ⁊ Rioire an ghlinna. Ni ṫard an tiarla i neirlir an ḟorcongra rin, acht luiḋ reimhe gan anaḋ gan aiririomh go rainicc mainirtir bhindtraige i ndúthaigh cloinne eogain uí ḟuilleḃáin. Bátthar clann eoccain ag congnamh lar an larla i naghaiḋ uí Suilleḃáin dóigh do bhí ó Suilleḃáin dún baoí ⁊ berre dia natairriomh do bhrit na comairle tor ⁊ a bur, ⁊ baoí aga ráḋa gur bó dó ro baḋ dleacht cíor dragbáil i mbhinntraige.

Bá ré ionad a raiḃe o Suilleḃán co na ḟlóg an tan rin ag cim an ghabair

[q] *Nearest trees*, literally, "the nearest trees to them."

[r] *Three thousand soldiers.*—This number is exaggerated, and the Irish had it from common report only.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. ii., where the trüe number is given.

[s] "To make tryall whether the Rebels in the Countrey of Carbery would submit themselves upon the sight of an Army, having beene lately wasted and spoyled by the Garrissons at Baltimore, Castlehaven, and Bantry, upon the ninth of March (which was the day the Lord Deputy departed from Corke) the President directed the Earle of Thomond, with two thousand and five hundred Foote in List (which were, by the Pole, but twelve hundred Foote and fiftie Horse)

to quit the country, and proceeded through Clann-Cuilein until they arrived at Killaloe; from thence across the Shannon into Ara; and they prepared to make a stay for that night in Duhara. When the sons of Turlough Carragh, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Brien, namely, Donough and Donnell, who were acting in behalf of the Queen, heard that they had arrived in that manner in the territory, after the expiration of the period of the word of the Earl, and not having the word of the Sovereign or any one else, they attacked them in every place where they were, and made prisoners of them [all], except Turlough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, who, after he had taken his dinner, had betaken himself to the shady, solitary woods, and the rough-headed hills, to shelter himself from his enemies. These were the chieftains who were there taken: Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Mahon O'Brien, Brian Ballagh, the son of Mahon, and Teige Ultagh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, with the number [of forces] that happened to be along with them. And when taken they were sent back in fetters to the Earl to Killaloe, and they were hanged in pairs, face to face, from the nearest trees[q].

After the dispersion and execution of these gentlemen and plunderers by the Earl, he went to Limerick, and from thence to Cork, to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice ordered the Earl to proceed to Beare, with three thousand soldiers[r], to see if he could [advantageously] make an attack upon O'Sullivan Beare and the gentlemen who were with him, namely, a party of the Mac Carthys, Captain Tyrrell, Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Conor [Kerry], and the Knight of Glin. The Earl did not neglect this order; and[s] he passed forward, without halting or delaying, until he arrived at the monastery of Bantry, in the territory of the sons of Owen O'Sullivan. The sons of Owen were assisting the Earl against O'Sullivan, because the O'Sullivan had taken Dun-Baoi and Beare from their father by the decision of the Council beyond and here[t], and was accustomed to say that he should by right receive the rents of Bantry.

The place at which O'Sullivan and his forces were at this time [stationed]

to march into Carbery, and from thence into Beare, there to view in what manner the Castle of Donboy was fortified, of the incredible strength whereof much was noysed."

[s] *And:* literally, "but," which is not correct language.

[t] *Beyond and here:* i.e. the English and Irish councils.

etir an armáil don taoiḃ rin, ⁊ dol irteaċ go béirre. Ionaḋ eiridhe baoí ina ċonair ċoitċinn do ḋol irin tír, ⁊ baoí aiṁréiḋ iomċuṁang lé gaḃáil triṫe darmail ṁóir na bainriogna, gion go mbíṫ gírṫa coilleaḋ, ⁊ talṁan, daoine, ordanár, ⁊ armáil ruiḋiġṫe for a ccionn aṁail ro baoí an tan rin do gaḃáil na conaire forra. Baoí an tiarla i ngar do ṙíċṫṁain i mainirtir Ḃíndtraiġe, ⁊ coinne etir é féin ⁊ o Suilleḃáin, ⁊ ó náċ ranġatṫar i ngar dia roile, ⁊ nár burura don iarla ná don armáil in trligh iomċuṁang rin damar nó dionnraiġiḋ, do ṙáġaiḃ an tiarla garardún raiġdiúirid i noilén faoít ré haghaiḋ uí Suilleḃáin, ⁊ do ċóid fín tar a air go corcaiġ hi ccínn an lurtir.

Taḋcc caoċ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic briain, mic donnchaiḋ mec ṁaṫġaṁna do ṁarḃaḋ go tíccṁaireaċ durċor peileir lá a ṁaċ fín i mbéirre a mí mai na bliaḋna ro. Ḃá haṁlaiḋ do ṙónaḋ an marḃaḋ rin. An Prerident, ⁊ iarla tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ an gobernóir ciarraiġeaċ .i. Sir Serlur uelment ⁊ tiġearnaiḋe na muṁan doneoċ ḃaoí ḋíoḃ ag congnaṁ lár an brrionnra do ṫaḃairt a naiġṫe uile ar ḃéirre, ⁊ ar ua Suilleḃáin. Tarla do ṫaḋcc caoċ gur ḃín ré long cíndaiġe amaċ ar an frairrge riar an tan rin. Ro iarr ó Suilleḃáin iaraċt na luinge rin ar ṫaḋg dia cur don Spainn do ċuingiḋ caḃra ar ríġ na

[u] *Ceim-an-ghabhair:* i. e. the Goat's Pass, now Keamagower, *alias* Cromwell's Bridge, in the parish of Kilcaskin, over which was the common passage into the barony of Beare, in the west of the county of Cork. According to the tradition in the country, O'Donovan was at strife with O'Sullevan Beare on this occasion, and had some fighting with him at this place. This tradition is confirmed by the following account of O'Sullevan's movements after the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, given by P. O'Sullevan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. i.:

"Post fœdus Aquilæ Osulleuanus in Hispaniam mittit Dermysium Odriscolem probatæ fidei, & prudentiæ virum celerem opem rogatum, & Danielem filium suum natu maximum paternæ fidei pignus, & obsidem. Quibus cum vnâ ego, quoque puer, & alij iuuenes nobiles venientes á Carazenæ Comite Galletiæ præfecto viro vetusta nobilitate claro, & in Ibernicam gentem maximè pio honorificentissimè sumus excepti. Vbi ego Patritio Sinoto populari meo Grammatico, & Rhetorico polito, & limato latinæ linguæ, Rotherico Vendanna Hispano ingenij acutissimi Philosophiæ, sed alijs aliarum doctrinarum præceptoribus sum vsus. Interim Osulleuanus omni ratione, & studio conandum putauit, vt vsque ad Hispani auxilij aduentum se, & eos, quos ad Hispanorum partes sequendas mouerat, ab hostis impetu defenderet. Ei auxilium ferunt Daniel Maccarrha Clancarrhæ principis filius, Daniel Osulleuani Magni filius, Cornelius, & Dermysius Odriscolis Magni filij, Dermysius Osulleuanus pater meus, Dermysius, duo Dionysij, & Florentius Maccarrhæ Fusci, equites Macsuinnij, Dionysius Odriscol cum suis fratribus. Ad eum confugiunt Oconchur Kierrius, Macmoris Lacsnaæ Baro, eques Auratus Kierrius, eques Auratus vallis, Iohannes Giraldinus Comitis frater, Iaimus Buttlerus Baronis Catharæ frater superiore bello suis possessionibus

was at Ceim-an-ghabhair[u], between the army on that side and the entrance into Beare. This place was the common pass into the territory, and it was intricate and narrow to be passed through by this large army of the Queen, even should there be no trees felled, or trenches sunk in the earth, or no men, ordnance, or army planted there against them, as indeed there was at that time to defend the pass against them. The Earl remained nearly a week in the monastery of Bantry, a conference being [expected] between him and O'Sullivan; but as they did not come near each other, because it was not easy for the Earl, or the army, to attack or force this narrow pass, he left a garrison of soldiers in Oilen-Faoit[v], to oppose O'Sullivan, and went back himself to Cork to the Lord Justice.

Teige Caech, the son of Turlough, son of Brian, son of Donough Mac Mahon, was accidentally killed with the shot of a ball by his own son, in Beare, in the month of May of this year. This death occurred in the following manner: the President, the Earl of Thomond, the Governor of Kerry, i. e. Sir Charles Wilmot, and such of the lords of Munster as were aiding the Sovereign, turned their faces against Beare and O'Sullivan. Before this time Teige Caech happened to have captured a merchant's ship at sea; [and] O'Sullivan asked him for a loan of that ship, to send it to Spain, to ask assistance from the

eiecti. Osulleuanus Gulielmo Burko, Richardo Tirello, & alijs conductis, obæratorum delectu conscripto & sociorum auxilijs millia militum circiter duo iuuentutis electæ comparat. Quibus ea hyeme Torrentirupem arcem, quam solam in Beantria tenebat Eugenius O'Sulleuanus semper Reginæ partes secutus, partim aggere, turribus, vineis, musculis, pluteis oppugnatam, partim æneis tormentis quassatam in suam potestatem redegit. Odonnobhanum" [O'Donnabáin, nunc *anglice* O'Donovan], "ad Anglos reuersum, & alios Anglorum auxiliares deprædatur. Regias copias, quæ in Momonijs erant, terrore perculsas in oppida munita, & arces compellit."

[u] *Oilen-Faoit:* called *Fuidia insula* by Philip O'Sullevan Beare—(*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 182). It is now called Whiddy Island, and is situated in the east side of Bantry Bay, about three miles west of the town of Bantry. It is a beautiful island belonging to the parish of Kilmacommoge and barony of Bantry. The following notice of this event is given in the *Pacata Hibernia:*

"Heerupon the Earle lefte with Captaine George Flower, besides his owne Company, the Companies of Sir John Dowdall, the Lord Barry, Captain Francis Kingsmill, Captain Bustock, and Captaine Bradbury, which were seven hundred men in List, in the Whiddy (an Iland lying within the Bay of Bantrie), very convenient for the Service, and himself with the rest of his Forces returned to Corke, where, having made a relation of the particulars of his journey, it was found necessary that the President, without any protractions or delay, should draw all the Forces in the Province to a head against them," &c., book iii. c. 2.

Spainne fiarfú nó ḋingfeaḃ armáil na bainríoġna fair. Ro ráiḃ taḋg ná tiuḃraḋ an long ḋó, ar ní ḃaoí do ḋaingin ⁊ do ḋornaṁ aicce air fein, acht an long, ⁊ iar na ráḋ fin dó ro ḋuir a ṁac féin go mbarḋaiḃ ele amaille frir do ḋornaṁ na luinge. Do ḋóiḃ ó Suilleḃáin i mbáḋ do ḃuain na luinge amaḋ go haiṁḋeónaḋ ⁊ do fala taḋcc amaille frir irin mbáḋ an tan fin. Ro ḟuagair taḋcc dia ṁac toirrḋealḃaḋ, ⁊ don ḃarda ó Suilleḃain co na ṁuinntir do ḋiúḃraccaḋ. Do fónaḋ leóroṁ innrin, ⁊ tar gaḋ ndiuḃraccaḋ do tarlaicfiḋ ḟorra ro amair toirrḋealḃaḋ taḋcc dunḋor do ḟeilér i nuaḋtar a ḋléiḃ go fruair bár irin oḋtmaḋ la iar fin. Ba hé an taḋcc fin tiġearna corca baiscinn iarṫaraiġi co ro haṫḋuireaḋ ⁊ go ro hionnarbaḋh ar a aṫarḋa lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan tri bliaḋna riar an tan ro go ttorḋair aṁail a dubramar. Ní ḃaoí aon triocha ḋéḋ déirinn na baoí a ḋiongṁála do ṫiġearna ir an taḋcc fin, ar láiṁ, ar ṫíoḋlacaḋh ar ḋíṁnaḋ ríona, eaḋ, ⁊ ealaḋan, ⁊ dá mbíṫ dutchaiġ, nó oiḋrísṫ aicce ar é an tí fin lár a ttorḋair rob oiḋre diongṁala dia ṡiri.

Imṫura larla tuaḋmuṁan iar ndol dóridhe go corcaiġ hi ccínn an lurtir ar í coṁairle ro ḋinn an lurtir, an tiarla do ḋionntúḋ do riḋiri go ríóġaiḃ lair gur an oilén in ro ḟáccaiḃ riuṁ garaṙún ria fin .i. oilén faoíṫ, ⁊ coblaḋ co norḋanár do ḋor timḋeall ar muir go rangatar hi ccoṁṙoḋraiḃ dúin baoí go ro ġabrat calaḋport, ⁊ gaḃaitt oilén diamḋ ainm baoí ḃerre, ⁊ ro marbaḋ leó a ḃarda (im a ccairtín Riṙdṙd mac Rora mic conla meg eoḋaccain).

[x] *Among the shots:* literally, "beyond every shooting."

[y] *Aimed,* ro amair.—This verb is incorrectly applied here, as it is stated in the beginning that the father's death was accidental. Ro amair denotes intention on the part of Turlough, and the Four Masters should have added, "o'urchar n-impoill, by a mistaking, or random shot."

[z] *West Corca-Bhaiscinn,* now called the barony of Moyarta, and comprising the south-western angle of the county of Clare. It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia,* book iii. c. 6, that, on the third of June, "Teg Keugh Mac Maghon, a principall Rebell (in an Iland adjoyning to the Dorseys) was casually shot through the body by his owne sonne, whereof he dyed the third day following."

[a] *Which arrived:* literally, "until they arrived," which is inelegant.

[b] *Dun-Baoi:* i. e. the fort of Baoi. This is called Dunboy by English writers. There is a plan of it, as it was besieged on this occasion, given in the *Pacata Hibernia.*—See Dublin edition of 1810, p. 526. There is no vestige of it remaining at present.

[c] *Conla Mageoghegan.*—See note [o], under the year 1580, p. 1726, *supra,* and also the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 182. There is a most circumstantial account of this stubborn siege of the castle of Dunboy ["and so

King of Spain before the Queen's army should advance upon him. Teige said that he would not give him the ship, because he had no means of protecting or defending himself but the ship; and, upon saying this, he sent his own son, together with other guards, to defend the ship. O'Sullivan went into a boat, to wrest the ship by force; and Teige happened to be along with him in the same boat. Teige called out to his son, Turlough, and the guards, to fire on O'Sullivan and his people. They did so; and, among the shots[x] discharged between them, Turlough aimed[y] Teige with the shot of a ball in the upper part of his breast; so that he died on the eighth day after that. This Teige had been Lord of West Corca-Bhaiscinn[z], until he was expelled or banished from his patrimony by the Earl of Thomond three years before that time when he was as we have stated. There was no triocha-chead [barony] in Ireland of which this Teige was not worthy to have been Lord, for [dexterity of] hand, for bounteousness, for purchase of wine, horses, and literary works; and if he had a territory or inheritance the person by whom he fell would have been the rightful heir to succeed him.

As for the Earl of Thomond, after he had gone to Cork to the Lord Justice, the resolution to which the Lord Justice came was, that the Earl should again return with forces to the island on which he had previously left a garrison, namely, Oilen-Faoit; and he sent a fleet with ordnance round by sea, which arrived[a] in the vicinity of Dun-Baoi[b], and, having put to land, they took an island called Baoi-Bheirre, and slew its guards, together with their captain, Richard, the son of Ross, son of Conla Mageoghegan[c]. The [crews of the]

obstinate and resolved a defence had not bin seen in this kingdome"] printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. chapters vi. vii. and viii. The Editor of the *Pacata* says that, on the 5th of June, Richard Mac Goghagan, the constable of Dunboy, parleyed with the Earl of Thomond, who requested him to render the castle unto the Queen; but that "all the Eloquence and artifice which the Earle could use avayled nothing, for Mac Goghagan was resolved to persevere in his wayes; and, in the great love which he pretended to beare unto the Earle, hee advised him not to hazard his life in landing upon the Mayne, for I know (sayd hee) you must land at yonder Sandy Bay, where, before your comming, the place will be so trenched and gabioned, as you must runne upon assured death."

This castle, which O'Sullevan Beare had taken from the Spaniards, as appears from his letter to the Earl of Caraçena, and which he refused to surrender to the English in conformity with Don Juan's articles of capitulation, was besieged and stormed by Carew, Lord President of Munster, with the most unrelenting perseverance, and defended by Mageoghegan and the warders, con-

Tucpat an coblaċ, a narm, ⁊ a norvanár hi ttír ag dún baoí go ro gabrat, ⁊ ro tocłaḋ leó díocc ḋaingín díṫoġlaiġi do ṫreinnri ṫrén láidir ar daiġ an

sisting of one hundred and forty-three select fighting men, with a stubborn bravery unparalleled in modern history. At length, when the castle was nearly shattered to pieces, Mageoghegan retired into a vault, determined to blow up, with powder, what remained of the castle, unless the surviving part of the garrison should have promise of life. This was refused them by the Lord President, and the last fate of Mageoghegan is described by the Editor of the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. viii., as follows:

"His Lordship gaue direction for a new battery upon the Vault, intending to bury them in the ruines thereof, and after a few times discharged, and the bullets entering amongst them into the Celler, the rest that were with Taylor" [an Englishman's son, appointed chief after the disabling of Mageoghegan] "partly by intercession, but chiefly by compulsion (threatening to deliver him up if hee were obstinate), about ten of the Clock in the morning of the same day" [18th of June] "constrained him to render simply, who, with eight and fortie more, being ready to come forth; and Sir George Thornton, the Sergeant Major, Captaine Roger Harvie, Captaine Power, and others, entering the Vault to receive them, Captaine Power found the said Richard Mac Goghegan lying there mortally wounded, and, perceiving Taylor and the rest ready to render themselues, raised himselfe from the ground, snatching a lighted Candle and staggering therewith to a barrell of powder (which for that purpose was unheaded), offering to cast it into the same, Captaine Power took him and held him in his armes, with intent to make him prisoner, untill he was, by our men (who perceived his intent) instantly killed, and then Taylor and the rest were brought prisoners to the Camp."

It is stated in the same work that, on the same day, fifty-eight of them were executed by the President, who deemed it prudent that Taylor, and one Tirlagh Roe Mac Swiny, and twelve others, should be reserved alive, "to trie whether he could draw them to doe some more acceptable service than their lives were worth."

P. O'Sullevan Beare gives a curious list of the Irish who opposed O'Sullevan Beare on this occasion, as will appear by the following extract from his *Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 7:

"His motibus Angli vehementer soliciti & auxii quam maximam possunt belli molem in Osullevanum constituunt vertere. Georgius Caruus Momoniarum præfectus Corcacham regias copias convocat. Auxilia Ibernorum accersit. Illi præsto fuerunt, aliquot Angloiberni, & hi Momoniæ magnates, sine quibus Angli parum negocii possent Osullevano facessere, Dionysius O'Brien, Lomnachæ princeps quondam et Tomoniæ Comes, Macarrha Fuscus Carbriæ princeps, Carolus Macarrha Muscriæ princeps, Barrius Magnus Botevanti Vicecomes, Odonnobhanus, eques Auratus Albus, Eugenius Osullevanus Osullevani quidem patruelis, hostis tamen infestissimus, Dermysius Osullevani Magni frater, Dionysius et Florentius Maccarrhæ fratres qui Osullevanum deseruerunt. Urmoniæ comitatus delectus, & auxiliares ab aliis missi. Totus exercitus continebat plus quatuor millibus militum quorum vix quingenti erant Angli. Cæteri erant Iberni et Angloiberni, qui desperatis rebus a Reginâ descissere minimé sibi tutum et integrum existimabant," &c. &c.—Cap. ii. fol. 182, b.

The taking of this castle of Dunbaoi is thus described by the same writer (*ubi supra*, lib. 7, c. iii. fol. 183):

"Iterum Caruus auctis copiis supra quinque millia hominum omnes Osullevani vires statuit contundere, in Beantriam perueniens in Agello

fleet landed with arms and ordnance at Dun-baoi, where they formed a strong and impregnable ditch, and a stout and firm trench, from which to play upon

Rubro, (Gurtin Rua), patente planicie castrametatur, inde in Bearram penetrare cogitans, Dumbeam castellum (*anglice* Birhauen) et cæteras Osulleuani arces oppugnatum. Osulleuanus iter occupans quingentos ab hoste passus tentoria figit militum numero longè inferior, sed virtute et loci commoditate fretus hostem incursionibus prohibet, et commeatu intercludit. Caruus se vallo, fossaque muniens menses duos castrorum finibus milites continet, donec proximè ad maritimam oram applicent naues octodecim rostratæ, & tectæ & aliæ minores Manapia, Coreacha, & ex Anglia missæ, in quas exercitum impositum iuxta Dumbeam exponit arcem obsidens. Illam tenebant centum vigenti pedites ab Osulleuano constituti duce Richardo Macgochegano viro nobili: qui munitiones egressi pro muro cum hoste fortiter dimicant, illum arcis oppugnatione diu prohibentes: & intra munimenta compulsi ex pinnis fenestris atque turribus sese firmiter tuentur. Caruus aperta vi tormenta in arcem agere tentans cum à propugnatoribus prohiberetur, & eruptionem facientibus & missilia ex munitionibus iaculantibus fossam homine cubitos duos altiorem in arcem dirigit, et rursus transuersum aggerem obducit magna propugnatorum contentione pro viribus opus interrumpentium: et in fossam cum è castelli turribus non esset prospectus, per eam trahit tormenta quinque, quibus in transversa fossa dispositis arx continué quatitur. Interim propugnatores frequenter erumpunt hostem ex oppugnatione dimovere conantes, levia prælia cominus committendo, & eminus ex munitionibus ignitos globos bombardis tormentisque iaciendo. Iam vero crebris tormentis laxata lapidum, mœniumque compage arx difficiebat. Magna pars concidit, pars alia consequens procumbebat. Per ruinam regius exercitus in arcem impetum facit. Utrinque magna cæde facta propugnatores impetum sustinent. Regii rursus pergunt eminus arcem tormentis, consumere, & bombardis propugnatores ex muro, turribusque dimouere. Ingente fragore frusta munimenti ruunt, trahentia milites secum, saxaque collisa armatos obruunt. Regii per ruinam irrumpunt, quos propugnatores globulis & lapidibus consternunt, hastis transfigunt, gladiis iugulant, admotis clypeis, saxisque revolutis deorsum per ruinam præcipitant, totaque repellunt. Adhuc regii munimentum tormentis eminus oppugnant, & machinis tutò convellentibus, munitionibus affatim corruentibus, propugnatore passim cadente non datur libera facultas ruinæ defendendæ: per eam oppugnatores irruunt, & in aulam, ad quam usque Castellum erat collapsum, cohortes tres signa inferentes dimidiam occupant. Ibi propugnatoribus occurrentibus manus cruenter conseritur: multis utrinque vulneribus inflictis, multis viris interemptis, regii terga vertere coguntur, aulam et ruinam totam deserentes. Qui sauciis receptis iterum irruptionem faciunt recente, vegetoque milite cum defesso, & vulnerato, & magna multitudine cum paucis confligentes. Primum de ruinâ dimicatur; unde propugnatoribus expulsis cohortes septem in aulam aquilas conferunt eò sibi iniquam, quod in eâ se non poterant explicare. Ibi in longam moram pugna protrahitur: multi mutuis vulneribus succumbunt: magna corporum atque armorum strages iacet. Aula tota sanguinis rivulis fluit. Propugnatorum pars longè maxima cadit, præsertim Dux Richardus, cuius animi magnitudo cum generis claritate de principatu contendebat, maximé strenuè prælians inter cadavera semianimis procumbit atque lethalibus vulneribus affectus. Reliquorum etiam nemo non vulneribus affligitur. Superstites aulam relinquentes in inferiora tabulata se recipere compelluntur. Vnde acerrimé pug-

baile do ċaiṫlḟ lá hordanar. Bátṫar agá ċaiṫlḟ athaiḃ ṗaṁlaiḃ go ro lḟccaḋ, ⁊ co ro láinḃṗirḟ an baile leó go talṁuin ⁊ go ro marbaḋ an barda, ⁊ an drong ná ro marbaḋ ḋíoḃ ro crochaḋ iatt ina ccuplaḋhaiḃ lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan.

O Suilleḃáin imorro iar mbḟin an baile rin de, do ċuaiḋ co na buar, ⁊ co na ḃóṫáintiḃ, co na ṁuinnteararaiḃ, ⁊ co na imirgiḃ ar cúlaiḃ a ċnoc cḟnnġarḃ i ndiaṁraiḃ, ⁊ i nderoiḃélaiḃ a ṫíre. Baoí an tiarla co na ṗlóccaiḃ, ⁊ o Suilleḃáin co na rocraide ag caiṫlḟ, ⁊ ag comḟuabairt aroile go hairmirr na nodlacc. Do ṗónratt an dá ṗluaġ rin forḃair ⁊ forrlongfort agḟaid ar aġaid irin ngleann garḃ ⁊ bá do dicḟnn daingin uí Suilleḃáin an gleno rin. Bátṫar a ḋaoíne ag ḟoarrccaraḋ go hinclíṫe gan aṫcomairc lá hua ruilleḃáin. Ro imṫiġ uaḋ ceṫṫur cartin tirial, ⁊ rob ḟiccḟn dóroṁ badéin imṫíṫ gan ḟior, gan airiuccaḋ don iarla ar raoire na nodlacc. Bá ḟḟ a cceadna huide ar an ngleann garḃ go baile Muirne, an dara hoiḋce i ccoiccriċ duiṫce uí ċaoiṁ ⁊ ṁég aṁlaoiḃ. An trḟ oiḋce i nard rattraicc. An cṫraṁaḋ oiḋce ag rulcóid, an cúicceaḋ oiḋce, ⁊ an ṗirḟ oiḋce i mbel na coilleaḋ, an

nantes tantum cum virtute, tum desperatione, quæ ad honesté moriendum sæpè magnum incitamentum est, valuerunt, ut hostem primum, aula deinde arce tota exuerint. Illicò nox dirimit pugnam. Postero die regij rem per legationes conficere ducunt. Propugnatores deiecta, labefactaque maiori arcis parte, amisso duce, vulneribus fatigati, multis malis defessi pacti, ut incolumes dimitterentur, castellum dedunt mense Septembri decimo quinto die obsidionis. Postquam Regij sunt castellum ingressi, Richardus nondum exanimis cum Anglicum sonum audijsset linquentem animum reuocat, & sulphureo pulueri, cujus non exigua facultas erat in castellò ignem pergit applicare hostes proculdubio combusturus, nisi antequam rem perficeret, spiritu destitueretur. Pactum, & fides Anglica religione dedititiis seruatur: nam viri & fæminæ laqueo strangulantur.

[d] *Attacking each other.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. xvii., that the English "attacked the fastness where the rebels, with their cattle, were lodged in Glengarrem [Glengarrew], whereupon ensued a bitter fight, which was maintained, without intermission, for six hours, during which many were slain on both sides; but the greatest losse fell upon the Traytors: there were taken from them, in that dayes service, 2000 Cowes, 4000 sheep, and 1000 Garrans."

On the next morning after O'Sullevan's departure, being the 4th of January, 1602, Sir Charles Wilmot came to seek the enemy in their camp, where he found nothing but hurt and sick men, "whose paines and lives, by the Souldiers, were both determined"!! *Quære*, whether was this murdering or slaying?

[e] *Gleann-garbh*, translated *Vallis Aspera*, by P. O'Sullevan Beare, now *anglice* Glengarriff, a singularly picturesque valley near Bantry Bay.—See a description of it in the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. pp. 117, 118, and in Windele's *Description of Cork and its Vicinity*.

[f] *Baile-Muirne*, now Ballyvourney, a small

the castle with ordnance. They thus continued the firing until the castle was razed and levelled with the ground, and the warders were [for the most part] killed; and such of them as were not killed were hanged in pairs by the Earl of Thomond.

O'Sullivan, after being deprived of this castle, went with his cows, herds, and people, and all his moveables, behind his rugged-topped hills, into the wilds and recesses of his country. The Earl [of Thomond] and his army, and O'Sullivan and his forces, continued shooting and attacking[d] each other until the Christmas times. The two armies were entrenched and encamped face to face in Gleann-garbh[e], which glen was one of O'Sullivan's most impregnable retreats. His people now began to separate from O'Sullivan secretly without asking his leave. First of all Captain Tyrrell went away from him, and he was obliged himself to depart in the Christmas holidays, without the knowledge of, and unperceived by the Earl. In the first day's march he went from Gleann-garbh to Baile-Muirne[f]; on the second night he arrived on the borders of the territories of O'Keeffe[g] and Mac Auliffe; on the third night [he arrived] at Ardpatrick[h]; on the fourth night, at Sulchoid[i]; on the fifth and

village in the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork, where there are some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Gobnait. P. O'Sullevan Beare says that O'Sullevan Beare, his kinsman, with his forces, encamped, the first night, at a place called Acharas, and that, on the next day, being the first of January, 1603, they arrived at Ballyvourney, before noon, where they left gifts, and prayed to St. Gubeneta that they might have a prosperous journey. The same writer, and also the Editor of the *Pacata Hibernia*, state that, as they passed along the skirts of Muskerry, they were skirmished with by the sons of Teige, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, where they lost some of their men and most of their carriage.

[g] *O'Keefe and Mac Auliffe.*—These families were seated in the present barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork.

P. O'Sullevan states that the inhabitants of these territories were hostile to O'Sullivan: "Quos accolæ noctem totam eiaculando magis molestia, quam vulnere afficiunt."—Fol. 189.

[h] *Ardpatrick*, a village in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, that, in passing by Liscarroll, John Barry, brother to the Viscount, with eight horsemen and forty foot, charged their rear at the ford of Bellaghan, where he slew and hurt many of them. P. O'Sullevan Beare says that they fought for an hour at this ford, where O'Sullevan lost four men, and the Queen's adherents lost more than four. The Editor of the *Pacata*, however, does not acknowledge the loss of more than one on Barry's side.

[i] *Sulchoid:* i. e. *Salicetum*, the Sallow Wood. —*Cor. Glos., in voce.* This place retains its name to the present day, and is now anglicised Solloghod or Sallowhead. It is situated on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, but in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the latter county, and four miles to the west of the town of Tipperary.

ꝼſéṫmaḋ oiḋḋe hi lſéaraċ, an ṫoċṫmaḋ oiḋḋe i mbaile achaiḋ ċaoín. Ní ḃaoí ꝼiom lá, ná aḋhaiġ in airſeṫ ꝼin gan ḋeaḃaiḋ, ⁊ ḋiantogꝼaim ḋiogalṫaċ ꝼair, ⁊ ꝼo ꝼuilngſiḋ, ⁊ ꝼo ꝼrſgꝼaḋ go ꝼſꝼṗḋa ꝼír ḃéoḋa lair ꝼiom innꝼin. Iar ndol dó in naomaḋ oiḋḋe gur an ccoill ḋianiḋ ainm coill ꝼinne, do ꝼónꝼaṫ airiꝼiom ꝼri ꝼé dá oiḋḋe an dú ꝼin. Ḃaoi donnchaḋ mac caiꝼꝼi ṁec aeḋagáin ina ccomꝼoċꝼaiḃ, ⁊ baoí ꝼiḋe acc ḋénaṁ ḋánaċṫa ḋeaḃṫa, ⁊ ḋiuḃꝼaiṫṫe ar ua Suilleḃáin co na ṁuinntir gur ḃó héiccſn a ṁarḃaḋ ꝼo ḋeóiḋ ar ní ꝼaoṁ coꝼcc ꝼor comairle uí Suilleḃáin. O ná ꝼuaraṫṫar coiṫſḋa, ináiṫṫ arṫꝼaiġe ele ineallṁa ꝼo marḃaiḋ leó a neaċꝼaiḋ ar ḋáiġ a ꝼꝼeola diṫe, ⁊ diomċar, ⁊ a ccaḃal cꝼoicſnn do ċor im ꝼiaṫꝼlataiḃ ꝼlimꝼiġne do ḋénaṁ curaċ diob dia niomċor tar an Sionainn ꝼꝼioḃuaine (.i. ag aṫ coilleaḋ ꝼuaiḋ)

[k] *Baile-na-coille:* i. e. the town of the wood, now Ballynakill, a village in the parish of Tome, barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

[l] *Leatharach*, now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, and county of Tipperary, and about eight miles south of the town of Nenagh. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at p. 27, the scholiast calls this place Letracha Odhrain, and places it in Muscraighe Thire.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 151, 461.

[m] *Baile-achaid-caoin.*—This place is still called Balloughkeen by the old natives, but it is usually shortened to Loughkeen in the anglicised form. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Lower Ormond.

[n] *Coill-fhine.*—This was the name of a wood adjoining Port-a-tulchain, now Portland, in the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond. P. O'Sullevan Beare calls this wood Brosnacha, from its situation near the river now called the Little Brosnach.

[o] *Donough, the son of Carbry Mac Egan.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. 17, that "the sherife of the county of Typperarie fell upon their reare and slew many of them." But the author of this work did not think it necessary to add, that O'Sullivan's people retorted upon him, and slew and wounded many of his people. This, however, was the case, if we can believe P. O'Sullevan Beare, who gives a most minute and interesting account of the journey performed by his kinsman, Daniel, his father, Dermot, and their surviving followers and adherents, after their flight from Glengarriff through Munster and Connaught, until he arrived in O'Rourke's country. The following is his account of the manner in which they crossed the Shannon at Port-a-tulchain.—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. ix. fol. 190, 191.

"Hic in summum discrimen Osulleuanus videbatur deductus, quód Sininnum amnem amplum, & nauigabilem non poterat transmittere, phasellis, atque nauigijs ab hoste remotis, & cauto pœnis acerbissimis, ne illum vllus portitor transportaret. Propter inediam etiam milites viribus destituuntur. Ob id animos omnium iugens desperatio subit. In hoc ancipiti statu rerum pater meus Dermysius Osulleuanus se nauim breui confecturum, & famem militum extincturum profitetur.

"Postero die qui septimus erat Ianuarij mensis, Dermysij consilio in Brosnacham densissimam, atque tutissimam syluam sese abdentes, & coesis arboribus in valli speciem compositis, fossaque leuiter facta circumuallantes,

sixth nights [he remained] at Baile-na-Coille[k]; on the seventh night at Leatharach[l]; and on the eighth at Baile-Achaidh-caoin[m]. He was not a day or night during this period without a battle, or being vehemently and vindictively pursued, all which he sustained and responded to with manliness and vigour. Having arrived on the ninth night at a wood called Coill-fhinne[n], where they remained for two nights, Donough, the son of Carbry Mac Egan[o], who lived in their vicinity, began boldly to attack and fire upon O'Sullivan and his people, so that at length he was obliged to be slain, as he would not desist [from his attacks], by the advice of O'Sullivan. Not finding cots or boats in readiness, they killed their horses, in order to eat and carry with them their flesh, and to place their hides on [frame-works of] pliant and elastic osiers, to make curraghs[p] for conveying themselves across the green-streamed Shannon, [which they crossed] at Ath-

biduum duas naues ex viminibus, & arboribus condunt, equis duodecim occisis, quorum corijs nauigia integuntur, & carnibus omnes vescuntur præter Osulleuanum, Dermysium, & Dermysium Ohuallachanum. Nauis, cuius Dermysius fuit architectus hunc in modum conficitur. Vimina crassiore parte terræ infixa, & ad medium inuicem reflexa, rostibusque reuincta corpus nauis constituebant: cui è solida tabula statumina, transtraque interius adduntur. Exterius corijs vndecim equorum cooperitur, remis, atque scalmis coaptatis. Carina, & materiei necessitate, & saxa, cautesque vitandi causa erat plana: longitudo pedum viginti sex, latitudo sex, & altitudo quinque, præterquam quod ad fluctus propellendos prora magis aliquantum eminebat. Altera nauis, cuius construendæ equites Omallæ magistri erant, viminibus sine iugis contexta habens carinam circularis formæ instar parmæ, & latera longe altiora, quam carina exigebat, contenta fuit vno equi corio, quo carina est obducta. Hæ naues ad Sininni Oram nomine Portulachanum militum humeris noctu portantur, quibus Osulleuanus suos clam trajcere cœpit. Omallæ milites decem suam nauim conscendunt. Cæterum nauis, cum parua, tum ineptæ structuræ pondere pressa in medio flumine cum hominibus obruitur. Dermysij nauis, quæ triginta simul armàtos capiebat, alios incolumes transtulit, equos nantes à puppi loris trahens.

"Oriente die post milites transmissos Donatus Makeoganus, qui Syluas Rubras castellum prope tenebat, armata manu impedimenta circumueniens, cœpit sarcinas diripere, calonum, cruore solum spargere, fœminas incusso pauore in flumen inijcere. Thomas Burkus cum hastatis circiter viginti, totidemque fulminatoribus in excubijs, & insidijs ab Osulleuano dispositus, vt commodius cæteri flumen traducerentur, suos in pugnam cohortatus Donatum improuiso adortus cum comitibus quindecim interficit: reliquos vulneribus ferè affectos in fugam vertit. Catapultarum sonitu excitati accolæ ad vtramque ripam fluminis confluunt. Quare Thomas cum excubitoribus, fœminæ, calonesque trepidatione tanta, & tumultu nauiculam imflendo submergunt, ita tamen proximè ad oram, vt nemo perierit, & nauis iterum aquis subducta excubitores traiecerit. Calones alij nando flumen penetrant: alij non facta per accurrentes accolas transmittendi potestate in varias partes dissipati sese occultant. Nauim, ne sit hostibus vsui, Osulleuanus iubet dilacerari."

[p] *Curraghs.*—The Editor of the *Pacata Hi-*

go ranġatṫar ġan ġabaiḋ ġan ġuaraċt taiṗṗi go mbatṫar don taoiḃ aṗaill i ṗíol nanmċaḋa. Lotṫar aiṗṗiḋe go mbáṫṫar an taonṁaḋ oiḋċe déċc acc ſċóṗuim ó maine. Iar ttoṗaċtain dóiḃ iṗuiḋe ṗo cṗuinniġṗiot na hiaṫa ⁊ na haicmſḋa ṗoṗṫar coiṁnſṗ dóiḃ ṗſmṗa ⁊ na nḋſḋhaiḋ go ṗo ġaiṗṗiot dá ġaċ taoiḃ ina timċeall. Ḃá do na huaiṗliḃ ṗucc ṗoṗṗa don ċuṗ ṗin mac Iarla cloinne ṗiocaiṗd tomar mac uilliec, mic Riocaiṗd ṗaxanaiġ, ⁊ Máġ coḋlain Sſan ócc, mac Sſain mic aiṗt, ⁊ ó maḋaccain .i. Ḋoṁnall mac Sſain, mic bṗſṗail, ⁊ a mac anmchaiḋ, ⁊ ḋṗonġa dſġlaṁḋa do ṗíol cceallaiġ, ⁊ ṗochaiḋe ele naċ aiṗiṁṫeaṗ co na ṗoċṗaittte uile amaille ṗriu.

Rob éiccſn dua ṗuilleḃáin, dua ċoncoḃaiṗ ciaṗṗaiġe, ⁊ duilliam búṗc mac Sſain na ṗſmaṗ co na mbſcc ḃuiḋin (uaiṗ ní ṗaḃatṫar ṗiḋe uile, acht eaṗḃaiḋ aṗ tṗi céḋ) anṁain acc ſchóṗuim ó maine le hiomġuin, ⁊ ṗé hiombualaḋ, coṫuġaḋ lé caṫlaṫaiṗ, ⁊ ṗṗoṁaḋ a ṗṗíoṗġaiṗcceaḋ ṗriṗ na hilċéḋaiḃ báṫṫaṗ

bernia calls the kind of boats they constructed *Nevogs*.

q *Ath Coille-ruaidhe:* i. e. the Ford of Redwood. This ford was opposite Donough Mac Egan's Castle of Kiltaroe, or Redwood, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. P. O'Sullevan Beare says that they crossed the Shannon at Port-a-tolchain (now Portland, in the same parish); but that author has committed some very glaring topographical errors in his Description of the rout of O'Sullevan Beare through the County of Tipperary, from which it is quite clear that he was writing from memory, or imperfect notes taken from the dictation of his father or cousin, and that he had no accurate map of Munster before him.

r *The many hundreds.*—The editor of the *Pacata Hibernia* agrees with this, book iii. c. 17:

"Being in Connaught, they passed safely through the county of Galway, until they came into the Kellies' Countrey, where they were fought withall by Sir Thomas Burke, the Earle of Clanrickard's brother, and Captaine Henry Malby, who were more in number then the Rebels. Neverthelesse, when they saw that either they must make their way by the sword or perish, they gave a brave charge upon our men, in the which Captaine Malby was slaine; upon whose fall Sir Thomas and his Troopes fainting, with the losse of many men, studied their safeties by flight, and the rebels with little harme marched into Orwykes Countrey."

Philip O'Sullevan Beare gives a minute account of the manner in which his cousin, the O'Sullevan Beare, defeated Thomas Burke and his adherents at Aughrim, and of the hardships and perils which he encountered till he arrived in O'Rourke's country, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. x. xi. After defeating his enemies at Aughrim, he proceeded over Slieve Mhuire (now Mount Mary, near Castle Kelly, but anciently Sliabh Fuirri), and marched through Mac David's country, where the inhabitants pursued him all the day to prevent him from obtaining provisions. On the evening of the same day he betook himself to Slieve-Ui-Flynn (near Ballinlough, in the extreme west of the county of Roscommon), and he concealed himself in the thick woods, where a friendly messenger arrived, stating that it was the determination of the natives to sur-

Coille-ruaidhe[q], without loss or danger, and landed on the other side in Sil-Anmchadha. From thence they passed on, and on the eleventh night they arrived at Aughrim-Hy-Many. Upon their arrival there the [inhabitants of the] lands and the tribes in their vicinity collected behind and before them, and shouted in every direction around them. Among the gentlemen who came up with them on this occasion were the son of the Earl of Clanrickard (Thomas, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Saxonagh); Mac Coghlan (John Oge, the son of John, son of Art); O'Madden (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal), and his son, Anmchaidh; some active parties of the O'Kellys, and many others not enumerated, with all their forces along with them.

O'Sullivan, O'Conor Kerry, and William Burke, son of John-na-Seamar, with their small party (for the entire did not fully amount to three hundred), were obliged to remain at Aughrim-Hy-Many to engage, fight, and sustain a battle-field, and test their true valour against the many hundreds[r] who were oppress-

round them early in the morning and exterminate them. They then marched on through the wood all night, and were pursued, early next morning, by Mac David, who, however, did not risk an engagement with men driven to such desperation, and they directed their course to a wood called Diamhrach, or the solitary. Here they lighted fires, and found the inhabitants not unfriendly. After having rested here for some time, they set out by night and marched over the Curlieu hills as far as Knockvicar, in the barony of Boyle, where they rested and took refreshment. When the day arose their guide shewed them O'Rourke's castle of Leitrim at some distance, which they reached about eleven o'clock that day. By this time they were reduced to thirty-five in number, of whom eighteen were armed, sixteen calones, and one woman. All the rest, who were more than a thousand in number at their setting out from the camp at Glengariff, having either perished, forsaken their chief, or having been detained on the way by fatigue or wounds. O'Sullevan remained with O'Rourke for some days; and, after various adventures in Ulster, he went to England after the coronation of James I., with O'Neill, Rury O'Donnell, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and others; but O'Sullevan could by no means obtain a restitution of his territory, or even pardon. He, therefore, set sail for Spain, where he was most graciously received by Philip III., who made him Knight of the Order of St. James, and Count of Bearhaven, with a pension of three hundred pieces of gold monthly. He was afterwards assassinated on the 16th of July, 1618, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, by John Bath, an Anglo-Irishman, whom he employed as a confidential servant. Of this assassination, his relative, P. O'Sullevan Beare, who was present, gives the following account in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 4, lib. 3, c. iv.

"Sed vltimus aduersæ fortunæ ictus est, quod decimo sexto die mensis eiusdem Osulleuanus Bearræ princeps, in quo tunc Iberni maximam spem habebant, miserè succubuerit, hoc modo. Iohannes Batheus Angloibernus, apud Osulleuanum adeó gratia pollebat, vt etiam ab eo patrocinio, & authoritate adiutus beneficijs afficeretur; & inter familiarissimos habitus sit etiam domum receptus, & in mensam admissus: Quo-

agá fforaċ, ⁊ acca fríllṡnṁain. Ro ionnṡaiġ ó Suilleḃáin go ḟṡiccaċ foirniata, go fraoċda ṡríġonta ġur an maiġin i mbattar na gulla, ar ar riú bá huille a aincridhe ⁊ a aíninne, ⁊ ní ro airir ġur an ionaḋ ina fracaiḋ a ttoíreċ go ro díċṡnoaiġ go dian dṡġtaraiḋ an raor ġall rin lair .i. Mac Cartin malbei. Ro fraoíneaḋ iarṁ ar an tṡcclamaḋ ṡlóiġ rin go ro marbaḋ líon díríṁe díoḃ. Ar ing ma do rónrat an urdail do ḃuidin ċuirṫe ciainriublaiġ, ⁊ a ttṡġṁail i neittirṁṡdón a naṁatt, raṁail an dṡirġṡinṡt dáiṫṡr ag cornaṁ a nanma ⁊ a noirdearcair an lá rin. Tiagait arridhe iar mór ġaiḃṫiḃ iar ttriall a mbraṫ, ⁊ a mairnte forr na conairiḃ go rangattar go hulltoiḃ.

Mac conmara fionn, Sean mac taiḋcc, mic conmeaḋa déc, 24. do ṁí ḟebru ⁊ domnall a ṁac do gaḃ a ionad.

rum beneficiorum Iohannes immemor, eò impudentiæ processit, vt leui primum controuersia orta ob pecunias ab Osulleuano mutuò datas, inde sit ausus tanti viri clarissimæ nobilitati genus suum apud Ibernos, & Anglos, à quibus oritur, minimé sublime conferre. Quod ægre ferens Philippus Osulleuani patruelis, qui hanc historiam scribit, cum Iohanne ea de re expostulat. Vnde Madriti iuxta regium monasterium diui Dominici vterque alterum stricto gladio aggreditur. Incepto certamine Iohannes ingente pauore perculsus, & vocem efferens loco semper cedebat: & illum in facie Philippus cæsa vulnerauit: & interfecturus, videbatur, nisi eum Edmundus Omorra, & Giraldus Macmoris ab Osulleuano missi, & duo equites Hispani protexissent, Philippumque apparitor deprehendisset. Cum multi vndique confluxissent, inter cæteros Osulleuanus aduenit læva manu rosarium, & dextera chirotecas gerens. Quem Iohannes conspicatus incautum, nihil timentem, & aliò aspicientem subitò accedens gladio inter turbam intento per læuam lacertam confodiendo, & rursus guttur feriendo occidit. Philippus lictore frustra reluctante in domum Marchionis Seneceiæ Galliarum legati sese abdidit. Iohannes in carcerem conijcitur vnà cum consanguineo suo Francisco Batheo, qui rixæ interfuit, sicut, & Daniel Odriscol Philippi consanguineus. Osulleuano in eo cænobio postero die exequiarum ius magna frequentia Hispanorum nobilium, & studio domini Didaci Brocheri splendidi equitis, regij consiliarii soluitur. Obiens annum 57 agebat. Erat vir plané pius & largus, maximé in pauperes, & egenos. Duobus, vel tribus Missarum sacris quotidié interesse solebat, longas ad Deum, & superos quotidianas preces effundens: crebrò peccatis expiatus sacrosanctum Domini corpus suscipiebat. Ita mors eius subita, & infausta vitæ minimè consentanea fuit, etsi eo etiam duobus sacris peragendis interfuerit, & acceptis vulneribus sit á sacerdotibus peccatis absolutus. Erat procerus, & elegans statura, vultu pulcher, ætate canescente venerabilis."

[s] *Captain Malby.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare says that Malby was killed by Dermot O'Huallachan and Cornelius O'Murchu.

[t] *It is scarcely credible that:* literally, "it is scarce if."

[u] *John, the son of Teige.*—His descendants appear to have become extinct soon after. According to a genealogical manuscript, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, John

ing and pursuing them. O'Sullivan, with rage, heroism, fury, and ferocity, rushed to the place where he saw the English, for it was against them that he cherished most animosity and hatred, and made no delay until he reached the spot where he saw their chief; so that he quickly and dexterously beheaded that noble Englishman, the son of Captain Malby[s]. The forces there collected were then routed, and a countless number of them slain. It is scarcely credible that[t] the like number of forces, fatigued from long marching, and coming into the very centre of their enemies, [ever before] achieved such a victory, in defence of life and renown, as they achieved on that day. They afterwards proceeded, in the midst of spies and betrayers, along the roads until they arrived in Ulster.

Mac Namara Fin (John, the son of Teige[u], son of Cu-Meadha) died on the 24th of February; and his son, Donnell, took his place.

Mac Namara Fin, head of his sept, who was living in 1714, was descended from Donough, the brother of this John, who died in 1602. Henry Pantaleon Mac Namara, Captain, Royal Navy, Knight of St. Louis, living in 1782, was descended of this branch of the Mac Namaras. He was the son of Captain Claud Matthew Mac Namara, who died in 1766, whose brother, John, who was born in Ireland, accompanied his parents to France in his infancy, and was page to his Serene Highness the Duke, brother of the Great Condé; entered the navy, passed through the various grades with distinction, obtained letters of recognition of his nobility of extraction from Louis XV. in 1736, and died, in 1757, Vice-Admiral of France, Commander and Grand Cross of St. Louis, and Commandant of the Port of Rochfort.

This vice-admiral was the son of John Mac Namara, who followed the fortunes of James II. According to a pedigree of this French family of the Mac Namaras, made out by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this John, who went to France in 1697, was the son of Mahon, who was the son of Donough, who was son of Mahon (brother of John, who was the father of Sir John Mac Namara of Madhmtalmhan, or Mountallon), who was son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Teige, who was the son of Maccon, who, according to Ware, built the abbey of Quin in 1433.

Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier represents, in the female line, the head of the Mac Namaras of Rossroe. He is the son of General John Bourchier of Elm Hill, in the county of Clare, by Mary Mac Namara, daughter of Thomas Mac Namara, Esq. (by Lucy, eldest daughter of Stanislaus Mac Mahon, Esq. of Clena, head of the Mac Mahons of East Corca-Vaskin), who was son of Daniel Mac Namara of Ardeloney, son of Florence Mac Namara, M. P. for Clare, Custos Rotulorum, and a Judge; son of Daniel Mac Namara of Doon and Ardeloney, Colonel of the Brigade of Thomond, who went to Spain with a Regiment of 1200 men after the capitulation of Limerick, who was the son of Teige Mac Namara, son of Couvea Reagh Mac Namara of Clonmoynagh and Ardeloney, who died in 1625, son of Florence Mac Namara of Rossroe, commonly called Fineen Meirgeach (*vide* bill filed by Florence Mac Namara in 1711), son of Loughlin,

Toirrdealbaċ mac maṫġamna, mic an ſrpuic uí bṗiain do ṁarḃaḋ hi maineaċaiḃ le Sſan a búṗc mac pioſaiṗd, mic Sſdin ó doiṗe mec laċtna.

Mac bṗuaiḋſḋa, Maoilin ócc, mac maoilin, mic conċobaiṗ déce an lá déiḋſnaċ do ṁí decembeṗ. Ní ḃaoí i neṗinn i nén peaṗṗain Sſnchaiḋ, ṗile, ⁊ ṗſṗ dána do bṗſṗ inár. Aṗé do ċum na duanta ṗſnċapa ro i ndán díreaċ.

Cuſṗṗſcet cumaoín aṗ cloinn cáil.

Tucc dam taiṗe a inṗi an laoíġ.

Aiṫin mſiṗi a ṁéġ coċláin.

Taḃṗam an ċuaiṗt ṗi aṗ cloinn ċaiṗ.

Deóṗaiḋ ṗunna ṗhioċt caṫaoiṗ. ⁊

O cſṫṗaṗ ġluaiṗid ġaoiḋil. ⁊c.

Sluaiccheaḋ lá niall ngaṗḃ ua noomnaill go ngallaiḃ ⁊ go ngaoiḋealaiḃ amaille ṗṗiṗ aṗ an ṗṗaoċmaġ i ttiṗ eoġain aṗ ṗoṗáilſṁ an luṗtiṗ baoi hi

son of Fineen, son of Sida Cam, son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Couvea, son of Maccon, son of Loughlin, son of Couvea More, son of Niall, son of Cumara, son of Donnell, son of Cumara, *a quo* the surname of Mac Conmera, now *anglice* Mac Namara.

[w] *Doire-mic-Lachtna*, now Derrymaclaughny, near Knockdoe, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note [r], under the year 1598, p. 2048, *supra*.

[x] *Mac Brody*.—See note [e], under the year 1563, p. 1597, *supra*.

[y] *Dan-Direach*: i. e. *metrum rectum*, a species of Irish metre very difficult of composition.—See O'Molloy's *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica*, p. 144, where he calls it the most difficult under the sun: "Maximè autem de Metro" [recto] "omnium quæ unquam vidi, vel audiui, ausim dicere, quæ sub sole reperiuntur, difficillimo." For some account of these poems the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 164, 165, A. D. 1602.

[z] *Fraechmhagh*.—This is called the Fort of Augher by Fynes Moryson, *Hist. Irel.*, book iii. c. 1, Dublin edition of 1735, vol. ii. pp. 193, 197, 198.

Sir Henry Docwra gives the following account of his own movements in Ulster at this period:

"In May I receiued diuers lettres from my lord Deputie, all in discourse about his intent of coming that sommer to Blacke water againe, where hee willed I should prepare myselfe to meete him; And the lords from England had now sent vs annother supplie of 800 men, that landed att Derrey about the latter ende of this Moneth.

"And soe, on the 16th day of June, from Liffer I sett forth to meete him; but when we had Marched two dayes, and lay in Campe att Termin Mac Guirck, I understoode hee would not be readie till 6 dayes after; therevpon I returned backe, & hauing discouered by myne Eye, as I past by it the day before, that Omy was a place easie to be fortefied, & stood convenient for many vses, to leaue a Garrison in, I made it Defensible with fower days labour, & left Captaine Edmond Leigh solye in it; on the 26th I sett forward againe, & encamped 4 Myles shorte from Dongannon, & going forth with some horse to discouer, I mett with my lord's skowts that Conducted mee that night to his Campe.

"The next day Sr Arthur Chichester came ouer at Lough Sidney, & landed 1000 Men at

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, was slain in Hy-Many, by John Burke (son of Richard, son of John), of Doire-mic-Lachtna[w].

Mac Brody[x] (Maoilin Oge, the son of Maoilin, son of Conor) died on the last day of the month of December. There was not in Ireland, in the person of one individual, a better historian, poet, and rhymer, than he. It was he who composed these historical poems in Dán-Direacht[y]:

"I will lay an obligation on the descendants of Tál."

"Give thy attention to me, O Inis-an-laoigh" [Ennis].

"Know me, O Mac Coghlan!"

"Let us make this visitation among the descendants of Cas."

"The descendants of Cathaoir are exiles here."

"From four the Gadelians have sprung."

A hosting was made by Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the English and Irish along with him, from Fraechmhagh[z] in Tyrone, by order of the Lord Justice, who

that place, where he presentlie erected a fforte, which had afterwards the name given it of Mountioy, & my lord, hauing gayned his passage before, and erected annother at Blackwater, which he called by the name of Charlemounte, the axe was now at the roote of the tree, &, I may well say, the Necke of the Rebellion as good as vtterlie broken, for all that Tyrone was afterwardes able to doe, was bût to saue himselfe in places of difficult access vnto.

"Ten dayes (as I remember) I stayed with his lordship in these partes, assisting him to spoyle & wast the Countrey, which he indeuored, by all the meanes hee could possible, to doe; & then my prouision of victuell spent, hee gaue mee leaue to retourne, with order to be in a readines againe to meete him about a Moneth after.

"I was noe sooner come home to the Derrey, But O Caine sent Mee an offer of his submission; I acquainted my lord withall; hee bad mee dispatch & make shorte with him, that we might be the readier for a Mayne Prosecution vpon Tyrone; soe, on the 27th of July, wee came to a full agreement, the substaunce whereof was this (Countersigned with ech of our handes), that soe much of his Countrey as ley betweene the Rivers of Foghan, Bangibbon, & Loughfoyle, should be to her Maiestie to dispose of to whome shee pleased, a peece of Ground should be allotted for maintenance of a Garrison at the Band, the rest he should haue her Maiesties lettres Pattents for, to hould to him & his heires. These Conditions my lord acknowledged to be better then hee looked for, approued them vnder his hand, promised mee the inheritaunce of the reserued lands, & gave me the present vse & Custodium of it vnder the Exchequer Seale, and him the like of the rest; then wrote vp to mee, to drawe vp to the Omy, to wast all the Countrie I could thereabouts, & there to attend him against hee sent vnto Mee againe.

"On the 10th of August I came thither, & Hugh Boy, coming after mee the next day, was sett vpon and slaine by a party of loose fellowes that fell upon him by chaunce; a man whom I found faithfull & honest, let Envie and Ignorauncе say what they will to the Contrarye. Hee left three brothers behinde him, Phelime Reaugh, Edmond Groome, & Shaine Cron; they

fforbairi for oilén an fraoćmaiġe an tan rin go ro cristaḋh lair corbmac mac an barúin ḋsrḃraṫair í néill, ⁊ an burdúnaċ, ⁊ riar ġur an maćaire Stefanaċ go tartt airccte, ⁊ creaća iomḋa lair ġur an ffraoćmaiġ dionnraiġiḋ an lurtir.

Sloiccead ele lá mall ua domnaill do ġallaiḃ, ⁊ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ ina farraḋ go bfeirne í Ruairc go ttucc buar dírime lair.

Ríġ Semur do ríoġaḋ i mionaḋ na bainríoġna Elizabeth an cetramaḋ lá ficit do marta, 1602, do réir airme na Saccran, ⁊ do rúir ríme na roman ar 1603. ⁊ ar firiḋe an feireaḋ Sémur do rioġaiḃ alban.

were all men of very good parts, & deserued a better Countenance, at least from the state, then my Creditt was able to procure them, which, if they had had, & those Courses forborne that Phelime Reaugh was vext with all, by particuler Persons, vpon no sufficient ground of reason that I ame wittnes to, theire liues had perhappes beene preserued to this day, & a better oppinion conceiued of vs in gennerall then is by the rest of that Nation. Let noe man Censure mee a misse for this kinde of saying, for I hould it a sinne to Conceale a truth where I am interressed & haue occasion to speake it.

"Being heere & knowing my lord was not yet readie to take the field, I was tould by Irish Guides of a prey that in theire opinion was easilie to be sett out of Cormocke mac Baron's Countrey, & I liked theire reasons soe well, that I resolued to giue an attempte for it. Soe I tooke out 400 foote & 50 horse, & sett forth in the eveninge, & marcht all Night; by breake of the day wee found it was gone further then they made accompte of, &, loath to retourne Emptie, wee followed it till wee were at least 3 myle from home. Captaine Edmond Leigh, that Commaunded the vaunt Guard, with a fewe light horse & foote, in the ende ouertooke it, guarded by Cormocke himselfe, whome he presentlie charged & beate away; then went in & gathered about 400 Cowes togeather, & brought them to vs where wee made a stande with the Mayne forces. Wee were then all exceeding wearie, & therefore, finding howses at hand, satt downe & rested our selues a while. After wee risse & had marched about three Myle, wee might discerne troupes of Men gathered togeather in Armes drawing towards a wood which wee must pass thorowgh, to possess themselues of it before vs. I then allighted, sent away my horse, & put myselfe in the Rere, badd the rest of the horse, with a fewe foote, & the Prey, make haste & gett thorowgh as fast as they Could; & soe they did before there came downe any greate Numbers vpon them. Vpon vs that came after with the foote, they fell with a Crye, & all the terrour they were able to make; skirmisht with shott, till all our Powder on both sides were spente; then came to the sword & Push of Pike; & still as wee beate them off, they would retyre, & by & by come vpon vs againe. These kindes of assaults, I thinke I may safelie say, they gaue vs at least a dozen of; yet in the end wee carryed our selues cleere out; came to place where our horse made a stand vpon a faire, large, & hard peece of ground. There wee put ourselues into order of Battaile, drewe forth againe &, marched away. They stoode in the edge of the woode, & gaue vs the lookeing on; but offered to follow vs noe further. Soe wee lodged quietlie that Night, & the next day came home to Omy, where wee diuided our Prey, with in 20 of the full Number of 400 Cowes, & found

was at the same time laying siege to the island of Fraechmhagh. He plundered Cormac, the son of the Baron, who was brother of O'Neill; and also Boston, and the country westwards as far as Machaire-Stefanach[a], and carried many preys and spoils to Fraechmhagh, to the Lord Justice.

Another hosting of the English and Irish was made by Niall O'Donnell to Breifny O'Rourke; and he carried off a countless number of kine.

King James[b] was proclaimed King in the place of the Queen, Elizabeth, on the 24th of March, 1602, according to the English computation[c]; or in 1603, according to the Roman computation. He was the sixth James of the Kings of Scotland.

wanting of our Men about 25. The pase wee went through was a good Myle longe; the wood high oaken Timber, with some Coppice amongst it; & most of the wayes nothing but dirte & myre. O Doghertie was with vs, alighted when I did, kept mee companie in the greatest heate of the feight, beheaued himselfe brauelie, & with a great deale of loue & affection, all that day, which at my next meeting with my lord I recommended him for, & he gaue him the honnor of knighthoode in recompence of; and so of the Captaines & officers, there was not one but was well pntt to it, & had none other meanes to quitt himselfe by, but his owne Valour. And these I can nowe call to Remembrance were Captaine Leigh, Captaine Badby, Captaine Ralph Bingley, Captaine John Sidneye, Capt. William Sidney, Captaine Harte, & Ensigne Davyes, that was shott in the theigh, & not without Difficulty brought of, & afterwards safelie cured.

"Shortely after my lord wrote vnto mee; he was almost readie for the feilde againe, & had a purpose to plante a Garrison at Clogher, or Aghar, both standing on this Cormockes landes, willed mee if I could to bringe a peece of Artillery with mee, & as much victuell as I was able, & soe be in a readines against the next time I should heare from him. Artillery I was not able to bring; but about 10 dayes after I came to him, about 8 myles wide from Dungannon, &, as I remember, founde Sr Arthur Chichester with him; but sure I ame, wee mett all three about that time, & marched togeather about 6 or 7 dayes, in which time the Castle of Aghar, standing in a lough, 12 myles wide from Omy, was yealded to him, & he placed Captaine Richard Hansard in Garrison in it, with 20 dayes victuell, & lefte mee in charge to supplie him when that time came out, which I did to the very day Tyrone was taken in, & order giuen for restitution of it into his handes, & afterwardes, when we parted, hee sent Sr Hen. Follyatt with Mee to Comaund att Ballyshannon, first with directions to be vnder Mee, but not long after to be absolute Gouernor of himselfe."

[a] *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephanagh, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh, adjoining Tyrone.

[b] *King James.*—Sir Harris Nicolas says, that "for nearly twelve months after James's accession, the Statutes then in force vested the legal right to the throne in Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, by Lady Katherine Grey (sister of Lady Jane Grey), as heir of Mary, Duchess of Suffolk, the youngest sister of Henry VIII. James's hereditary pretensions were not acknowledged and ratified by Parliament until March, 1604."

[c] *The English computation.*—The Julian, or old style, and the practice of commencing the le-

Imṫura ı́ neill ⁊ na ngaoiḋeal ro anrat ı neṙinn iar maiḋm cinn tráile, bá ṙsḋ ro ṫioncoirce, ⁊ ro aiṫin ua doṁnaill aoḋ ruaḋ ḋíoḃ ria nimṫeaċt ḋó don ṙpainn calma do ḋénaṁ acc coṙnaṁ a naṫarḋa ṙri gallaiḃ go ttíoraḋ roṁ roċraitte lair dia ṙróiṙiṫin, ⁊ aiririom iṙin iomṙuiḋe i mbátṫar ar ro baḋ bṙcc a ttṙrbaiḋ gé ro meaḃaḋ ṙorra. Aubṙit ṙriu dna nár ḃó hurara ḋóiḃ iomṙuḋ ineallṁa dia ttír dia maḋeadh ro baḋ lainn leó, ar nó beittír a naiṁde ⁊ a mbíoḋḃaḋa agá ttóraiġeaċt, ⁊ acca ttoccraim, ⁊ an dronġ robtar gráḋaċ caṙṫanaċ impa acc toċt ḋóiḃ don muṁain, gomḋír mirccneċ miorúnaċ iaḋriḋe ḋóiḃ ag tionntúḋ dia ttíriḃ, ⁊ go mbeittir agá ṙruabairt, ⁊ acc ḋénaṁ a néḋala, ⁊ acc cluiċe ⁊ acc ṙanaṁatt impaiḃ.

Ní ro ġaḃratt tra maiṫe gaoiḋeal an ċoṁairle rin, ⁊ ní ḋearnrat ṙair an ro ċuinniġ ċuca ó na baoí ṙsn ṡtorra. Aċt arsḋ ro ċinnriot tionntúḋ dia ttíriḃ. Lotṫar iaraṁ ina mbrénḋiḃ rlóiġ gan cṡnnar uaḋaiḃ daoin tiġearna aċt gaċ tiġearna, ⁊ gaċ toírcaċ ró lsṫ co na ṫaiririḃ, ⁊ co na ṁuintir ḋílir ina lsṁain. Monuar aṁ níor ḃó hionann mṡnma, ⁊ mṡrneaċ, bríġh ⁊ borrraḋ, báiġ, ⁊ barann do na gaoiḋealaiḃ ag ṙillsḋ ina ṙrriṫing an tan rin, ⁊ aṁail ro ḃátṫar ó ṫúr acc dol ror an eaċtra rin. Ro ríoraḋ rorċanta na ṙlaṫa uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ gaċ ní ro ṫairrngir ḋóiḃ, ar ní namá ro ċoiṁéirġṡtṫar a mbíoḋḃaḋa bunaiḋ ina naġaiḋ ṙṡmra, ⁊ ina nuiaiḋ do ċaṫuccaḋ ṙriú, aċt ro éirġṡtṫar an taor caraṫṫraiḋ, ⁊ coiṁéṡngail, ⁊ a ccoṁrannta coccaiḋ go mbátṫar ag deabhaiḋ ⁊ acc diuḃraccaḋ ṙorra in gaċ conair iomċuṁaing tréir ar ċingriot. Nír ḃó hurura dia nairreaċaiḃ ⁊ dia nuairliḃ dia nóccaiḃ

gal year on the 25th March, subsisted in England until the 24 Geo. II., 1751, in which year an Act of Parliament passed for making the year commence with the first of January. Sir Harris Nicolas observes, in his *Chronology of History*, 2nd edit. p. 37, that though some enlightened minds in England endeavoured to introduce the reformed calendar, soon after it was passed [in October, 1582], and cited the example of other countries, it was rejected by the Legislature, "apparently for no other reason than that the plan had emanated from Rome." He also remarks that this Bill for Reforming the Calendar was so generally unpopular, that Hogarth introduced into his picture of the Election Dinner a placard inscribed, "Give us our eleven days!"

[d] *Scoff at.*—An English writer would say, "and treat them with contumely, contempt, and mockery."

[e] *How different:* literally, "Alas! not equal, indeed, were the spirit, courage," &c. The sentence would be much more effective if reversed thus: "Alas! how different were the feelings of the Irish on their return home on this occasion, from the courage, vigour, self-reliance, spirit of defiance, and magnanimity, by which they were exalted, animated, elated, sublimated,

As for O'Neill and the Irish [adherents] who remained in Ireland after the defeat at Kinsale, what O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) had instructed and commanded them to do, before his departure for Spain, was, to exert their bravery in defending their patrimony against the English, until he should return with forces to their relief, and to remain in the camp in which they [then] were, because their loss was small, although they had been routed. He had observed to them also that it would not be easy for them to return safe to their country, if that were their wish, because their enemies and adversaries would pursue and attack them; and those who had been affectionate and kind towards them, on their coming into Munster, would be spiteful and malicious towards them on their return to their territories, and that they would attack and plunder them, and scoff at and mock them[d].

The chiefs of the Irish did not, however, take his advice, and did not attend to his request, because he himself was not among them; but they resolved on returning to their territories. They afterwards set out in separate hosts, without ceding the leadership to any one lord; but each lord and chieftain apart, with his own friends and faithful people following him. Alas! how different[e] were the spirit, courage, energy, hauteur, threatening, and defiance of the Irish, on their return back at this time, from those they had when they first set out on this expedition. The surmises of the Prince O'Donnell, and every thing which he predicted, were verified; for, not only did their constant enemies rise up before and after them to give them battle, but their [former] friends, confederates, and allies, rose up, and were attacking and shooting them on every narrow road through which they passed. It was not easy for the chiefs and

on their way into Munster, when O'Donnell performed, on a Winter's day, the greatest march of which there exists any record, and O'Neill overawed his enemies from the Boyne to the Bandon."

The Spanish General was so disgusted at this sudden retreat of the Irish, that, in his very first conference with Sir William Godolphin, he pronounced the Irish to be "not only weake and barbarous, but, as he feared, perfidious friends;" and, among the sarcasms he afterwards gave vent to, in treating with the English, he is reported to have said: "Presuming on their promise, that I should have joyned with them within a few dayes of the arrival of their forces, I expected long, in vaine sustained the brunt of the Viceroy's Armes. I then saw these two Counts take their stand, within two miles of Kinsale, reinforced with some Companies of Spaniards, and every hour repeating their promise to join us in forcing your camps. After all this we saw them at last broken with a handful of men, blown asunder into divers parts of the world, O Donnell into Spaine, O Neale to

7 dia milsdaib anacal 7 imdsgail a muintire ar fod na flicced baoi fsmra 7 lá hiomat a nsrccarat, lá doiminn 7 lá dearran na gairbrine gsimreatta ar bá deireadh geimriu do fonradh baoi ann an tan rin. Ar a aoi éisna rangatran iar mór gaibtib dia ttíribh gan éct oirdeirc dragbail, 7 ro gab gach tigearna tíre aca ag imdíusn a atardha amail ar fsrr ro fédh.

Rudhraighe dna ó domnaill mac aodha mic magnara bá haicceridhe ro fáccaibh ó domnaill (an adaigh ré nimteacht dó) csnnar a muintire, a tíre, 7 a talman, 7 gach nsite ro bad toich dó go ttíoradh rom ina fritheing do ridiri, 7 ro aitin dua neill, 7 do Rúdhraighe gomdír carattrach fri a roile amail ro bátran rom fsin ina ndír. Ro tinghealltrat dórom innrin.

Ro iadhratt cenel cconaill iartain im dhamna a fflatha gér bó rccaradh cuirr fri hanmain lá a nurmór sgarrccaradh frir an tí ro bad cuingidh 7 ro bad forlamaidh forra gó rin. Ro gab tra mac i domnaill Rudhraighe acc réimfédhuccadh a muintire co reitreach ríorcalma in gach conair dodhaing doimtheachta, in gach gábaidh, 7 in gach guaracht do rala dóibh ó do fágaibhriot csnntráile go rangatran i nurtorach earraigh go hiochtar connacht airm i rabatran buar, 7 bruighadha, croch, 7 csfra ceneoil cconaill reachnóin na tíre irin ccorann hi luighmhi, 7 hi ttír fiachrach muaidhe. Bá maith an buachail 7 an taoghaire do riacht cucarom annrin, ar gér bó hiomda croch coiccriche ro faccaibh ó domnaill agá muintir acc rccaradh friú, ní ro léicc Rudhraighe a natchumaoin uadha dia aimdeoin do raighidh nach tíre ar a ttuccadh iatt, dóigh ro frsrn, 7 ro frsfhnaigh a amra, 7 a óccbaidh for bsrnadhaibh baoghail, 7 for snaighibh eirinnile na criche co ná lamha tocht tairribh droghail no dingheim neich dia muintirriom.

Baoi dna ó gallchubair Eoghan mac Sfain acc iomchoimétt baile an móraigh ó ua ndomnaill o ro triall irin mumain gur an tan rin, 7 ó do riacht Rudhraighe cuca do bsrt an baile ndó co mbaoi for a cumar.

the furthest part of the north, so that now I find no such Counts *in rerum natura*." See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xxiii., and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edit. of 1735, vol. ii. pp. 61, 62.

[f] *The length of the way:* i. e. the long journey they had to pass.

[g] *Remarkable loss:* i. e. without losing any man of note.

[h] *Return back again.*—This phraseology is redundant, but it is perfectly literal.

[i] *Commanded*, ro aitin.—This is not the proper verb; ro cuingidh, i. e. he requested or implored, would be far more correct.

[k] *Themselves both:* i. e. Hugh Roe and O'Neill.

[l] *This thing.*—It should be: "They accord-

gentlemen, for the soldiers and warriors, to protect and defend their people, on account of the length of the way[f] that lay before them, the number of their enemies, and the severity and inclemency of the boisterous winter season, for it was then the end of winter precisely. Howbeit, they reached their territories after great dangers, without any remarkable loss[g]; and each lord of a territory began to defend his patrimony as well as he was able.

Rury O'Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, was he to whom O'Donnell had, on the night before his departure, left the government of his people and lands, and everything which was hereditary to him, until he should return back again[h]; and he had commanded[i] O'Neill and Rury to be friendly to each other, as themselves both[k] had been. They promised him this thing[l].

The Kinel-Connell then thronged around the representative of their prince[m], though most of them deemed the separation from their former hero and leader as the separation of soul from body. O'Donnell's son, Rury, proceeded to lead his people with resoluteness and constant bravery through every difficult and intricate passage, and through every danger and peril which they had to encounter since they left Kinsale until they arrived, in the very beginning of spring, in Lower Connaught, where the cows, farmers[n], property, and cattle of the Kinel-Connell were [dispersed] throughout the country, in Corran, in Leyny, and in Tireragh of the Moy. God was the herdsman and shepherd who had come to them thither; for although O'Donnell, at his departure, had left his people much of the cattle of the neighbouring territories, Rury did not suffer them to be forcibly recovered from him by any territory from which they had been taken; for he distributed and stationed his soldiers and warriors upon the gaps of danger and the undefended passes of the country, so that none would attempt to come through them to plunder or persecute any of his people.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of John), had been keeping the castle of Ballymote for O'Donnell, since he set out for Munster, until this time; but as soon as Rury returned he gave the castle up to him, so that it was under his command.

ingly promised so to continue."

[m] *Representative of their prince:* literally, "materies principis sui."

[n] *Cows, farmers.*—These words are grouped merely for the sake of alliteration. The sentence should be: "Where the farmers of the Kinel-Connell were staying, with their cows and other cattle and property."

Caiṗtiall ḃeóil aṫa ṡínaiġ i mbáttaṗ iomḋoiṁéda ó ua ndoṁnaill do ġaḃáil lá niall ngaṗḃ ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ lá gallaiḃ iaṗ ná ḃṗiṗeaḋ, ⁊ iaṗ ná ḃlaiḋṗéḃaḋ lá gonna móṗ do beaṗṫraṫ ċuicce, ⁊ an baṗda do ṫeaṗnúḋ aṗ aṗ eluḋ ó na baoí coḃaiṗ ná coṁḟuṗṫaċt i ccoṁḟoccuṗ dóiḃ ⁊ bá iṗin eaṗṗaċ do ḟonnṗaḋ do gaḃaḋ an caiṗtiall híṗin.

Inṗ ṗaiṁéṗ ⁊ inṗ meic conaill do gaḃáil lá haoḋ mbuiḋe mac cuinn uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ coṗbmac mac donnchaiḋ óicc ṁéġuiḋiṗ do ġaḃáil laiṗ ḃeóṗ.

Niall gaṗḃ co na deaṗḃṗaiṫṗiḃ, ⁊ go ngallaiḃ do ḋol i naṗṫṗaiġiḃ ḟoṗ loch eiṗne go ṗo gaḃaḋ, ⁊ go ṗo bṗiṗeaḋ leó inṗ ceiṫlínn. Ro gaḃaḋ leó din daiṁinṗ, ⁊ liop gaḃail, ⁊ ṗo ṗáccaiḃṗiot ḃaṗda indiḃ.

Mac ṗuiḃne baġaineaċ, Donnchaḋ mac maoilmuiṗe do ṫoċt dionnṗaiġiḋ neill í doṁnaill ⁊ na ngall. Niall, ⁊ mac ṗuiḃne do ṫoċaṗ ṗé dṗuing do ḟiol uiḋiṗ, ⁊ do ċloinn ċaba dia ṗo maṗḃaḋ ṗochaiḋe ⁊ bṗian mac duḃġaill méġ caba do gaḃail leó.

Oilén cille tiġeaṗnaiġ hi ṗṗeaṗaiḃ manaċ do gaḃail lá doṁnall mac cuinn i ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ éḋala iomḋa do ṫaḃaiṗt aṗ.

Cṗeaċ lá haoḋ mbuiḋe mac cuinn i ḋoṁnaill ḟoṗ tuaṫal mac ṗeilim duiḃ í neill i ndutḣaiġ ṗleaċta aiṗt i neill.

Siṗ oliuer lambeṗt do ṫeaċt ṗluaġ móṗ do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do gaoiḋealaiḃ iṗin tṗamṗaḋ do ḟonṗaḋ go ṗlicceaċ, ⁊ báttaṗ hiṗuiḋe hi ṗṗoṗḃaiṗi ḟoṗ

* *By Niall Garv.*—The castle of Ballyshannon, "that long desired place," was taken by Captain Digges, one of Docwra's officers, on the 25th of March. Docwra himself has written the following account of it in his *Narration:*

"And now, being earnestlie called vpon for a supplie of victuells by them at Dunnagall (the second shipping I had sent about for that purpose being kept backe with foule weather), I tooke vp Garrons in O Doghertie's Countrey, loaded them with salte & Biskitt, & with 100 Beeues went over the mountaines, most parte on foote, the wayes were soe rotten, & on the 12th day of December broughte them reliefe; & because I sawe that litle pile, reserued from the rage of the fire, to small, a greate deale, to containe a large & important Garrison, I remoued parte of them, & added two Companys moore, to ly at Ashrowe, an Abbay 10 myles further, & not aboue a quarter of a Myle distant from Ballyshannon; left Captaine Edward Digges, the Sergiant Maior, to Commaund there; tooke a viewe of the Castle; promised, as soone as I came home, to send him the Demy cannon, which, before, I had taken Ainogh withall; gaue my oppinion howe he should proceede in the vse of it; tooke oath & pledges of the chiefe of the Inhabitants thereabouts; and soe returned. By the way I was a litle stopped by the passage of the waters, & before I came home the Newes ouertooke Mee of the Lord Deputie's happie victorie att Kinsaile, of Tyrone's flight and re-

The castle of Ballyshannon, in which guards had been placed by O'Donnell, was taken by Niall Garv[c] O'Donnell and the English, after they had broken and greatly battered it by a great gun which they had carried to it; and the warders, seeing that there was no assistance or relief at hand, escaped from it by flight. This castle was taken in spring.

Inis-Saimer [at Ballyshannon] and Inis-mic-Conaill[p] were taken by Hugh Boy, the son of Con O'Donnell; and Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Maguire, was also taken prisoner by him.

Niall Garv, with his brothers, and the English, went in boats on Lough Erne, and took and destroyed Enniskillen. They also took [the monasteries of] Devenish and Lisgoole, and left warders in them.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Donough, the son of Mulmurry) came over to Niall O'Donnell and the English. Niall and Mac Sweeny fought a battle with a party of the Maguires and Mac Cabes, in which many were slain; and Brian, the son of Dowell Mac Cabe, was taken prisoner by them.

The island of Cill-Tighearnaigh[q], in Fermanagh, was taken by Donnell, the son of Con O'Donnell; and he carried off many spoils from it.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con O'Donnell, took a prey from Tuathal, son of Felim Duff O'Neill, in the country of the Sliocht-Airt[r] O'Neill.

Sir Oliver Lambert came in the summer to Sligo with a numerous army of English and Irish, and there encamped against Rury O'Donnell, who was to

turning homewards, & of O Donnell's departure to Sea to goe into Spaine. I sent away the Cannon assoone as I came home, & on the 20th of March it arrived there, & on the 25th (being the first day of the yeare 1602) was that long desired place taken by the said Captaine Digges, with lesse then a tenth parte of that charge which would haue beene willinglie bestowed vpon it, & the Consequence thereof brought many furtherances to the gennerall seruice."

[p] *Inis-mic-Conaill:* i. e. the Island of the Son of Conall. This name does not now exist in the county of Donegal. It was probably the name of the Island in Lough Esk, near Donegal.

[q] *Cill-Tighearnaigh:* i. e. the Church of St. Tighearnach, now Kiltierney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

[r] *Sliocht-Airt*, a sept of the O'Neills descended from Art mac Con, the grandfather of Turlough Luineach. They were seated in the barony of Strabane, and possessed Castle Derg and the Crannog of Loch Laeghaire. Docwra describes the situation of this sept as follows:

"In the beginning of Aprill" [1600] "I made another iourney upon them of Sleught-Art, a People that inhabited a Countrey in Tyrone of 16 myles longe, most parte Bogge & wood, & bordering not farr off from the Liffer, where onelie I had, by Neale Garvie's means, Castle Derg deliuered into my handa."

Ruḋraiġe ua ndomnaill baoí alla ṫuar díoḃ, ⁊ for ioċtar ċonnaċt ar ċína dur an ttáirrdír ní dá néadalaiḃ. Do ḋeachaiḋ umorro cathḃarr mac aoḋa duiḃ i domnaill go ro ċíngail a ċupa ⁊ a ṁuinntirdur lá Sir oliuer. Ḃá hann baoí airirdiom ⁊ dúnardur cathḃarr an tan rin i ndun aille don lisṫ a riar do ṡlicceaċ. Arrsiḋ ro triall Sir oliḃer, ⁊ cathḃarr co na ṡlóġ dol diarraiḋ creaċ ⁊ eadala go fearaiḃ manaċ. O ro clos lá Ruḋraiġe ua ndomnaill an tertriall rin bá doiliġ lair a aor coḋaiġ ⁊ caradrad do ionraḋ gan toċt dia ffurtaċt dia ttiorad de ⁊ do ċoiḋ do ṡaiġhiḋ uí Ruairc (Ḃrian ócc) da iarraiḋ fair toċt ina ṡoċraitte ar co ttoċrad ḟrir na gallaiḃ irin cconair in ro baḋ dóiġ lair a ffaġḃáil i nIdarḃaoġal, ⁊ ro ċuinniġ fair beór congnam lair irin ccoccaḋ go ttíorad o domnaill do ċoḃair gaoiḋeal, ⁊ dúnaḋ daingin díṫoglaiġi dia ḃailtiḃ nó ḃiaḋ na ionad cumranta agá aor gonta ⁊ aṫgaoiṫe, eimirti, ⁊ earláinte, ⁊ dna frir rin go ro léicceaḋ a ṁuintir co na ccroḋ, ⁊ cléṫraiḃ ċucca ina tir. Ro ob ó Ruairc mac uí ḋomnaill im gaċ ní ro ṡir fair. Ḃá méla, ⁊ bá haṫair lairriuṁ a éimġíḋ ioir, conaḋ eaḋ do róine ó na baoí coiṁlíon ṡlóiġ rir na gallaiḃ airirdiom ag imḋíġail a ṁuintire baḋém.

Dala Sir oliuer do ċóiḋ riḋe ⁊ caṫḃarr co na ttionól go ro creachaḋ leó ina mbaoí ina ccoṁḟoccur do fearaiḃ manaċ, ⁊ do beartrat éttala iomḋa leó, ⁊ imruiḋriot dia ttiġiḃ.

Ro hairneiḋeaḋ do Sir oliuer an tertriall do róine Ruḋraiġe ó domnaill, ⁊ aṁail ro ċuinniġ for ua Ruairc toċt lair dia toirmṡrcc rom don tupur réṁeberṫmar. Ro ṁéadaiġ a aincridhe ní báḋ uille frir ar a lor gonaḋ aire rin ro ṫóċuir fuilleaḋ ṡlóiġ a haṫluain ina doċum do ḋíoġail a ṁirccne for Ruḋraiġe. Do ċualaiġ Ruḋraiġe go mbatar goill aṫa luain ag toċt don lisṫ anuar dia ionnraicchiḋ, ⁊ goill ṡliccig don lisṫ ele, Ro tiomaircsiḋ a ċroḋ ⁊ a cléṫra, a innile, ⁊ airnéir lair tar coirrṡliaḃ na ṡíġra hi maiġ luirec, arrdhe tar rionainn hi muintir eolair, ⁊ co ṡliaḃ an iarainn hi ccomaicne réin co na tarṫaiṫsi goill ní díoḃ, ⁊ go ro iomrasḋriot goill aṫa luain dia ttiġiḃ gan naċ corccar don cur rin. Do ṫaodrat muintir meic

[s] *Dun-Aille:* i. e. the *Dun* or Fort of the Cliff or Precipice, now Donally, in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. In the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, this is called the castle of Downally, and described as situated "in Collary, in the barony of Carbery and county of Sligo."

[t] *But seeing:* literally, "so that what he did,

the south of them, and against [the inhabitants of] Lower Connaught in general, to try whether they could seize on any of their property. Caffar, the son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, went and ratified his peace and friendship with Sir Oliver. The place at which Caffar had his residence and fortress at this time was Dun-Aille[e], to the west of Sligo; [and] Sir Oliver and Caffar prepared to go with their forces into Fermanagh, in search of preys and spoils.

As soon as Rury O'Donnell heard of this expedition, it grieved him that his allies and friends should be plundered, without coming to their relief, if he could; and he repaired to O'Rourke (Brian Oge), to request of him to join his forces, that they might engage the English at a pass where he expected to get an advantage of them. He also requested him to assist him in the war until O'Donnell should return to relieve the Irish, and to give him one of his strong, impregnable castles, as a resting-place for his wounded, disabled, feeble, and sick people; and, moreover, that he would allow his people [to remove] with their property and cattle into his territory. O'Rourke refused the son of O'Donnell everything he requested of him, and the other was grieved and insulted at his refusal; but, seeing[f] that he was not strong enough to cope with the English, he remained to protect his own people.

As for Sir Oliver, he and Caffar went, with their muster, and plundered the neighbouring parts of Fermanagh; and, after carrying off many spoils, they returned to their houses.

Sir Oliver was informed of the proceedings of Rury O'Donnell, and how he had requested of O'Rourke to join him, to obstruct him [Sir Oliver] in the expedition which we have before mentioned, and his animosity against him grew greater on account of it; and he, therefore, sent for additional forces to Athlone, to wreak his vengeance upon Rury. As soon as Rury heard that the English of Athlone were approaching him from the south side, and the English of Sligo from the other side, he collected his property, his cattle, flocks, and herds, [and moved] with them across Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa into Moylurg, from thence across the Shannon into Muintir-Eolais, and to Sliabh-an-Iarainn, in Conmaicne-Rein; so that the English seized no portion of them; and the English of Athlone returned to their homes without gaining any victory on that

as he was not of equal force with the English, was, to remain protecting his own people." But this idiom looks so inelegant in English that the Editor has taken the liberty to alter it.

Ui Domhnaill co na ccrodh for ccúlaib do ridiri gur na háitib ar ro fóghuairriot .i. gur an ccorann go luighne, ⁊ co tír fiachrach.

Do ćóid umorro Rudhraighe budéin go líon a ćionoil go ráinicc go hoilén loća hiarccaigh alla toir do dún na ngall airm a mbatthar bardada i domhnaill, ⁊ in ro fáccbad ua concobair Sliccigh hi laimh o ro gabad eiride lá hua ndomhnaill go deireadh an tráimhraid hírin. O do riacht rom don baile báthar faoiligh a muintir riamh. Ro ćingeall ó conćobair a óighriar do mac uí domhnaill, ⁊ iar naidm a ccor ⁊ a cconnarta fri a roile ro léicc ua conćobair a gsimheal, ⁊ do deaćathar iarraimh tar anair hi cconnaćtaib.

I neachmaing na ree rin .i. Irin fhoghmar do fonrad ro ćionoilriot goill Rorra comáin, ⁊ uaćtair ćonnaćt fluagh mór do ćoćt for Rudhraighe ua ndomhnaill dorridiri, ⁊ ní ro hanad leo go ranghathar go mainistir na búille. Ro tsccolamad flógh naile lá Rudhraighe, ⁊ lá hua cconćobair ina ccomdháil go riaćtathar tar coirrfhliab go ro ghabhratt longport fo erćomair an baile don taoib arail. Do bhrtrat a muinteara co na crod, ⁊ co na ccsthraib iar na ccul ó mhagh i ghadhra hi ccúil ó fhinn, gur an ccsnd ćoir do coirrfhliab, ar bá homan leo na goill báthar hi fliccsć dia ccreachad dia néir dia mbeitir i neittirćéin uadaib. Báthar athaid amlaid rin aghaid i naghaid hi fhoićill aroile. Ro gonad ⁊ ro loiteadh daoíne iomda storra in airstt báthar irin mainistir. Bá cian lár na gallaib báthar an tućt rin gonad sd ro ćinnrst ionnraighid an bealaigh buidhe for Rudhraighe, ⁊ for ua cconćubair, ⁊ dol tarra dia naimdeóin. Ro frsfhlaid ⁊ ro friotháilitt lár na gaoidealaib uair ro ficcheadh fccainnear ćródha storra go ro marbad ile do na gallaib, ⁊ gur bó hsiccsn dóib fó deóid filleadh ina ffrićing iar na mélaćtnuccad go mór. Fáccbaitt an mainistir iarraimh, ⁊ do deaćathar tar anair go for comáin.

Dur ficc Rudhraighe ⁊ ua conćobair tar coirrfhliab, ⁊ ro ghabhratt forlongport ag sroara hi ffrorbairi for na gallaib báthar hi fliccead. Feaćt ann dur narthaitsh foirsnd do na gallaib rémhráite ag béin arba, ⁊ glargort

[u] *Loch-Iasgach*, now Lough Esk.

[v] *Cuil-O-bh-Fhinn.*—This was first written hi ccuil ó fhloinn, but the letters lo would appear to have been cancelled, evidently by the original scribe. There is a district called Cuil-O'bhFloinn, in the county of Leitrim, but the true name of the territory in which Moy-O'Gara is situated is Cuil-Obh-Finn. It is now made *anglice* Coolavin, which is a well-known barony verging on Lough Gara, in the south of the county of Sligo.

[w] *Bealach-Buidhe:* i. e. the Yellow Road or Pass, now *anglice* Ballaghboy, the name of a pass or ancient road over the Curlieu hills, on

occasion. The people of the son of O'Donnell [then] returned back again with their cattle to the places from which they had set out, namely, to Corran, Leyny, and Tireragh.

Rury himself then set out with all his forces, and arrived at the island of Loch-Iasgach[u], to the east side of Donegal, where O'Donnell's warders were, and where O'Conor Sligo was left in custody, since he had been taken by O'Donnell until the end of that summer. When he came to this castle, his people there were much rejoiced at his arrival. O'Conor promised to be entirely submissive to O'Donnell's son; and after they had entered into a treaty of friendship with each other, he released O'Conor from captivity; and they afterwards returned back to Connaught.

At this time, that is, in autumn, the English of Roscommon and Upper Connaught mustered a numerous army, to march against Rury O'Donnell again; and they did not delay until they arrived at the monastery of Boyle. Rury and O'Conor mustered another army to meet them; and they marched across Coirrshliabh, and pitched their camp before the town at the other side. They took their people, with their property and cattle, along with them, from Moy-O'Gara in Cuil-O-bh-Fhinn[v] to the eastern extremity of the Coirrshliabh; for they were afraid that the English of Sligo would plunder them in their absence, were they far distant from them. Thus they remained for some time, face to face, in readiness for each other; and many persons were disabled and wounded between them, while in the monastery. The English deemed it too long they had been in that situation; and they resolved to face Bealach-Buidhe[w], and pass it in despite of Rury and O'Conor. They were met and responded to by the Irish; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which many of the English[x] were slain; so that they [the survivors] were compelled to return back, after being much disheartened. They afterwards left the monastery, and returned to Roscommon.

Rury and O'Conor proceeded across Coirrshliabh, and pitched their camp at Ballysadare, to wage war with the English of Sligo. One day they overtook a party of the English aforementioned, who were cutting down the corn and green

the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note [x], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

[x] *Many of the English.*—This should be, "In which the English lost so many men that they were compelled to return back," &c.

an tíre ar níor bó raidbir lóin iadride, ⁊ ro mudaigit leó fó cédóir. Do rónrat oraḋ míora fri aroile iartain.

Ro ṫocaiṫriot ramlaiḋ go hurṫorać geimriḋ go ro ċuir Lord Leutenant General coccaiḋ na hereann (.i. charles blunt .i. lord mountioy), teaćta ⁊ ṡcribenn do ṡaicciḋ Ruḋraiġe í domnaill dia arlać fair teaćt fó ṡíṫ, ⁊ caonċomrac. Bá hſó a ttoṫaćt dia ráḋ rir gur bó hiomairceiḋe ḋó gé nó ḋiccrſó fó ríḋ ⁊ ċáirdine, ⁊ ro baḋ aiṫreać lair muna ṫíoraḋ ittir, uair do ruaćt rcéla ćuiccerioṁ go ro écc ua domnaill dſrbraṫair Ruḋraiġe irin Sráinn, ⁊ go ndeachaiḋ an coccaḋ do lſṫlſṫ dia oidheaḋ, ⁊ ro baḋ toġaoír, ⁊ ro baḋ meallaḋ mór dó muna dearnaḋ ríḋ briurum a ttraitte.

O ro hairléugaitt na litre ro gairmit a ċomairliġ go Ruḋraiġe dur cioḋ do ḋénaḋ ⁊ ro ġaḋ ag crúḋ a ċomairle friú. Bátar foirſnn díoḃ agá ráḋa nár bó fír écc í domnaill, ⁊ gur ab dia ḃréccaḋ ⁊ dia ṫoġaotaḋ rom, ⁊ dia accomal fri dliġeaḋ ro dolbaḋ an rcél rin ćuicce. Do bátar drong ele agá ráḋ gur bó ríor, ⁊ gur bó dſġcomairle an trít do gaḃail an tan ro bár aga harlać forra conaḋ fair ro hanaḋ leó fó ḋeóiḋ eirriuṁ ⁊ ua conċoḃáir Sliccíġ do ḋol go hát luain do naidm a rioḋa frir an ngeneral. Tiagaitt iartain, ⁊ ro riaḋaiġitt larm ngeneral, ⁊ do ratt onóir ⁊ airṁittin mór do mac í ḋomnaill, ⁊ do róine ríḋ frir a hućt an riġ, ⁊ ro naidm a ċairdſr friarriuṁ rainriṫ. Comairléiccir dó iarać dol dia aṫarḋa diamaḋ lainn lair.

AOIS CRIOST, 1603.

Aoir Criort, mile, re cétt, a trí.

O Neill Aoḋ mac an ṗirḋorćae, ⁊ urmór gaoiḋeal leiṫe cuintt do ṫoćt fó ṡíḋ cenmotá ua Ruairc ar ro herṗuaccraḋ riṫ coitcſnn, ⁊ airſcc a ṗola,

[y] *Requested of them.*—The English writers reverse this account, and state that Rory O'Donnell made humble suit to the Lord Deputy for Her Majesty's mercy.—See Moryson, book iii. c. i. edit. of 1735, vol. ii. p. 226.

[z] *O'Neill.*—If Queen Elizabeth had lived a few months longer, O'Neill would never have been taken into mercy, as appears from her letter to Mountjoy, dated 9th October, 1602, in which she writes as follows:

"Lastly, for Tyrone, we do so much mislike to give him any Grace, that hath been the only Author of so much Effusion of blood, and the most ungrateful Viper to us that raised him, and one that hath so often deceived us, both when he hath craved his Pardon, and when he

crops of the country, because they were not rich in provisions, and they were annihilated by them at once. They [i. e. the English of Sligo, and Rury O'Donnell and his party] afterwards made a month's truce with each other.

Thus they passed the time until the beginning of winter, when the Lord Lieutenant and General of the war of Ireland (namely, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy) sent messengers and letters to Rury O'Donnell, requesting him to come upon terms of peace and tranquillity. The import of these [letters] was, that it was meet for him to come upon terms of peace and friendship, and that, if he would not, he should be sorry for it, for that news had reached him that O'Donnell, Rury's brother, had died in Spain, and that the war was at an end by his death, and that it would be a great want of wisdom, and [self] delusion, in him, if he did not make peace with him [Mountjoy] immediately.

As soon as he had read the letters, Rury called his advisers to him, to consider what he should do; and he began to deliberate with them in council. Some of them said that the [report of] O'Donnell's death was not true, but that the story had been fabricated, [and sent him] to allure and deceive him [Rury], and to bind him by law. Another party asserted that the rumour was true, that it was good advice to accept of the peace, when it was requested of them[y]; so that what they finally agreed upon was, that he and O'Conor Sligo should go to Athlone, to ratify their peace with the General. They afterwards went, and were welcomed by the General; and he shewed great honour and respect to the son of O'Donnell, and made peace with him on behalf of the King, and confirmed his friendship with him in particular. He then recommended him to return, if he thought proper, to his patrimony.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1603.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred three.

O'Neill[z] (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha) and most of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, except O'Rourke, came in under peace; for a proclamation for a general peace,

hath received it of us, as when we consider how much the World will impute to us of Weakness to shew favour to him now, as if, without that, we could not give an end to this Rebellion, we still remain determined not to give him Grace of any kind."—Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. i. vol. ii. p. 225.

After this Her Majesty's officers in Ireland

7 a ḋuiṫḋe ḋá gaċ aon la baḋ áil o ṁóṙḃaċṫ an ṙíġ Ḟáinġ Sémar iar na oiṙḋeaḋ i mionaḋ na bainṙíoġna ór ṙaxaiḃ Ḟṙainc, 7 uar Éiṙinn.

had recourse to every stratagem that cunning and subtlety could suggest, to take him prisoner, or assassinate him; but he had been educated in their own school, and had learned to avoid them with equal skill and caution. The Lord Deputy Mountjoy complains of O'Neill's skill in keeping on his head, and of the inviolable honour of his followers, who could not be induced, by any bribe, to lay violent hands upon his sacred person, in a letter written to the Lords in England on the 25th of February, 160⅔, as follows:

"And it is most sure that never Traitor knew better how to keep his own Head than this, nor any Subjects have a more dreadful Awe to lay violent Hands on their sacred Prince, than these people have to touch the persons of their O'Neals; and he, that hath as pestilent a Judgment as ever any had, to nourish and to spread his own Infection, *hath the ancient Swelling and Desire of Liberty in a conquered Nation to work upon*, their Fear to be rooted out, or to have their old Faults punished upon all particular Discontents, and generally, over all the Kingdome, the Fear of Persecution for Religion, the debasing of the Coin (*which is grevious unto all sorts*), and a Dearth and Famine, which is already begun, and must, of Necessity, grow shortly to Extremity, the least of which alone have been many Times sufficient Motives to drive the best and most quiet Estates into sudden Confusion. These will keep all spirits from settling, breed new Combinations, and, I fear, even stir the Towns themselves to sollicit foreign Aid," &c.

It appears from another letter, given by Moryson, book iii. c. ii. vol. ii. p. 275, 25th March, 1603, addressed, by the Lord Deputy, to Master Secretary, that the designs towards O'Neill were still baser. The following extract from this letter will explain their dark intentions:

"I have received, by Capt. Hays, her Majesties Letters of the 6th of February, wherein I am directed to send for Tyrone, with Promise of Security for his Life only, and upon his Arrival, without further Assurance, to make Stay of him till her Pleasure should be further known; and, at the same Time, I received another from her Majesty, of the 17th of February, wherein it pleased her to enlarge the Authority given unto me, to assure him of his Life, Liberty, and Pardon, upon some Conditions remembered therein; And withal I received a letter from yourself, of the 18th of February, recommending to me your own Advice, to fulfil (as far as I possibly could) the Meaning of her Majesty's first Letter, and signifying her Pleasure that I should seek, by all the best Means I can, to promise him his Pardon *by some other Name than Earl of Tyrone*, and rather by the Name of Baron of Dungannon, or, if it needs must be, *by the Name of some other Earl*. Secondly, to deliver him his Country in less Quantity, and with less Power, than before he had it. And lastly, to force him to cleare his Paces and Passages, made difficult by him against any Entry into his Country. And now, since it hath pleased her Majesty, by so great a Trust, to give me so comfortable Arguments of her favour, I am incouraged the more freely to presume to declare myself in this great Matter, which I call great, because the Consequence is great and dangerous to be dealt in without the Warrant of her gracious Interpretation. And though my Opinion herein should proceed from a long and advised Consideration, described with large and many Circumstances, and confirmed with strong and judicial Reasons, yet, because I think it fit to hasten away this Messenger, I will write of these Things somewhat, though on the sudden, and commit the rest to the sufficient Judgment

and a restoration of his blood and territory to every one that wished for it, had been issued by His Majesty King James, after he had been appointed in the place of the Queen [as King] over England, France, and Ireland.

and Relation of the Lord President, now in his Journy towards you; and the rather, because I find him to concur with me in the Apprehension of this Cause, and of the State of all other Things of this Kingdom. And first, for her Majesty's first Letter, I pray you, Sir, believe me, that I have omitted nothing, both by Power and Policy, to ruin him, and utterly to cut him off; and if, by either, I may procure his Head, before I have engaged her royal Word for his Safety, I do protest I will do it; and much more be ready to possess myself of his Person, if, by only Promise of Life, or by any other Means whereby I shall not directly scandal the Majesty of publick Faith, I can procure him to put himself into my Power. But to speak my Opinion freely, I think that he, or any Man in his Case, would hardly adventure his Liberty to preserve only his Life, which he knoweth how so well to secure by many other Ways; for if he fly into Spain, that is the least whereof he can be assured, and most Men (but especially he) do make little Difference between the value of their Life and Liberty; and to deceive him I think it will be hard, for though Wiser Men than he may be over-reached, yet he hath so many Eyes of Jealousy awake."

In the mean time Queen Elizabeth died (on the 24th of March, 1603), and Moryson boasts that he, himself, contrived that O'Neill should make his submission to her, though he (Moryson) knew that she was dead. He made his submission on his knees, in most beautiful language, at Mellifont, on the 30th of March following, but when he heard the news of the Queen's death, he could not refrain from tears, being now a sexagenarian, and seeing the helpless state to which he was reduced by the artifice of his enemies; for the pardon and protection he received rested on the dead body of Elizabeth, which had no longer the power to protect him, or to bind her successor. He had also lost the opportunity, either of continuing the war against a weak prince, or making a meritorious submission to the new king, who was believed to have descended from the Irish.

The Lord Deputy's honour was, however, pledged, and accordingly, on the 6th day of April, he did not only renew his Protection, in King James's name, but soon after gave him liberty to return to Ulster to settle his affairs; but first O'Neill, now once more Earl of Tyrone, delivered up hostages, and also renewed his submission in a set form of words, wherein he "abjured all foreign power and jurisdiction in general, and the King of Spain's in particular," and renounced all power and authority over the Urrighs of Ulster (but which he claimed soon after, by the Lord Deputy's consent), and the name of O'Neill, and all his lands, except such as should be granted to him by the King; and he promised future obedience, and to discover his correspondence with the Spaniards. And, at the same time, he wrote a beautiful letter to the King of Spain, requesting him to send home his eldest son, Henry, who, however, never returned to him, for he was afterwards found strangled at Brussels, nobody knows why or how.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. ii. pp. 2, 3.

But he was still great, mighty, and formidable, and on his return into Ulster challenged regal authority over O'Kane, hanged Docwra's guides without trial by jury, and had the fisheries of Lough Foyle ceded to him, although they had been given to Sir Henry Docwra.

On his return to Ulster the Earl of Tyrone

Mac ruibhne fánacc domhnall do ḋoḋc fó ḋlicceaḋ dionnpaicciḋ neill í ḋomhnaill.

sent some of his men to be cessed upon O'Kane, which intimated that he was made lord of his country. This was directly against the Lord Deputy's promise, and Sir Henry Docwra repaired to Dublin to complain of this and other concessions made to the Earl of Tyrone and others. The following extract from Docwra's *Narration* will shew the exact nature of the authority assumed by the Earl of Tyrone, on his return to Ulster, and of the unwillingness of the Lord Deputy to interfere with him, even though he knew that he had acted contrary to the laws, and even to the words of his submission. The ultimate object of this policy is explainable only by the project which the Government had at this time in contemplation, though not fully developed till some years afterwards. Docwra, who was very fond of fair play, gives the following account of his interview with Mountjoy, concerning the fulfilment of certain promises which he had made to O'Kane and others.

"Then, touching O Caine, I tould him" [Lord Mountjoy] "how the Earle of Tyrone had sent men to be cessed vpon him, & how hee refused them. Sr Henry Docwra sayeth he, my lord of Tyrone is taken in with promise to be restored, aswell to all his lands as his honnor of Dignitie, & O Caines Countrey is his, & must be obedient to his Comaund. My lord, said I, this is strange, & beyond all expectation; for I ame sure your lordship cannot be vnmindfull, first, of the agreement I made with him, wherein he was promised to be free & to hould his lands from the Crowne, & then your lordship ratified & approued the same vnto him vnder your hand, haue iterated it againe diuers & diuers times, both by word of mouth & writing; how shall I looke this man in the face, when I shall knowe myselfe guilty directlie to haue satisfied my word with him. Hee is but a drunken ffellowe, saith hee, & soe base, that I doe not thinke but in the secreete of his hearte, it will better Content him to be soe then otherwise; besides, hee is able neither to doe good nor hurte, & wee must haue a Care to the Publique good, & giue Contentment to my lord of Tyrone, vpon which depends the Peace & securitie of the whole kingdome. My Lord, said I, for his drunkenness & disabillitie to doe good or hurte, they are not heere to come into Consideration; & for his inward affections, what they are I know not; but sure I ame hee makes outward shewe, that this will be very displeasing vnto him; and the manifest & manifould benifitts hee shall receiue more by the one then the other, are, to my vnderstanding, sufficient arguments to make mee thinke hee doth seriouslie inclyne to his owne good; &, with your fauour, what good can ensue to the Publique by a direct breach of Promise, whereof there is soe plaine and vndeniable Evidence extante vnder our hands, it passeth my vnderstanding to Conceiue. Well, sayeth hee againe, that I haue done was not without the aduise of the Councell of this kingdome. It was liked of & approued by the lords in England, by the Queene that is deade, & by the king's Maiestie that is now living; & I ame perswaded, not without good & sufficient Reason, it may not be infringed; but if yow can thinke vpon any course to Compase it in some good fashon, that I be troubled noe more with it, I shall take it as an acceptable kindnes. But, howsoeuer, By God, sayeth hee, O Cane must & shall be vnder my lord Tyrone. I then tould him I had noe more to say, though I were not soe fullie satisfied as I could wish. Yet hee should see my will was, & should be, obedient & Conformeable to his: let it be soe sayeth hee, & yow shall doe mee a pleasure.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell) came under the law, to join Niall O'Donnell.

"Then, touching O Doughertie, I tould him hee had hard his lordship had a purpose to giue away the Ile of Inche from him, which hee had shewed Mee was expreslie contayned in his father's Graunte, &, therefore, would importe a breach of Promise both of myne & his owne. Hee acknowledged he had been moued in such a matter, but thanked mee for telling him thus much, & bad mee be assured it should not be done. Wherewith I rested fullie satisfied, & tould O Doughertie as much, whoe was at that time in towne in my Compaine.

"Then I came to younge Tirlough & tould him I had receiued a generall Warraunt from his lordship, to restore all the Castles & houlders that I had in Tyrone, into my lord's hands. That there were two, videlicet: the Castle of Newtowne & Dongevin, that were delivered to Mee vpon Condition that, the Kinge hauing noe longer vse of them, they should haue them again from whome I receiued them; & besids that of Newtowne was parte of the peculier lands belonging to Sr Arthur O Neale, whose sonnes, there were very many reasons for, should be fauoured & respected by the state. Hee tould Mee it was with him as it was with O Caine; all that Countrey was my lord of Tyrones, & what hee might be intreated to giue him, he might haue, But otherwise he could challeng noe right nor interest in anythinge; &, therefore, for the Castles, badd mee againe deliuer them, & for younge Tirlough, hee would speake to my lord to deale well with him.

"Ffor my Guids & Spyes I then saw my aunswere before hand, & that it was booteless to Motion for any landes for them; yet I tould him what seruices many of them had done, what promises I had made them, how vtterlie destitute of meanes they were to liue vpon, & how much I thought the state was ingaged, both in honnor and Pollicie, to prouide for & protect them. Hee said he would speake to my lord of Tyrone in their behalfe, & badd mee giue them what I thought good in victuells out of the King's stoore, & it should be allowed of. I was somewhat importunate for a Certaintie & Contynuance of meanes for them to liue vpon, & that by auethoritie of the state they might be allowed to retourne to theire owne landes, But he would not indure to heare of it; yet hee spake to my lord of Tyrone in my presence, and he promised freelie to forgiue all that was past, & to deale with them as kindlie as with the rest of his Tenants; how beit, afterwardes (I could giue particular instances wherein) he changed his Note and Sunge annother tune.

"I then tould him of my Guide that my lord of Tyrone had hanged; he aunswered, he thought it was not without some iust cause; I desired that cause might be knowne, & the matter come to open tryall. Hee seemed to be extreamelie offended to be troubled with Complaints of that kinde, & my lord of Tyrone, said for his excuse, my lord had giuen him auethoritie to execute Martiall lawe, & this was a knaue taken robbinge a Priest, & therefore worthyly put to Death. I was able to proue the Contrary, & offerred to doe it vpon perill of my life, by the Confessions of those Men I had, at that time, Prisoners in my hand, But seeing the Bussines soe displeasing to my lord, I gaue it ouer, & afterwards one of them, that was cheife in the action, breaking Prison, I sett the rest at liberty.

"Then came I lastlie to my selfe, & tould him I receiued order from him to suffer the Earle of Tyrone's men to fish the Riuer of Loughfoyle. I hoped his lordship had not forgott, that hitherto hee had giuen Mee the proffitts of it, & promised mee the inheritaunce, & that it was

Mac ruibne na ttuaṫ Maolmuire mac murchaiḋ, ⁊ caṫbarr ócc mac caṫbairr, mic maġnara i ḋomnaill do ḋol hi ttír ċonaill co na muinteairib, ⁊ co na ccroḋ do ċoccaḋ fri miall garb ⁊ fri gallaib, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ leó go rangatar do na roraib, ⁊ dona hailénaib. Nír bó cian doib ramlaiḋ an tan ro creachaḋ iatt lá miall co na braiṫrib, ⁊ ro herġabaḋ caṫbarr ócc go mbaoí hi láiṁ leó.

Muintir Ruḋraiġe í ḋomnaill co na uile ċroḋ ⁊ cfṫraib, ⁊ iolṁaoínib do ḋol hi ttír ċonaill irin cceid ṁí dearrac, ⁊ Ruḋraiġe baḋéin co na ṫionól, ⁊ co ná ṫóicfṫal gaoiḋeal ⁊ gall im cartin guert do dol (ria ttreaṫt aniar dia ṁuintir) do ḋioġail, ⁊ daiṫe a ḋímiaḋa ⁊ a earanora ar ua Ruairc, Ḃrian ócc aṁail ro ḃaoí ina ṁfṁain athaiḋ riar an tan rin, go ro airccriot, ⁊ co ro innirriot an breirne etir iṫ ⁊ arḃar, ⁊ gaċ a ttraiṫaitfṫ dia ccroḋ ar ro teiċriot a nurṁór ro diaṁraib ⁊ droiḃelaib na críċe. Ro marḃaitt uathaḋ daoíne eatorra im eoġan mac an ṗirḋoirċe í gallċuḃair, ⁊ im ṫoirrḋealbaċ mac mec loċlainn torċratar coṁṫuitim ré roile don ċur rin. Ro faccbaḋ drong do ġallaib i ngarafun i ndruim dá ṡiṫiar ar dáiġ aiḋmillte

not his meaning to take it from Mee againe. He said, Sr Henry Docwra, yow haue deserued well of the kinge, & your seruice there is greate Reason should be Recompenced, but it must be by some other meanes then this: yow see what promise I haue made to my lord of Tyrone; & it is not my Priuate affection to any man living that shall make mee breake it, because I knowe it is for the Publique good. Yow must, therefore, let him haue both that & the lands which were reserued from O Caine, and, on my honnor, yow shall be otherwise worthylie rewarded. I expected nothing less then such an answere, yet I made noe further wordes, but willinglie yealded to giue vp my intrust in both, & departed at that time, aswell contented without them, as I should haue beene glad to haue had them. Then I desired to haue gone with him into England; but he would not suffer Mee; but with exceeding fauorable Countenance assured mee to do me all right vnto the kinge; & soe was I satisfied with hopes, though any man may see I had hitherto nothing bettered my selfe by this Journey.

"As he was readie to take shipping, O Doghertie came & tould Mee, that notwithstanding all the assurance I had giuen him of the Contrary, the Ile of Inch was past away. I could not possiblie beleeue it at first, but hee showed mee manifest proofes that a lease was graunted for xxi. yeares. I then badd him goe speake for himselfe, for I had done as much as I was able; wherevpon hee followed him into England, and had such reamidie as shall presently be declared.

"In the meane time being gone, my lord Hugh (the Earle of Tyrone's eldest sonne) & I went home togeather, & when wee came to the Derrey, I sent for O Caine, & tould him what my lord's pleasure was touchinge him. Hee beganne presentlie to be moued, & both by Speach & gesture, declared as earnestlie as was possible to be highlie offended at it; argued the matter with Mee vpon many pointes; protested his fidelitie to the state since hee had made profes-

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Mulmurry[a], the son of Murrough), and Caffar Oge, the son of Caffar, son of Manus O'Donnell, went to Tirconnell, with their people and cattle, to wage war with Niall Garv and the English. They made no delay until they arrived at the Rosses[b] and the Islands[c]. They had not been long here when they were plundered by Niall and his kinsmen; and Caffar Oge was taken prisoner, and detained in custody.

The people of Rury O'Donnell repaired to Tirconnell with all their property, cattle, and various effects, in the first month of spring. But Rury himself, with his gathering and muster of Irish and English, with Captain Guest, went (before his people had removed from the west) to revenge and get satisfaction of O'Rourke (Brian Oge), for the insult and dishonour he had some time before offered him (as he had in contemplation some time before); so that they plundered and ravaged Breifny, both its crops and corn, and all the cattle they could seize upon, for the greater part of them had been driven into the wilds and recesses of the territory. A few persons were slain between them, among whom were Owen, the son of Ferdorcha O'Gallagher, and Turlough, the son of Mac Loughlin, who fell by each other on that occasion. A party of the English were left in garrison at Dromahaire, for the purpose of plundering the country

sion of it; asked noe fauour if any man could charge him with the Contrarie; said he had alwayes buylt vpon my promise & my lord Deputies; that he was nowe vndone, & in worse case then before hee knewe vs; shewed many reasons for it; & asked, if wee would blaime him hereafter, if hee followed my lord of Tyrone's Councell, though it were against the kinge, seeing hee was in this manner forced to be vnder him. In the end, seeing noe remidie, hee shaked handes with my lord Hugh; bad the Devill take all English Men, & as many as put their trust in them; & soe in the shewe of a good reconciled frenshipp they went away togeather."

[a] *Mulmurry.*—His territory comprised the parishes of Mevagh, Clondahorky, Raymunterdoney, and Tullaghobegly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The lineal, legitimate descendant of this chieftain was a tinker by profession, and living in 1835, when the Editor examined the county of Donegal. He and many others of the O'Donnells and Mac Sweenys, confidently asserted that his descent from Sir Mulmurry, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who allowed him a handsome pension, was as follows:

I. Sir Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Doe.
II. Donough More Mac Sweeny Doe.
III. Murrough Mac Sweeny Doe.
IV. Donough Oge Mac Sweeny Doe.
V. Turlough Mac Sweeny Doe.
VI. Edmond Mac Sweeny Doe, aged 61 in 1835.

[b] *The Rosses:* a district in the barony of Boylagh, still well known.

[c] *The Islands:* i. e. the northern Aran Islands, lying opposite the district of the Rosses.

na cpiże ina nuipṫimżeall. Rob éiccſn dua Ruaipc bſiṫ i nuaṫaḃ pochaiḃe hi ppſoaiḃ ⁊ hi ppáinżlſnntoiḃ, ⁊ pop oilénaiḃ uipcciḃe a ṫíre o pin amaċ.

Dala neill żaipḃ i ḋomnaill do piaċt pżpiḃſm o aṫ cliaṫ dia ṗaiżiḃ dia ċuinżiḃ paip teaċt do laṫaip an lupṫip ⁊ na comaiple do żlacaḃ paiṫeinc ap tip conaill a lóż a ṗeipḃire, ⁊ a ṗożanta don ċopóin. Ro léicc pioṁ hi

[d] *For Tirconnell.*—This is not correct; for the Lord Deputy had by this time received frequent complaints of Niall Garv's insolence and impracticable ambition; and Rury O'Donnell offered to prove that Niall Garv had agreed with his brother, Hugh Roe, to join with him against the English forces as soon as the Spaniards should arrive in Ireland.—See Moryson, book iii. c. i. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Narration*, gives the following circumstantial account of Rury O'Donnell's submission and reconciliation to the State, and of Niall Garv's rash proceedings upon the hearing of it:

"Now it fell out that my lord wrote for Rorie O Donnell to come to him to Dublin. Hee being in Connaught, desires first to putt ouer his Catle into Tirconnell, which would otherwise be in danger, in his absence, to be preyd by those of that prouince that yett stood out in Rebellion. My lord giues him leaue, & writes to Neale Garvie that he shall not molest nor trouble them, & soe Roory takes his Journey. Hee was noe sooner gone, & the Catell put ouer, But Neale Garvie, notwithstanding my lord's Comaund, Ceizes them as his owne, vnder pretents they were the goods of the Countrey belonging vnto him. Complainte made, my lord writs to Mee to see them restored. I send vnto him, & hee refuseth. My lord, vpon that, bidds Mee discharge him of his Entertainements, & writes vnto him, without delay, to come to him to Dublin. Hee growes more discontented, & deferres his going. Thus it runnes on, for at least 3 Monethes togeather, & neither would he come at Mee nor my lord, nor by any meanes be perswaded to make Restitution. In the ende, he assembles, of his owne aucthoritie, all the Countrey att Kilmackoran, a place where the O Donnells vse to be chosen. There hee takes vpon him the title, & with the Ceremonyes accustomed proclaymes himselfe O Donell, & then presentlie comes to Mee to the Derrey, with a greater troupe of attendances then at any time before, & they styling him, at euery word, my Lord. Assoone as I sawe him, I asked him howe he was thus suddenlie stept into the Name of a lord; hee tould Mee they called him so because he was O Donnell. I asked him by what aucthoritie he was soe; & hee said, by my lord Deputies. I badd him make that appeare vnto mee & all was well; he pluckt out a lettre written vnto him from my lord, about two yeares before, Superscription whereof was this, 'To my very lovinge freinde O Donnell.' Asked him if this were all the Warrante hee had; & hee said yes. I asked him why he went not to my lord all this while, nor came vnto Mee sooner, nor restored Rorie O'Donell's Catle; His aunswere was this: 'You knowe the whole Countrey of Tirconnell was long since promised Mee, & many seruices I haue done that, I thinke, haue deserved it; but I sawe I was neclected, & therefore I haue righted myselfe by takeing the Catle & People that were my owne, &, to preuent others, haue made myselfe O'Donnell. Now, by this meanes, the Countrey is sure vnto Mee, & if I haue done any thing a misse, lett all be pardoned that is past, & from this day forward, by Jesus hand, I will be true to the Queene, & noe Man's Councell will I follow hereafter but yours. Yow take a wronge Course, said I, it may not go thus; the first act you must doe to procure for-

around them. O'Rourke was thenceforward obliged to remain with a few troops in the woods or precipitous valleys, or on the islands in the lakes of his territory.

As for Niall Garv O'Donnell, a letter arrived from Dublin to him, requesting of him to come before the Lord Justice and the Council, to receive a patent for Tirconnell[d], as a reward for his services and his assistance to the Crown. He

giuness for your faults (if it may be) is to make restitution of the Catle; if yow do it not of your owne accord, I knowe yow will be forced vnto it vpon harder Conditions; yet, at that time, nothing I could say would prevaile with him, & soe hee departed downe into the towne. And of all these manner of Proceedings I writt vnto my lord. But it is true the next day hee came & made offer to restore them, & I was glad of it, & sent for Rory O Donnell (who was then at the Liffer) to come and receiue them, & my thoughts were fullie bent to make the best Reconsiliation of the Bussines that I could. Roory came, but with open Clamour, that Neale Garvie had laide a Plott to murther him by the way, & it is true, if the Confession of 3 of his owne men may be beleeued, he was, the Night before, in Consultation to haue it done, but did not (as they say) Resolue vpon it; but this put all the Bussines out of fraime, for then could wee gett Roory to no kinde of Patient Conferrence; &, in the meane time, came lettres from my lord to this effect, that hee had now taken in Tyrone, & was fullie resolued to beare noe longer with Neale Garuie, and therefore, if I were sure he had made himselfe O Donnell, it was treason by the lawe, I should lay hould on him & keepe him safe. My lord, I was sure, was mistaken in the qualitie of his offence, for I looked vpon the statute Booke, & sawe that Rigerous lawe was onelie for such as made themselues O Neales; for those that looke vpon them to be heads of other families, the Punishment was onelie a Penaltie of 100 marks. I pawsed, therefore, & was doubtefull with myselfe, whither, by this Misgrounded warraunt, I should doe well to restrayne him or noe. But while I stood aduising vpon it, Came others lettres of aduertisment of the Queene's death, & order to Proclame the kinge. Then I entred into a further Consideration; should this man take the advantage of the time, & knowinge he hath offended the state, stepp aside & take Armes, thinkeing, by that meanes, to make his owne peace; how should I aunswere it, that haue him now in my handes, and my lord's warraunt to make him sure? Againe: what a Blemish would it be to all my actions, if the kinge, at his first Coming in, should finde all the kindome quiet but onelie this litle parte vnder my Charge. This moued Mee (to send for him) Presentlie, & when hee came I tould him the Newes of the Queene's death; hee seemed to be sorrie for it. I tould him of the Succession of the kinge; then ame I vndone, sayeth hee, for Roory hath better freindes about him than I. That speach encreased my iealousie, & therevpon I tould him further I had order from my lord to restraine him of his libertie; then ame I a dead man, saith hee. I tould him noe, hee needed not feare any such matter, neither his life nor landes were yet in danger; his offence was a Comtempte onelie, & hee must be brought to acknowledge a higher Power, then his owne. The Marshall offerred to put Boults on him; hee sent vnto Mee, & desired hee might not be handled with that indignitie, protesting, with many oathes, he would not offerr to flie away. I bad the Marshall forbeare; & hee desired then I would allowe him a guard of a dosen of

fpoill an ní fin conaḃ ſö do póine dol co cill meic nenain, ⁊ do ratt ó firġil comarba ċolaim ċille dia raiġiḃ, go ro goireaḃ ó domnaill de gan comairleccaḃ drior ionaitt an ríġ nó don ċomairle. Iar ná cloiſtin fin don iurtir ⁊ don comairle rá miorcair leó an tí niall, ⁊ dna nir ḃó rainṡſgeaċ lar an ngeneral Sir henri docura é ḃeor gér ḃó tairiri, ⁊ ger bo mor a roġnam ḃó riar an tan fin.

Do rala tra Ruḃraiġe ua domnaill i nat cliat i mionḃaiḃ fin, ⁊ ro gairmſö é do latair an lurtir, ⁊ na comairle. Ro raoiḃſö litre ⁊ rcriḃſnna lair go Sir henry docura dia ṡurail rair niall garḃ do erġaḃail, ⁊ ro cuireaḃ arail do cartimḃ ina ċaoimṫeaċt, dur ficc imorro Ruḃraiġe go doire, ⁊ ro ċuir an gobernoir dronġ do toíreaċaiḃ, ⁊ do ċairtimḃ doire * * * Gaḃṫar dna tuatal mac an dſccanaiġ i ġallcuḃar, aoḃ buiḃe mac Seaain óicc, ⁊ feilim mac Sſain óicc go nduing ele gen mo ṫát don ċur fin. Ro ela niall gar bſcc iar fin, ⁊ do ċóiḃ féin co na ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ co na muinteararaiḃ fó ċoilltiḃ ċinn maġair.

Souldiers to looke to him, & soe I did. Then did hee seriouslie (as I thought) acknowledge his follye; promised faithfullie to doe nothing hereafter but by my Councell. I tould him if he did soe, let him not feare, his Cryme was not Capitall, & that hee might well see by his vsage, for hee had libertie to walke vp & downe in the towne with his guard onelie. Hee seamed wounderfull thankfull for it, & my intentions were now wholie bent to doe him all thee good offices might lye in my Power; but the third day after hee had beene thus Restrayned, hee secreetlie caused a horse to be brought to the towne gate, &, noe man suspecting anythinge, hee sudainelie slipt aside & gott vp vpon him, & soe made an escape. Word being brought vnto Mee of it, I was then, I confess, extreamlie irritated against him, &, castinge about what to doe, presentlie coniectured he would goe to his Creaghtes, that lay about 8 Myle from the Liffer, & with them gett downe to the Bottome of Tyrconnell, toward the Ilands, where I knewe was the greatest strength he could goe to, & furthest (of any other) out of my reach; Therefore I sent first to Captaine Ralph Bingley, that lay at Ramullan, fitt in the way to Cross his passage, that hee should speedilie make out to stoppe him till I came, which should be so soone as I could, & then to the Garrison att Liffer, that they should follow him, to whome Roory O Donnell (being there at that time) readily wyned himselfe, as glad of soe fair an opportunitie to advaunce his owne endes by. I was not deceiued in my Coniecture, & soe, by that time, I had writt these lettres, made ready the Souldiers to goe with Mee, was past ouer lough Swilley by Boate, and had marched some 7 or 8 mile, I mett with the Newes that our Men had ouertaken & beate him, gott possession of the Cowes, which he fought for, & defended with force of Armes as longe as hee was able (and were estimated to be about 7000), & that hee himselfe was fledd into Mac Swyndoe's Countrey, with a purpose to gett into Owen Oge's Castle, which was reputed to be the strongest in all the North. I had then Owen Oge in my Compaine, & to pre-

neglected this thing; and what he did was, to go to Kilmacrenan, and send for O'Firghil[e], the Coarb of Columbkille; and he was styled O'Donnell, without consulting the King's representative or the Council. After the Lord Justice and the Council had heard of this, they became incensed against Niall, and even the General, Sir Henry Docwra, did not well like him, although he had been faithful to him, and had rendered him much service before that time.

Rury O'Donnell happened to be in Dublin at this time; and he was cited to appear before the Lord Justice and the Council. Letters and writings were sent with him to Sir Henry Docwra, ordering him to take Niall Garv prisoner. Some captains were sent in company with him; and when Rury arrived at Derry, the Governor sent a party of the officers and captains of Derry[f] * * * Tuathal, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher; Hugh Boy, the son of John Oge; and Felim, the son of John Oge, with others besides them, were taken prisoners on that occasion. Niall Garv made his escape shortly afterwards, and proceeded himself, with his kinsmen and people, into the woods of Ceann-Maghair[g].

uent him, Required he would deliuer it to Mee, & soe hee did, onelie requesting hee might haue it againe, when the Garrison I should put in it should be withdrawne, which I gaue my word vnto hee should; and then, seeing himselfe preuented of a place to retire vnto, spoyled of all his goods, & nothing in the world left him to liue vpon, hee sent vnto Mee for a Protection to goe safe vnto my lord Deputie, & takeing his Brother for his Pledge, & his oath besids, that he would goe & submitt himselfe wholie to his Judgment, I was contented, and gaue it him; putt the Pray wee had taken from him vpon Roory O Donnell's hand, because hee should not haue that pretense to say I had driuen him out of purpose to make Prey of his goods, & soe promised to be there ere longe & meete him; for nowe I had receiued diuers lettres againe, one, that my lord was purposed shortelie to goe for England; that his Maiestie (by his recomendation), was pleased to call Mee to be one of the Councell of Ireland; & that hee would have Mee to come speake with him before his departure. Annother to Comaund Mee to suffer the Earle of Tyrones Men to retourne to theire landes, & especially to the Salmon fishing of Lough foyle, which, till this time, I had enioyed, & was promised the inheritaunce of, as a parte of the reward for my seruice; And annother for restitution of Castles, Tennements, Catle, & many other thinges vnto him, which, altogeather, gaue Mee occasion, presentlie, to prepaire my selfe to that iourney."

[e] *O'Firghil*, now O'Freel, or Freel simply, without the prefix O'.

[f] *Of Derry.*—Two lines and a half are left blank here in the autograph. It appears from the subsequent context, that this blank was left till the compilers should learn the exact manner in which Niall Garv was taken prisoner. This blank is now more than supplied from Docwra's *Narration:* "The Marshall offered to put Boults on him; hee sent vnto mee, and desired hee might not be handled with that indignitie," &c.

[g] *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a well-

Do marbad Magnus ócc o fruitéin an tan sin lá domnall mac cuinn í domnaill a ndiogail a dearbhrathar do marbad laighsiuth feacht siaṁ .i. an calbhach mac cuinn. Bá fhsh do ná dingenadh an gniomh sin ar dus fangatthar uile iomda dóibhsiomh fó a bitin. Dóigh do forcongradh fos Rudhraighe na ndomnaill co na mbaoí lais do ghaoidhelaibh, ⁊ fos na caisteinibh tangatthar lais don tír, ⁊ fos cairtín ngusert baí ina ceathṁthreacht hi cconnachtaibh Lisṁain neill, a dearbhraithreach, ⁊ a muintire dia ccreachadh, ⁊ dia mionnradh. Do rónadh laighsiomh aṁail do herfhuaccradh ndó co ná do fácchbadh míl ninnile ag muintir néill, ⁊ go ttartrat ilṁíle do croch leó go ndeachattar dréchta dearṁara dár creachadh ann décc dfhuacht ⁊ do ghorta. Ro fann Rudhraighe na creacha, ⁊ do rad a ttréchta do na huairlibh do riachtatar ina fhochraidhe. Do crechtaiccedh Aodh buidhe mac cuinn ina mughdorn ⁊ do cuireadh dia Lighsi hi ccrannóicc na ndúini ir na tuathaibh irror guill do fhonradh é. Ra gabadh an taodh céadna lá gallaibh, ⁊ ruccadh é illáiṁ go doire. Ro ghéall an gobernoir ná lisfreadh amach é go ttiicceadh an tí do roine an marbadh (domnall mac cuinn) á ffhuarcclad ar. Do chuaidh niall ⁊ domnall ar focal do lathair an gobernora. Do léicceadh aodh buidhe ⁊ do gabadh domnall.

Téid iartain niall ó domnaill go Saxaibh diarraidh maithṁe ina choirbh ⁊ dragail lóghaidheachta a fheirbíre, ⁊ a fhoghanta do choroin traxan ón Righ Semur. Do dheachaidh Rudhraighe ó domnaill go Saxaibh on modh ccéadna gion gur bó hionann a fhoghnaṁ a ndír don choróin, ⁊ baoí gach aon aca acc foillsiuccadh a chirt ar tír chonaill, conadh ann ro ordaigh an rí ⁊ an comairle Rudhraighe ó domnaill ina iarla ór tír chonaill, ⁊ a dúthaigh féin do niall .i. o leachta siubaine siar, gur an sfsccann lúbánach tall, ⁊ abur ar gach taoibh don fhind

known district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north of the county of Donegal.

[h] *Crannog-na-nDuini:* i. e. the wooden house of Duini, now Downies or Downings, in the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Ros-Guill is still the name of the northern angle of the parish of Mevagh, extending into the sea between Redhaven and Sheephaven.

[i] *Different*, literally, "although not equal" [was] "the service of both to the Crown."

[k] *Earl over.*—This should be Earl of Tirconnell. Sir Henry Docwra did not think it fair, on the part of the Government, to make Rury O'Donnell Earl of Tirconnell, in preference to Niall Garv, who had rendered such services to the Crown. He has the following remark upon this preference in his *Narration :*

"Within a while after came Roory O'Donnell to Dublin, with his Majesties Letters, to be made Earle of Tyrconnell, & have all the countrey to him and his heires (except Ballyshannon with 1000 acres of ground, and the fishing that lies

At this time Manus Oge O'Sruthein was killed by Donnell, the son of Con O'Donnell, in revenge of his brother, Calvagh, son of Con, whom he [Manus] had slain some time before. It would have been better for him that he had not done this deed, for many evils redounded to them [his family] on account of it; for orders were given to Rury O'Donnell and all the Irish that were with him, to the captains who had come with him into the territory, and to Captain Guest, who had been in his company in Connaught, to pursue Niall, his brothers and people, and to plunder and prey them. He [Rury] did as he was ordered, so that not a single head of cattle was left with Niall's people, the others having carried off with them several thousand heads of cattle; so that vast numbers of those who were plundered died of cold and famine. Rury divided the preys, and gave their due proportions of them to the gentlemen who came in his army. Hugh Boy, the son of Con, was wounded in the ankle; and he was sent to Crannog-na-nDuini[h] in Ros-Guill, in the Tuathas, to be healed. The same Hugh was taken prisoner by the English, and conveyed to Derry, to be confined; and the Governor declared that he would not liberate him until the person who committed the slaying (Donnell, son of Con) should come in his ransom. Niall and Donnell afterwards repaired to the Governor on parole [of honour]; and Hugh Boy was set at liberty, and Donnell detained.

Niall O'Donnell afterwards went to England, to solicit pardon for his offences, and to obtain the reward for his service and aid to the Crown of England from King James. Rury O'Donnell also went to England from the same motives, although the services of both to the Crown were very different[i] indeed. Each of them exhibited his right to Tirconnell. The King and Council then ordered that Rury O'Donnell should be Earl over[k] Tirconnell, and that Niall should possess his own patrimonial inheritance, namely, that tract of country extending from Leachta-Siubháine[l], westwards, to Seascann-Lubanach[m], lying on both

under it), and such landes as Neale Garvie had held, living in amitie with the former O'Donell; the said Neale Garvie judicially convicted of no crime, which I thought was strange." For the entries and abstracts of the grants to Rury or Rory O'Donnel, the reader is referred to Erck's *Repertory of Chancery Enrolments*, pp. 47, 59.

[l] *Leachta-Siubhaine*: i. e. Johanna's monument, now Laght, a townland in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[m] *Seisceann-lubanach*: i. e. the swamp of the loops, now *anglice* Sheskinloobanagh, a swamp in the townland of Croaghonagh in the same parish adjoining the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

ꝑinn ⁊ tiaġaitt aṗaon i neṗinn ꝑó ꝑiṫ ⁊ ċóṗa iaṗ ṗliṫiuccaḋ ſtoṗṗa aṁlaiḋ ꝑin.

Niall ġaṗḃ mac Ruḋṗaiġe, mic eiccneċáin, mic eiccenſċáin, mic neaċtain mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ an ꝑíona i ḋoṁnaill déc.

Conċoḃaṗ mac donnchaiḋ, mic muṗchaiḋ, mic toirṗḋealḃaiġ í ḃṗiain déc a mí decembeṗ.

Ġoṗta diobulaing ꝑeaċnóin Éireann.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1604.

Aoiṗ Cṗiosṫ, Mile, Se ċéṫṫ, a cſeaṗ.

Ua Ruaiṗc bṗian óc mac bṗiain na muṗṫa, mic bṗiain ballaiġ mic eoccain do éc i ngaillim an 28. Ianuaṗii, ⁊ a aḋnacal i maiṁiṗtiṗ Ruiṗ iṗiala aġ bṗaiṫṗiḃ S. Ꝑṗonṗeiṗ. Ro ba daiṁ éc an tí tſṗa annṗin, aṗ bá heiṗiḋe Ꝑoṗt conġmála, ⁊ ġaḃal ꝑulaing caṫa aoḋa ꝑinn, tuiṗ caṫa aṗ ċalmataṗ, Rinn aġa ⁊ iomġona ua mbṗiuin, ꝑſṗ cṗoḋa, coṗantaċ ná ro léicc an bṗeiṗne

[a] *Famine.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare, who conversed with people that witnessed this famine, has written the following notice of it in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* tom. 3, lib. 8, c. vi.:

"Ita bellum hoc confectum est. Ibernia pene tota deuastata, & euersa, ingenteque inedia, & fame omnes inuadente, qua multi compulsi sunt canes atque catos edere: multi ne his quidem suppetentibus pereunt. Neque homines tantum sed etiam bruta fames occupat. Lupi syluis, & montibus egressi homines media debiles inuadentes laniant. Canes fœtida cadauera, partemque in cinerem versa sepulchris extrahunt. Itaque nihil erat nisi squaloris & vera Trojæ direptæ imago a Virg. lib. i. Æneid. descripta."

Mountjoy boasts, in a letter to the Lords in England, dated 12th September, 1602, that he had brought the country of Tyrone to such a state of famine, by destroying the corn, "that O'Hagan protested, that betweene Tullogh Oge and Toome, there lay unburied a 1000 dead, and that since our first drawing this year to Blackwater, there were above three thousand starved in Tyrone."—Book iii. c. i.

Moryson gives a horrible account of the famine which the English caused in Ireland, "by destroying the Rebels corn, and using all means to famish them;" but the examples he adduces to shew the miserable state to which the poor people were brought, are too horrible and disgusting to be quoted here. He remarks generally: "No spectacle was more frequent in the Ditches of Towns, and especially in wasted countries, than to see Multitudes of these poor people dead, with their Mouths all coloured green by eating Nettles, Docks, and all things they could rend up above ground. These, and very many like lamentable Effects, followed their Rebellion, and, no doubt, the Rebels had been utterly destroyed by famine, had not a general Peace shortly followed Tyrone's submission (besides Mercy formerly extended to

sides of the River Finn. Both then returned to Ireland in peace and amity, matters having been thus settled between them.

Niall Garv, the son of Rury, son of Egneghan, son of Egneghan, son of Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, died.

Conor, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, son of Turlough O'Brien, died in the month of December.

An intolerable famine[n] prevailed all over Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1604.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred four.

O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian-na-Murtha, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen) died at Galway on the 28th of January, and was buried in the monastery of Ross-Iriala[o], with the Franciscan Friars. The death of the person who departed here was a great loss, for he was the supporting pillar and the battle-prop of the race of Aedh-Finn, the tower of battle for prowess, the star of the valour and chivalry of the Hy-Briuin; a brave and protecting man, who had

many others), by which the Rebels had liberty to seek Relief among the Subjects of Ireland, and to be transported into England and France, where great Multitudes of them lived for some years after the Peace made."—Vol. ii. pp. 283, 284. P. O'Sullevan Beare (*ubi suprà*) gives the following short notice of the persons from whom they obtained relief on the Continent:

"Ob hoc Iberniæ uniuersum pene excidium multi Iberni per exteras gentes sese diffuderunt. Ingens turba in Galliam, longé maxima in Hispaniam confluxit. Exules causa fidei benigné, comiterque à Catholicis excipiuntur. In eos Rex Hispaniæ fuit tanto amore, ea pietate, & munificentia, vt vix vllus possit, aut oratione complecti, aut animo assequi, quantum illi debeant: omnes principio quam honorificentissimè suscepit donis ornans: nobilioribus menstruos nummos uestigales, pro sua cuique conditione, assignans, alijs militare stipendium constituens. Ex illis in Gallia Belgica legionem conscribi missit, quæ prius sub Henrico, & post Henrici interitum sub Iohanne Onelli principis filiis contra Batauos fideliter, & strenué pugnauit. In regia quoque classe maris oceani cohortes aliquot stipendium fecerunt magna virtute præstantes. Post Catholicum Regem inter Ibernorum exulum patronos clarissimus Brigantiæ Dux Lusitanus, Cardinalis Surdis, Burdigalæ Archiepiscopus Gallus, Carazenæ Marchio Hispanus, & Fabius Onellus Vallisoleti vrbis diues ciuis non infimum locum obtinent."—Fol. 202.

[o] *Ros-Iriala*, now Rosserilly, a monastery of which the ruins are still in very good preservation, situated about a mile north from the town of Headford, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken apud St. Francis. Abb. 22° April, 1636, this monastery is called Rossryully, and placed in Mointermoroghow, in the territory of Clanrickard.

do baogluccaḋ ina ṗé, ꝑſ ꝓoraiḋ ꝓoṁiata, cſnnaiꝓ ꝑri caiꝓdiḃ, niata ꝑri naiṁdiḃ, ꝑſ ro baḋ deaꝓꝓcaiġteċ ioċt ⁊ eineaċ, uaiꝓle ⁊ oiꝓbſꝓt, anaḋ ⁊ oiꝓiꝓioṁ ṗé hatḋaiḋ don ċenél dia mbaoí.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1605.

Aoiꝓ Cꝓiorꝓt, Mile, Se ceḋ, a cúicc.

Siꝓ Artur chicertep iurtir na heperenn, ⁊ iarla tire heoccain Aoḋ mac an ꝑiṗdoiꝓċe do ṫoċt ar an ꝓraṫ mbán, ⁊ ro ḃaoí ua neill ag agra blaiḋe don dúthaiġ ꝑuair niall ó doṁnaill on ꝓíġ .i. an moentaċt. Tucc Niall do laṫair an Iurtir na deaꝓḃṫa baoí aicce ar lorcc a ꝑinnꝓear ar an moentaċt, ⁊ dna ꝑriꝓꝓin na cartaċa do ḃſn Maġnuꝓ ó doṁnaill dua neill do ċonn ḃacaċ a ꝑꝓuarccladḋ enri mic Sſain buí i laiṁ ag ua ndoṁnaill (Maġnuꝓ) go ꝑꝓuair na cartaċa ꝑinn arꝓ, ⁊ iar ttuicꝓin a ꝓccéil ar gaċ taoiḃ don Iurtir Siꝓ Artur Rucc do ḃreiṫ an Moentaċt do niall, ⁊ atbert ná ro cuṁaing Ua neill an ꝑeaꝓann dagra ó ċſꝓt, ar do ċóiḋ i ꝓúḋraċuꝓ ꝑoda ó do ċóiḋ tar ꝑſꝓgat mbliaḋan. Rob éiccſn dóiḃ díḃlíniḃ airiꝓioṁ ꝑoꝓ an mbꝓſiṫ ꝓin.

O Ruaiꝓc taḋg mac briain mic briain mic eoghain tiġſrna na breiꝓne, ꝑſ ꝑuair móꝓ nimniḋ, ⁊ néttualaing acc iomċoꝓnaṁ a atharḋa ꝑri a ḋſribraṫair ua Ruaiꝓc brian ócc, ꝑſ na ro ꝓaoileaḋ a ecc ꝑri haḋhaꝓt, aċt a oiḋeaḋ do ꝑinn no ꝓraoḃaꝓ, ꝑſ ꝑuair deaḃta duilġe, ⁊ gáibhthe guair iomḋa acc ꝓaicchiḋh oiḋhreachta a atharḋa, ⁊ ionaid a athaꝓ gur ro léicc dia ticcſrnaꝓ ċuicce ro ḋeoiḋ, ⁊ gur ro ecc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainerꝓir .S. Ꝓronꝓeir i ccarraicc ꝓattraicc go nonóir aṁail ro baḋ díoꝓ.

[p] *Moentacht*, a district situated to the south of Lifford, on the borders of the counties of Tyrone and Donegal.

[q] *Both.*—This should be O'Neill (or rather the Earl of Tyrone), because of course Niall O'Donnell was glad of it, and, therefore, willingly submitted to it. Defects of this nature, frequently occurring in the style of the Four Masters, shew that they paid ttle or no attention to the philosophy of language.

[r] *Teige.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates so as to make the text taḋg an ꝑíona, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the Wine. He was a knight, and is commonly called Sir Teige O'Rourke. He left two sons, Brian and Hugh. Brian na Murtha had a brother, Turlough Fin (Terentius Albus), who had a son Owen More, who had a son Owen Oge, who had a son Brian O'Rourke, a youth of "great expectation," who died of the small-pox at Leytrim, on the 13th of June, 1671, in the eighteenth year of his age. The following epitaph was composed for him by Thady Roddy, of

not suffered Breifny to be molested in his time; a sedate and heroic man, kind to friends, fierce to foes; and the most illustrious that had come for some time of his family for clemency, hospitality, nobleness, firmness, and steadiness.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1605.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred five.

Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Justice of Ireland, and the Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha), went to Strabane. O'Neill claimed a portion of the territory which Niall O'Donnell had obtained from the King, namely, Moentacht. Niall produced before the Lord Justice the proofs that he had of his right to Moentacht[p], in succession from his ancestors; and, among the rest, he produced the charters which Manus O'Donnell had obtained from O'Neill (Con Bacagh) for setting at liberty Henry, the son of John, whom O'Donnell (Manus) had had in his custody. The Lord Justice, Sir Arthur, having understood their stories on both sides, he adjudged Moentacht to Niall, and said that O'Neill could not by right claim the lands, inasmuch as his title, having been more than sixty years in abeyance, had become obsolete. Both[q] were obliged to abide by this decision.

O'Rourke (Teige[r], son of Brian[s], son of Brian[t], son of Owen), Lord of Breifny, a man who had experienced many hardships and difficulties while defending his patrimony against his brother, Brian Oge; a man who was not expected to die on his bed, but by the spear or sword; a man who had fought many difficult battles, and encountered many dangers, while struggling for his patrimony and the dignity of his father, until God at length permitted him to obtain the lordship, died, and was interred with due honour in the Franciscan Monastery at Carrickpatrick[u].

Achadh na Cruise, or Crossfield, in the county of Leitrim:

"Conditur exiguâ Rourk hac Bernardus in urnâ,
Stirpe perillustri, mente, lyraque Linus,
Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paridis gena, pectus Ulyssis
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira jacet
Flos juvenum splendor proavum Iunii Idibus, eheu!
Interiit, rutilos vectus ad usque polos."

[s] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ne μυρέα.

[t] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ballaιξ.

[u] *Carrickpatrick*: i. e. Dromahare, in the

AOIS CRIOST, 1606.

Aoir Criorc, Mile, Se ceo, a Sé.

AOIS CRIOST, 1607.

Aoir Criorc, mile, Se ceo, a Seaċt.

O ḃaoiġill taḋcc ócc, mac taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ḋécc i nḋruim arc lá taoḃ baile í ḃaoiġill an 3. Maii, ⁊ a aḋnacal i nḋún na ngall.

Máguiḋir cuċonnaċt, ⁊ ḋonnċaḋ mac Maṫgaṁna, mic an erpuicc uí ḃriain do ṫaḃairt luinge leó go héirinn gur ro gaḃrat i ccuan na ṗúiliġe. An tiarla o neill Aoḋ mac an ṗirḋoirċe, ⁊ an tiarla o ḋoṁnaill Ruḋraiġe mac

county of Leitrim. Charles O'Conor interpolates: "Maire de burg ingin iarla ċloinne Riocaird maċair an taiḋg rin; i. e. Mary De Burgo, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, was the mother of that Teige."

[v] 1606.—This annal is left blank by the Four Masters.

[w] *Druim-arc*, now Drumark, a townland in the parish of Killymard, not far from the town of Donegal.

[x] *Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill*: i. e. the town of O'Boyle, now Ballyweel, near the town of Donegal.

[y] *Harbour of Swilly.*—The cause of this precipitate flight of the two Earls has since remained involved in mystery. There is a curious account of O'Neill's flight and subsequent history preserved in a paper manuscript, consisting of 150 pages, in the College of St. Isidore at Rome; but although it gives a detailed account of his movements, it is entirely silent as to the immediate cause of his sudden flight. The late Dr. Lyons, P. P. of Kilmore-Erris, sent the Editor a fac-simile of the first page of this manuscript, which runs as follows:

"A nainm Dé. Ag ro rairt do rceloiḃ ⁊ dimeċeċtoib ui neill ón uair ror ṗaġoir re Eire. Ar tur bui o neill a ṗrochair iuirtir na hEireann artuir Sitrertar a m-baili ṗlaine. Do ġlac re leitir ó ṡrón bat dia darḋaoin in reachtṁaḋ la Septembrir, ⁊ aoir in tigearna in tan rin Mile ⁊ re chetc ⁊ reachc mbliaḋna. Dui ar in litir remraite go ttainic máguiḋir cucoṅáċt maguiḋir, Donnchaḋh O briain maċa og o mailtuile, Seon Rut go loing ṗṗrangcaiġ a gcomaircirr ui nell, ⁊ ierla ċiri conaill go cuan Suiliġi moire ar urchoṁair raċa maolain a ṗranaic. Gapuir o nell a cheo ag in iurtir, in Sachairn na ḋeghaiḋ rin teid a noiḋċe rin gur in Mainirtir Moir áic a mbui rir gerroid Moḋur. Ar na ṁarach dó go rraoḃaili duna dealgan.

"Gluairrir dia luain arrin Sraoḃaili tria bealaċ mor in ṡróa, go bél aċa in airgid, tar Sliaḃ ruaid, go h-aro Macha, tar aḃainn moir ġo Dun gṡnainn gur in gcraoiḃ .i. baile oilsin dia bailtiḃ. Do gní re coṁnaiḋe ⁊ oirirṡm ar in Chraoiḃ dia mairt. Gluairiḋ a nainm Dé dia cṡaoin on Chraoiḃ tar sliaḃ riorr. Dui an oiḋċe rin a Muinteir Zuinig ar coṁgar locha bṡigrine. Ar na marach do go bun diṡnoide. Dui ina chomnaiḋe ó aimrir ṁṡóoin laoi go coṁéuicim na hoiḋċe. Iar rin lṡiġir tar ferraid moir ar leċ ṡéaḃail ⁊

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1606[v].

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred six.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1607.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred seven.

O'Boyle (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough) died at Druim-arc[w], near Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill[x], on the 3rd day of May, and was interred at Donegal.

Maguire (Cuconnaught) and Donough, the son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, brought a ship with them to Ireland, and put in at the harbour of Swilly[y]. They took with them from Ireland the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha), and the Earl O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Hugh, son of Manus),

gach noireach go droichéd adamnain. Duí mac ui Domnaill cathbarr mac aoda mUc magnusa ar a gcionn annsin. Gabhais go raith mealltain, an la ag foillsiugad orra in tainsin. Eirgis go Raith Maolain ais a mbui in long a dubhrathar. Ar an gceithir fuarastar fudhaigi ó Domnaill Isla éise conaill gur na daoinib uaisle fempaide maille re mopan doireadé ⁊ do luchd lenamna in Islad ag cor teorusiss bíd ⁊ dighe arteach fan loing."

"In the name of God. This is a part of the stories and adventures of O'Neill, from the time that he left Ireland. First, O'Neill was along with the Justiciary of Ireland, Arthur Sitsestar at Baili-Shlaini" [Slane]. "He received a letter from John Bath on Thursday the seventh of September, the year of the Lord at that time being one thousand six hundred and seven years. It was stated in the aforesaid letter that Maguire, Cuconnaught Maguire, Donough O'Brien, Matthew Oge O'Maeltuile, [and] John Rut, came with a French ship for O'Neill and the Earl of Tirconnell into the harbour of Great Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, in Fanaid. O'Neill took his leave of the Justiciary [and] on the following Saturday he went to Mainistir-Mor" [the great abbey of Mellifont], "where Garrett Moore was. On the next day he went to Sradbhaile-Duna-Dealgan" [Dundalk].

"He proceeded on Monday from Sradbhaile through Bealach-mor-an-Fhedha" [the Great Road of the Fews], "to Bel-atha-an-airgit, across Sliabh Fuait, to Armagh, over the Abhainn-mhor" [the Blackwater], "to Craobh" [Creeve], "i. e. an island habitation of his habitations. He stopped and rested at Craobh on Tuesday. He proceeded, in the name of God, on Wednesday from Craobh over the mountain downwards" [i. e. northwards]. "He was that night in Muintir-Luinigh" [Munterloony], "in the vicinity of Loch Beigfine. On the morrow he proceeded to Bun-Diennoide" [Burn Dennet, near Lifford], "where he rested from mid-day till night-fall. After this he went over Fersatmore on Loch Feabhail" [Lough Foyle river, near Lifford], "straight forward to Adamnan's Bridge" [at Ballindrait, near Raphoe]. "The son of Donnell, Caffar, son of Hugh, son of Manus, was there awaiting him. They proceeded to Rathmelton, the dawn rising upon them at that time. They went on to Rathmullan, where the ship we have mentioned was.

aoḋa, mic maġnuṡa co noṗuiṅg móiṗ do maiṫiḃ ċoicciḋ ulaḋ do ḃṗiṡiṫ leó a héṗinn. Ṡiaṫṫ do ḋeaċaṫṫaṗ lá hua neill an ċontaoiṡ Caṫeṗíona iṅġean

In this vessel they met Rury O'Donnell, Earl of Tirconnell, with the gentlemen aforesaid, together with many of the tribe and followers of the Earl, laying up stores of food and drink in the ship."

Sir John Davies gives the following account of the departure of these Earls, which pretty fairly accords with the foregoing:

"The Saturday before, the Earl of Tyrone was with the Lord-Deputy at Slane, where he had spoken with his lordship of his journey into England, and told him he would be there about the beginning of Michaelmas term, according to his Majesty's directions. He took leave of the lord-deputy in a more sad and passionate manner than was usual with him. From thence he went to Mellifont and Garrett Moore's house, where he wept abundantly when he took his leave, giving a solemn farewell to every child and every servant in the house, which made them all marvel, because in general it was not his manner to use such compliments. On Monday he went to Dungannon, where he rested two whole days, and on Wednesday night they say he travelled all night. It is reported that the Countess, his wife, being exceedingly weary, slipped down from her horse, and weeping said 'she could go no further.' Whereupon the Earl drew his sword, and swore a great oath that 'he would kill her on the spot if she would not pass on with him, and put on a more cheerful countenance.' When the party, which consisted (men, women, and children) of fifty or sixty persons, arrived at Lough Foyle, it was found that their journey had not been so secret but that the Governor there had notice of it, and sent to invite Tyrone and his son to dinner. Their haste, however, was such that they accepted not his courtesy, but hastened on to Rathmullan, a town on the west side of Lough Swilly, where the Earl of Tyrconnell and his company met with them. From thence the whole party embarked, and, landing on the coast of Normandy, proceeded through France to Brussels."

Davies concludes this curious narrative in words, from which it can be clearly inferred that they had been chased out of the country by law fictions and issuing processes, calling upon O'Neale to appear and answer in the cause of the Lord Bishop of Derry against Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. Davies says:

"As for us that are here, we are glad to see the day wherein the countenance and majesty of the law and civil government hath banished Tyrone out of Ireland, which the best army in Europe, and the expense of two millions of sterling pounds, had not been able to bring to pass."

The following account of the manner in which they attempted to entrap him, and of his flight and reception at Rome, is given by P. O'Sullevan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 4, lib. 1, c. iv.:

"Qvo tamen terrore cæteri Iberni à Religione Catholica profitenda nihil amouentur. Quod Angli animaduertentes, & rati ob huius edicti executionem non minus cruoris diffundendum fuisse, quam ob similem causam fuit effusum, Henrico, Eduardo, & Elizabetha regnantibus, nisi periculum tempestiue præuentum sit: rationem ineunt hunc obicem sine bello, & vulnere remouendi iuxta primum principale persecutionis punctum, vt summi viri in Fide, & Catholica Religione constantes, belli scientia, & rerum gestarum fama clari sensim, & furtim excidantur. Itaque Onellum, Odonellum, & alios Ibernicæ partis sequaces, ac eos etiam Anglicæ factionis fautores, in quibus plus virtutis, & animi Christiani residere putabant, dissimulaté, & quasi aliud agentes statuunt de medio tollere

with a great number of the chieftains of the province of Ulster. These were they who went with O'Neill, namely, the Countess Catherina, the daughter of

vel occisos, vel in carcerem detrusos, vel relegatos. Quominus videantur id agere causa labefactandi. Religionem Catholicam, artem, qua magnates Catholicos læsæ Magestatis reos agant, machinantur. Christaphorum Sanlaurentium Hotæ Baronem Angloibernum, hominem non modo factionis Anglicæ solicitum, sed etiam schysmaticum iubent, vt illos ad rebellionem inuitet, seque faciat de conspiratis certiores. Christophorus (vt fama fert) ex Ibernica factione Odonellum, & Macguierem, & ex Anglica Dalræ Baronem sua calliditate decepit, vt animi sensum incautius exprimerent, Onelli prudentissimi senis pectus explorare non ausus. Qua re cognita Angli Onellum, Odonellum, & alios capere constituunt. Onellus à quibusdam Anglis amicis edoctus ipse, Odonellus & Macguier in Galliam traijciunt. Vbi legatis Anglis eos regi suo restitui petentibus Henricus Quartus Galliæ Rex respondit, regiam dignitatem dedecere, alienigenas fuga salutem petentes itinere prohibere. Ita in Galliam Belgicam profecti ab Alberto & Elizabetha serenissimis Archiducibus humanissimè, & honorificentissimé sunt excepti. Inde Romam cum se contulissent, à Rege Catholico ad victum non parcé adiuuantur Onellus per singulos menses quingentis nummis aureis, Odonellus totidem, Macguier, & reliqui, qui sunt illos secuti, pro suis quisque meritis: Pontifice Maximo quoque opem ferente. Odonellus, & Macguier breui tempore beneficio fruuntur vitæ munere defuncti, ille Romæ, hic Genuæ Hispaniam petens. Dalrus Baro, qui nihil aduersi timebat, donec fuerit in carcerem, & vincula coniectus, summa difficultate effugit, magnosque labores pertulit priusquam incolumitatem fuit adeptus partim corruptionibus partim amicorum precibus. Cormakus Onellus cum accersitus Dubhlinnæ se exhibuisset, in Angliam missus in Londinam arcem custodiendus conijcitur Okahanus vocatus in iudicium se distulit sistere veritus id, quod erat, ne eadem cum Cormako poena plecteretur. Quem Angli diu capere frustra laborantes in suas artes vertuntur. Erat eques Anglus Okahani compater quem Okahanus gentis suæ more spiritualem affinitatem incredibili obseruantia, & honore colentis, magni faciebat, valdè diligebat, & beneficijs ornabat, eidemque plurimum confidebat: & ita ad cænam ab eo inuitatus non dubitauit, compatris fidei sese committere Anglus ne nauci quidem æstimans totam Christianam Religionem, nedum spiritualem cognationem inquirenti Anglorum manipulo ex composito Okahanum tradidit. Qui detrusus est in eandem cum Cormako custodiam."

Dr. Curry asserts, in his *Historical Review*, that these Earls were guilty of no conspiracy; and Mr. Hardiman, who read that portion of the State Papers which relates to this period, has written the following note on the subject of the flight of the Earls, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 430:

"The great possessions of these two devoted Irish princes proved the cause of their ruin. After the successful issue of the plot contriving Cecil's gunpowder adventure in England, he turned his inventive thoughts towards this country, where every English Minister may, at all times, be sure of finding ready instruments to carry any plan into execution. A plot to implicate the great northern chieftains in treasonable projects was soon set on foot, and finally proved successful. This conspiracy is thus related by a learned English divine, Doctor Anderson, in his '*Royal Genealogies*,' printed in London, 1736: 'Artful Cecil employed one St. Lawrence to entrap the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, the Lord of Delvin, and other Irish chiefs, into a sham plot which had no evidence

Meg aongusa, a triur mac Aoḋ (.i. an baṗun). Sean, ⁊ brian, Art óg mac coṗbmaic, mic an baṗúin, Ṗsh donċa mac cuinn, mic í néill, Aoḋ ócc mac

but his. But these chiefs being basely informed that witnesses were to be hired against them, foolishly fled from Dublin, and so taking guilt upon them, they were declared rebels, and six entire counties in Ulster were at once forfeited to the Crown, which was what their enemies wanted.' Tyrone fled privately into Normandy in 1607, thence to Flanders, and then to Rome, where he lived on the Pope's allowance, became blind, and died, 20th July, 1610" [*recte* 1616]. "Tyrconnell fled at the same time, and died at Rome on the 28th July, 1608. Several original documents are preserved in the State Paper Office, London, connected with the above plot, including the correspondence of the weak and unprincipled St. Lawrence, which develope a scene of human turpitude seldom paralleled."

Mr. Moore, however, who has studied the correspondence of Lord Howth, and Delvin's confession, taken on the 6th of November, 1607, has come to the conclusion that the Ulster Earls were guilty of a new conspiracy. This is the only real and important development of a doubtful or unknown fact in all Mr. Moore's work on the history of Ireland, and the Editor is tempted to lay it before the reader in the author's own words. After alluding to the disputes between the Earl of Tyrone, O'Kane, and the Lord Bishop of Derry, he writes:

"This derangement of all his" [Tyrone's] "affairs, combined with the feeling, ever uppermost in his thoughts, of deadly hatred to the English name, decided Tyrone to abandon all hope except from foreign swords, and to lose no time in preparing his countrymen for the struggle. In all his efforts towards this object, the faithful Tyrconnell still continued his ever-watchful co-operator; nor was it long before they found, in Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, a ready associate in this national enterprise. This young lord had early been schooled in bitter enmity to the English, having been brought up in the Tower by his mother, who shared, voluntarily, there her husband's imprisonment. It was at Maynooth, the ancient seat of the Earls of Kildare, near Dublin, that these lords held the meetings at which they concerted their plans; and in the garden of the same mansion it was that Tyrconnell first proposed to Delvin to take a part in daring designs. How painful to that noble family were the suspicions incurred by them, may be judged from a letter addressed to Salisbury, some time after, by Mabel" [Leigh, an Englishwoman], "Countess of Kildare" [but who was not the mother of Bridget Fitzgerald, the wife of Rury, Earl of Tyrconnell] "expressing her sorrow 'that the late treasons should have been plotted at Maynooth, and strongly protesting her own innocence.'

"While thus secretly this plot was gathering, there reigned everywhere, through the whole realm, an appearance of perfect tranquillity. Tyrone, though thus anew engaged in conspiracy, still continued his social relations with the Lord Deputy; and to judge of the state of the country from the account given of Munster by Sir John Davies, seldom had a calm so settled and promising prevailed throughout the kingdom. 'It was quite a miracle,' he says, 'to perceive the quiet and conformity of the people.'

"But in the midst of this general tranquillity, an event occurred, which, as much from the mystery thrown around it, as from its own intrinsic importance, spread alarm throughout the whole country; and the vigilance which it awakened in the ruling powers added considerably to the danger and difficulties of Tyrone. An anonymous letter, directed to Sir William Usher,

Magennis, and her three sons, Hugh the Baron[a], John, and Brian; Art Oge, the son of Cormac[a], son of the Baron; Ferdorcha, son of Con[b], son of O'Neill;

Clerk of the Privy Council, had lately been dropped at the door of the council chamber, mentioning a design, then in contemplation, for seizing the Castle of Dublin, and murdering the Lord Deputy; these acts to be followed, as the letter stated, by a general revolt, assisted by Spanish forces. For this intelligence the English authorities were not wholly unprepared, having already, through various channels, both at home and abroad, received such accounts of Tyrone's practices with the Court of Spain as rendered them aware of the stirrings of mischief in that quarter; and the secret informant by whom, principally, these warnings were conveyed, was the Earl of Howth, a recent convert to the new creed."—*Hist. Irel.*, vol. iv. pp. 453, 454, 455.

The fugitive Earls complained, on the Continent, of their having been persecuted for religion, and it was deemed expedient by the King and the State that this should be publicly denied. A proclamation was accordingly issued by the King, wherein he affirms that "they had not the least shadow of molestation, nor was there any purpose of proceeding against them in matters of religion; their condition being, to think murder no fault, marriage of no use, nor any man valiant that does not glory in rapine and oppression; and, therefore, 'twere unreasonable to trouble them for religion before it could be perceived by their conversation that they had any."

It is scarcely necessary to remark here, that this proclamation states a mere fiction, because those Earls were not allowed the free use of the Catholic religion, for no bishop was publicly allowed to exercise episcopal functions in their dioceses, except Montgomery, who acknowledged that the Sovereign was the head of the Church. Whatever were King James's intentions of proceeding against those fugitives for their religion, we have proof positive that after the submission of O'Neill and O'Donnell, and in the midst of "the most universal peace that ever was seen in Ireland," the King's counsellors published, in Dublin, the "Act of Uniformity," of the 2nd Eliz., which strictly prohibited the attendance upon the Roman Catholic worship; and a proclamation was issued on the 4th of July, 1605, wherein His Majesty declared to his beloved subjects in Ireland, that he would not admit any such liberty of conscience as they were made to expect, and commanded all the Roman Catholic clergy, by a certain day, to depart the realm. If this did not sufficiently indicate a purpose to proceed against them in matters of religion, "the language of princes is beyond the comprehension of subjects." As to the assertion that these Earls *had no religion*, it is so gratuitous that we must regard it as a mere piece of James's pedantry, who had just learning enough to expose to the world his own gloomy prejudices and littleness of soul, and who during an ignoble reign of twenty-two years exhibited such folly and incapacity to his vigorous and enterprising subjects, as filled their minds with contempt for monarchs, and prepared them for that republican spirit which set in after his death, and ultimately brought about the decapitation of his son, and the final destruction of the Stuart family.

[a] *Hugh the Baron.*—His eldest son, Henry, who was a hostage in the hands of the King of Spain, was found strangled at Brussels, but nobody has told us why or how.

[a] *Cormac:* i. e. the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. He is usually called Cormac Mac Baron.

[b] *Con.*—He is called Tyrone's base son, by Moryson and other English writers.

bpiain mic aipt ⁊ neill go nopuing móip dia ṫaipipiḃ cenmoṫaṫ. Ipiaṫ do ċoṫap lapin lapla ua ḋomnaill Caṫḃapp a deapḃpaṫaip co na ḋíipḃpiaip Nuala,[c] ⁊ mac an lapla Aoḋ típrda tri píṡtṁuine gan a ḃíṫ ⁊ naoíp a ḃliaḋna. Roip inġín ui ḋoċapṫaiġ ḃín Caṫḃaipp co na mac Aoḋ ⁊ naoip da ḃliaḋain ⁊ páiṫe. Mac a ḋeapḃpaṫap domnall ócc, mac domnaill. Neaċtain mac an ċalḃaiġ, mic donnchaiḋ ċaipbpiġ uí ḋomnaill go nopiṁ móip dia taipipiḃ ḃeóp a maille pprú. I pfeil na cpoiċe ipin pfoġṁap do ċóiḋpiot ipin luing. Ḃá maiṫ an luċt aoṅ luinge batṫap ainnpiḋe ap ap deapḃ díṁin ná po ṫaopcc muip, ⁊ na po pogluaip gaoth a héipinn ip na díḋíṅcoiḃ luċt aon luinge báṫṫap pṡṅp, ⁊ báṫṫap aipṡḋa ⁊ bá huaiple ap aoí ngínelaiġ, bá pṡṅp gníoṁ ⁊ gapt, ṡngnaṁ ⁊ oipḃṡṫ ináitt dia ndeónaiġeaḋ dia aipipioṁ ina naṫapḋa go poipṡḋ lá a naop aoidṡḋaċ poċtain go haoip pṡṅpḋata. Maipcc cpoiḋe po pccpúd, maipcc mṡnma po mioḋaip, maipcc aiṫṡpcc po ṗuiġill an ċoṁaiple tpiap a ttaimicc dul na dpuinge do ḋeaċatṫap pop an ṡṫpa pin ⁊ gan dáil a poċtain pop ccúlaiḃ ina miomláine dia ndoṁnap duṫaiġe, nó dia naṫapḋa ḃunaiḋ co poipcṡnn an ḃṡṫa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1608.

Aoip Cpiop, mile Se cett, a hoċt.

Earpaonta ⁊ impṡpain anppoil do eipġe etip an ngoberpóip baoí ⁊ ndoipe coluim ċille .i. Sip Seoippi Palet, ⁊ Ua doċapṫaiġ caṫaip mac Sṡain óicc.

[c] *His sister Nuala.*—She was the wife of Niall Garv, but had deserted him when he went over to Sir Henry Docwra.

[d] *Hugh, the Earl's son.*—He was afterwards page to the Infanta.

[e] *Donnell Oge.*—Hugh Roe O'Donnell asserted that this Donnell Oge was a bastard.—See Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. p. 36; and yet his son is mentioned in remainder in Earl Rory's Patent.

[f] *Pawlett.*—He was a gentleman of Hampshire, to whom Sir Henry Docwra sold his house at Derry, "with 10 Quarters of land I had bought & layde to it (all with myne owne money), & my Company of ffoote, all togeather for less a greate deale then the very house alone had stood mee in, and withall the vice provostshipp of the town of Derry (for the time of my absence), I conferred upon him, but which I neither valued nor had any thing for."—Docwra's *Narration.*

The following account of O'Doherty's insurrection is given by P. O'Sullevan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 4, lib. 1, c. v.:

"Cæteros optimates labefactandi cupidi Protestantes, multos contumelijs, opprobrijs, & inijurijs afficiunt. Cathirium Odochartam Inisonæ principem, de quo superius mentionem fecimus, vigesimum circiter annum agentem, quód Onelli fugæ fuerit conscius, Prorex arguit, asperis at-

Hugh Oge, the son of Brian, son of Art O'Neill; and many others of his faithful friends. These were they who went with the Earl O'Donnell: Caffar, his brother, and his sister, Nuala[c]; Hugh, the Earl's son[d], wanting three weeks of being one year old; Rose, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of Caffar, with her son, Hugh, aged two years and three months; the son of his brother, Donnell Oge[e], the son of Donnell; Naghtan, the son of Calvagh, son of Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell; together with many others of his faithful friends. They entered the ship on the festival of the Holy Cross, in autumn.

This was a distinguished crew for one ship; for it is indeed certain that the sea had not supported, and the winds had not wafted from Ireland, in modern times, a party of one ship who would have been more illustrious or noble, in point of genealogy, or more renowned for deeds, valour, prowess, or high achievements, than they, if God had permitted them to remain in their patrimonies until their children should have reached the age of manhood. Woe to the heart that meditated, woe to the mind that conceived, woe to the council that decided on, the project of their setting out on this voyage, without knowing whether they should ever return to their native principalities or patrimonies to the end of the world.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1608.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred eight.

Great dissensions and strife arose between the Governor of Derry, Sir George Pawlett[f], and O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of John Oge). The Governor

que contumeliosis verbis exagitans. Georgius Paletus Luci præfectus Anglus eques Auratus conuicijs onerat, minans se facturum, vt ille laqueo suspendatur. Odocharta tunc iniuriam dissimulauit, Paletum armatis stipatum nudus militibus aggredi non ausus. Breui tamen vindictam sumpsit. Eo die oppido Luco egressus clientium manum comparat, cum qua sub gallicinium reuersus vigiles, circitoresque improuisò circumuentos trucidat, Paletum, & alios Protestantes occidit, oppidum diripit, & incendit: vxorem Pseudoepiscopi ciuitatis captam pretio commutat, Catholicos incolumes ad vnum dimittit. Cuilmorem maritimam arcem, quinque passuum millia distantem, quam Anglorum præsidium duodecim tormentorum machinis instructam obtinebat, repentina irruptione capit, in eaque præsidio collocato Felmium Macdauetum præficit; & magnis motibus per Vltoniam excitatis bellum statuit ducere vsque ad aduentum Onelli, Odonelli, Osulleuani, reliquorumque exulantium, quos à Christianis principibus adiutos auxilio redituros sperabat: à principio Aprilis anni millesimi sexcentesimi octaui per menses

Níp bó hſó namá po ímbip an gobepnóip tár ⁊ tapcupal paip ó bpiſiṫip, acht do bſpt ppip pin pſnnaintt dia ċopp gup bó pſpp laip a bár inap a bſta pia ríú nó ṗoiḋeṁaḋ an dímiaḋ, ⁊ an eaponoip ṗuaip, ⁊ nó léiccpſoh pop dáil nó pop caipde gan a diogail, go po líon dpeipcc ⁊ dinnipe gup bó puaill ná deachaiḋ pop pualang ⁊ dápaċt conaḋ ſó do póine a coṁaipliuccaḋ pri a ṫaipiprib ionnap no digelaḋ an ráp do pattaḋ paip. Bá pſó cétup po ċinnpiot

quinque rem ita gerens, vt prædis, & excursionibus multum Protestantibus offecerit, sæpè cum illis fuerit velitatus, leuesque pugnas commiserit. Ad quod bellum suscipiendum mouebatur præter memoratas iniurias tum quód cum Ibernis Anglicæ factionis non minus crudeliter, quàm cum cæteris Angli agebant, tum tyrannidis magnitudine, cuius vacationem nulla res præter bellum afferebat. Iam veró Richardus VVinkel Anglus eques Auratus Iberniæ castrametator quatuor militum millia ducens arcem illam, cui Felmius præerat, obsidet. Felmius ratus se paruo præsidio munimentum loci natura non satis munitum, diu non posse defendere, nec Odochartam opem laturum, quód militum numero inferior erat castrametatoris exercitu, ignem inijcit arci duabusque nauibus onerarijs plenis tritici in commeatum missi Luci præsidio, quas ceperat. Duo quoque millia librorum Hæreticorum, quæ Luci Ministro-piscopi erant, in exercitus conspectu in ignem consumenda inijcit, spretis centum argenti libris quibus eos Pseudoepiscopus redimere cupiebat, & ipse duobus phasellis cum militibus fugit, tormenta partim secum deferens, partim deijciens in mare. Cuius facti Odochartam, qui statuit Felmium obsidione liberare, pœnituit. Beartam quoque arcem castrametator obsidio vallat, vbi erat Maria Odochartæ vxor Pristonis Vicecomitis filia. Arcem Monachus qui illam tenebat, prodit, & ipse simul Fidei nuncium remittit pactus tamen, vt præsidiarij incolumes dimitterentur: quibus Anglus fidem sua religione seruauit alios in vincula detrudens, alios pretio commutans, & Mariam Vicecomiti fratri, qui factionis Anglicæ erat, custodiendam tradens. Inde Castrametator ad direptionem, atque depopulationem agrorum, quos Odocharta possidebat vertitur. Quo conatu illum Odocharta prohibere insistit, mille, quingentosque armatos ductitans non longè ab hoste statiuis collocatis. Plerique castrametatoris milites Iberni, & Angloiberni Catholici erant, sed à sacerdotibus Anglicæ factionis non bene docti existimabant, sibi licere pro principe Protestante contra Catholicos pugnare, dum in spiritualibus non haberent cum Hæreticis communionem. Ex horum principibus erat Henricus Onellus cognomento Iunior, qui antea sub Onello in Hæreticos fidè, & acerrimè dimicauerat. Ad locum, qui Keannmhuir nominatur. Odocharta in illud castrorum cornu, quod Henricus tenebat, cum quingentis armatis noctu facit impetum: vallum subitò trangressus vigiles atque custodes interimit: prima tentoria repente circumit, & incendit: stragem vndique edit: mox in Henrici tabernaculum irruit, quò etiam regij milites semisomnes pauidi, & inermes ex aliorum tabernaculorum clade pervenerant. Hic atrox pugna committitur. Incipit Henricus suos consolari, confirmare, adque se tuendos, & sociorum necem vlciscendam hortari, hostis impetum fortissimè dimicando sustinere, laborantibus subsidium ferre; Odocharta contra suos crebris exhortationibus ad præliandum accendere, pauidis addere terrorem, ad Henricum, cuius vocem confirmantis audiebat, accedere. Henricus suis loco cedentibus Catholicis vndequaque circum-

not only offered him insult and abuse by word, but also inflicted chastisement on his body; so that he would rather have suffered death than live[5] to brook such insult and dishonour, or defer or delay to take revenge for it; and he was filled with anger and fury, so that he nearly ran to distraction and madness. What he did was, to consult with his friends how he should take revenge for the insult which was inflicted upon him. What they first unanimously resolved, on the 3rd of May, was to invite to him Captain Hart, who was at Cuil-mor (a

uenientibus fortiter prælians, multisque vulneribus affectus exanimis sternitur. Superstites in castrorum frontem, vbi castrametator erat, fugiunt. Castrametatorem, & exercitum totum ingens pauor inuadit: nonnulli castris desertis sese fugæ mandant: omnesque fugituri videbantur, nisi Odocharta suorum paucitati timens, receptui canere, pedemque referre iussisset. Accepto damno castrametator perculsus ex plano in præsidia confugit. Odocharta pagos, quos Henricus possedit, ingressus prædatur, atque deuastat. Per Drumorrium lacum in insulum lintribus, atque pontonibus vectus arcem expugnat, atque diripit. Rursus castrametator viribus refectis, maioribus copijs conscriptis, vberioribus Ibernorum auxilijs accitis contra Odochartam facit expeditionem. Auxilijs præerant Nellus Odonellus Asper, & Macsuinnius Tuethius. Quorum viribus Odocharta ratus suas esse impares in Beatham syluam sese cum multis diuitijs abdit. Quó erant omninò itinera tria, quibus hostes poterant illum aggredi, quæ simul regij arripiunt exercitu diuiso in tres partes inter tres duces castrametatorem, Asperum & Tuethium. Odocharta quoque suis copijs longè minoribus tripartitis tria simul itinera obsidet. De quibus ab vtraque parte dies circiter triginta missilibus contenditur non multis vtrinque interemptis. Denique castrametator commeatu deficiente in præsidia redit. Quem Odocharta secutus angustijs illis loci relictis per regios excursiones facit. Sub hoc tempus Asper in eam suspicionem Anglis venit, quòd esset cum Odocharta in bellum conspiraturus. Ob quod primum in Ibernis custodiæ mandatus, Indé in Angliam transmissus in Londinensi arce detinetur. Aliquot deinde diebus elapsis Anglus quoque Prorex, & Clanrichardæ Comes maioribus copijs conscriptis castrametatori suppetias veniunt. Odocharta ratus se esse imparem vtrique exercitui, siquidem vtrolibet erat inferior numero militum, in tutiorem locum sese recipere constituit, bellumque tantum ducere, donec superstites Ibernicæ iuuentutis ex Ibernica factione, qui ex varijs regni angulis ad illum iter habebant, perueniant, iustumque exercitum habeat. Cum compositis ordinibus agmen duceret, sub lucis exortum hostis illum assequitur: sed missilibus vtrinque aliquandiu pugnato rursus redit, nullo memorabili accepto, vel illato damno. Aliquot post horis occurrit hostilium bombardariorum ala Odochartæ agmen eminus plumbeis glandibus carpens, in quam Odocharta alteram imperat mitti: cum qua ipse quoque animosus iuuenis præter concilium, & senioribus inscijs ex agmine descendens duplici tragula confossus solus occumbit intra duas horas, quam fuit absolutione sacramentali peccatis expiatus, cuius infausta nex bello exitum omnium opinione celeriorem attulit. Namque cæteri præter paucos duce destituti in optantium, & inuitantium Anglorum gratiam, vt primum quisque potuit, rediuerunt."

[5] *Than live:* literally, "so that he would rather [have] his death than his life, before he would bear the insult and dishonour he received."

a haon ċoṁaiṗle an 3. Maṫ Caiṗtin haṗt baoi iṗin ccúil móiṗ (baile ṗin ṗil ṗoṗ uṗ loċa ṗeaḃail alla ṫíoṗ don doiṗe a duḃṗamaṗ) do ṫoċuiṗeaḋ ina ḋoċum, ⁊ a ġaḃáil go ṗṗuaiṗ an baile aṗ. Do ṫaod ṗo ċeadóiṗ iṗin deḋoil go doiṗe, ⁊ do bſṗt uaṗḋúṗccaḋ naṁatt ṗoṗ ṗianlaċ an ḃaile. Ro maṗḃaḋ an gobernóiṗ lá heócchan mac neill mic gſṗailṫ uí ḋoċarṫaiġ, ⁊ leutenant coṗboi lá Sſan mac aoḋa, mic aoḋa duiḃ uí doṁnaill. Ro maṗḃaḋ dna ṗochaiḋe oile cen mo ṫát ṗoṁ. Do gaḃaḋ caiṗtin henṗi ueġan, ⁊ bſn ſṗṗcoiṗ an ḃaile. Ro cṗſċoiṗcceaḋ, ⁊ ṗo loiṗcceaḋ an baile leó iaṗtṫain ⁊ tucṗat ettala aiḋḃle aṗṗ.

Monuaṗ aṁ ġíḋ naṗ ḃó maċtnaḋ an tuaṗal aiṗeaċ daiṫe a eaṗanoṗa, Ro baḋ díṗiṁ doaiṗnſṗi na huilc ṗo ṗiolaiġ, ⁊ ṗo ċlandaiġ i ccoicceaḋ ulaḋ uile tṗeṗ an ccoṁṫoġḃáil ċoccaiḋ ṗin ṗo tṗiall i nacchaiḋ ṗſċta an ṗíġ, uaiṗ bá deṗiḋe taiṁic a ḃáṗ ṗoṁ baḋéin (18. Iulii aṗ ccionn) lá haṗo maṗaṗcal na heiṗeann, Robeṗt uincuel, ⁊ lá Siṗ oliuer lambeṗt, ⁊ a poinn ina ċſṫṗaṁnaiḃ coṁpoinnte etiṗ doiṗe ⁊ an ċuil ṁóṗ, ⁊ a cſnn do ḃṗſṫ a ttaiṗealḃaḋ go haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ báṗ ṗochaiḋe duaiṗliḃ, ⁊ daiṗſchaiḃ an ċóicciḋ ṗo baḋ eiṁiṫ dṗaiṗneiṗ. Ḃá de eiccin, ⁊ do imṫeaċt na niaṗlaḋ attṗuḃṗamaṗ, taiṁicc a ndoṁnuṗ ⁊ a ndúṫhaiġ, a ṗṗoṗba, ⁊ a ṗṗeaṗann, a ndúine, ⁊ a ndiongnaḋa, a ccuanta caoṁṫuṗcaṗṫaċa, ⁊ a ninbeaṗa iaiṗcc iomḋa do ḃſn do gaoiḋelaiḃ ċóicciḋ ulaḋ, ⁊ a ttaḃaiṗt ina ṗṗiaḋnaiṗi do eaċtaiṗ ċenélaiḃ ⁊ a ccoṗṗoṁ ṗoṗ aṫċuṗ, ⁊ ṗoṗ ionnaṗḃaḋ in aile cṗiochaiḃ coṁaiġṫiḃ go ṗo éccṗat a neṗṁóṗ.

[h] *With the sword:* literally, "he gave the soldiers of the town the cold awaking of enemies."

[i] *His own death.*—According to the tradition in the country, Sir Cahir O'Doherty was killed under the rock of Doon, near Kilmacrenan. It appears from an Inquisition taken in the 6th of Jac. I., that he fell on 5th of July, 1608:

"The said Cahire O'Doghertie, Knight, afterwards, to wit, on the 5th of July, in the year aforesaid, being in rebellion at or near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegall, together with the said other traitors, fought and contended with the army or soldiers of the said King, then and there remaining. The aforesaid Cahire O'Doghertie, Knight, so contending, was slain, and the Jurors saw the body and members of the said Cahire then and there slain," &c.

Sir Henry Doowra gives the following account of the causes that drove O'Doherty [*ætatis* 21] into this rash insurrection. He does not appear to have heard that his friend Pawlett had horsewhipped this proud young chieftain:

"Presentlie after him" [Roory O'Donnell], "came O'Doghertie alsoe, with a letter from my lord to mee, to pray mee to deliver him the possession of the Ile of Inch againe, which hee himself had past away before, first, by lease for xxi. yeares, & afterwardes in ffee simple for ever, both under the greate seale. I tould him

fort on the margin of Lough Foyle, below the Derry we have mentioned), and to take him prisoner. [This was done], and he obtained the fort in his release. He repaired immediately at daybreak to Derry, and awoke the soldiers of that town with the sword[h]. The Governor was slain by Owen, the son of Niall, son of Gerald O'Doherty, and Lieutenant Corbie by John, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell. Many others were also slain besides these. Captain Henry Vaughan and the wife of the bishop of the town were taken prisoners. They afterwards plundered and burned the town, and carried away immense spoils from thence.

Alas! although it was no wonder that this noble chieftain should have avenged his dishonour, innumerable and indescribable were the evils that sprang up and pullulated in the entire province of Ulster through this warlike rising, which he undertook against the King's law; for from it resulted his own death[i], on the 18th of July following, by the Chief Marshal of Ireland, Robert Wingfield, and Sir Oliver Lambert. He was cut into quarters between Derry and Cuil-mor, and his head was sent to Dublin, to be exhibited; and many of the gentlemen and chieftains of the province, too numerous to be particularized, were also put to death. It was indeed[k] from it, and from the departure of the Earls we have mentioned, it came to pass that their principalities, their territories, their estates, their lands, their forts, their fortresses, their fruitful harbours, and their fishful bays, were taken from the Irish of the province of Ulster, and given in their presence to foreign tribes; and they were expelled and banished into other countries, where most of them died.

this warraunt was too weake to doe what it imported, and shew'd him reasons for it which either he could not or would not apprehend, or beleeve, but plainely made shew to conceive a suspition as though I were corrupted under hand to runne a dissembling course with him. To give him contentment, if I could, being then to goe for England, and to Dublin by the way, I spoke to Sir George Carey, that was then Lord Deputie, tould him how the case stoode, and what discontentment I sawe it drave him into. Hee told mee it was past the Seales (gaue mee a further reason too), & vtterlie refused to make or medle with it. Hereupon hee tooke it more to hearte; sent Agentes to deale for him in England. They prevayled not till my lord was deade, & then with impatience lead away, with lewd Councell besides, & conceiuing himselfe to be wronged in many other thinges, hee was first broke out into open Rebbellion; but that fell out a good while after."

Docwra then goes on to complain of various grievances, and shews clearly that he himself, O'Kane, and Sir Niall Garv O'Donnell, were very unfairly dealt with by the Government.

[k] *Indeed:* eccin is here an expletive.

Niall garb o domnaill co na dearbraiṫriḃ, ⁊ co na ṁac neaċtain do ġaḃáil im feil eóin na bliaḋna ro iar na tuḃa friú go mbaoi comaonta ſtorra, ⁊ na doċartaiġ, a ccur iarrin co haṫ cliaṫ Niall, ⁊ neaċtain do ċor arraiḋe co tor londan iar raoraḋ néill ó bár do brſiṫ dliccíḋ, ⁊ a mbſiṫ illaiṁ irin tor co diuiḋ a mbſtaḋ. Aoḋ ⁊ domnall do léġaḋ ar a mbraiġdſnar iartain .i. irin mbliaḋain ar ceind.

Iarla tire conaill Ruḋraiġe mac aoḋa mic maġnara, mic Aoḋa duiḃ mic Aoḋa ruaiḋ í domnaill do écc irin róiṁ 28. Iul, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainiſtir .S. fronſreir irin cenoc in ro crochaḋ naoiṁ Feattar arſtal, iar ccaoí a ċionaḋ, ⁊ a ṫaiġaḃal, iar fraoíridin, ⁊ iar naitriccé ṫoccaiḋe ina ḟeacṫoiḃ, ⁊ tairimṫeaċtaiḃ, iar nairitin cuirr ċríort ⁊ a ḟola a lamhaiḃ fruitiḃ frailmċſtlaiḃ eccailri na roṁa. Ro baḋ liaċ gar fecle, ⁊ muiċ eréra do bſiṫ occ an ṫí tſroa ann rin. Ar bá fſr cróḋa corantaċ aġmar, ionnraiġṫeaċ, iorġalaċ eiriḋe, ro baḋ mſinic i mbſirn ḃaoġail ag imḋíoſn a irri, ⁊ a aṫarḋa acc congnaṁ lá a dearḃraṫair Aoḋ ruaḋ riariú ro ġaḃ roṁ feirin tiġearnar ṫire conaill, Tiġearna taḃartaċ tioḋlaicṫeaċ duar ṁór deiġeiniġ dá nar ḃó ní oiḋrſċṫ a ṡinnrſr andarlair ar a ċaiṫmiġe, ⁊ ar a ċonġariġe, fear ná tard a ṁſnma, na a inneirṫſṁ, i maoíniḃ náċ a feóraiḃ raoġalta

[1] *Niall Garv.*—The information on which Niall Garv was found guilty was furnished by Ineenduv, the mother of the great Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who died in Spain in 1602. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that she got a grant of lands in the barony of Kilmacrenan for this important service.—See also *Pat. Rot.* 10 Jac. I. The exact information which she furnished to the Lord Bishop of Derry, concerning the treason of O'Doherty and Niall Garv, is preserved among the Ormond Papers in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, V. 251, headed, "Mother's Confession to Bishop of Derry of O'Dogherty's treason."

"My Lo: be yt knowen unto yor Loh. that Sr Neele Garve O'Donnel & O'Dogherty began to go in treason against his Ma^ty, thus: O'Dogherty haue promised to take the Derry & the Culmor; & Sr Neele promised to send his brother, Donell Mac Coine, to take Lifford, & that he and his brother, Hugh Boy, should take Belasenan & Dungall; & he haue send Dualtogh Mc Gille Duff, & certen number of souldiers, with O'Dogherty, to receive half the goods of Derry for Sr Neile, & Sr Neile promised half the goods of the other towns vnto O'Dogherty; & the cause Sr Neill had not fulfilled his promise was, that his son came not out of Dublin at the time he thought Donnogh Boy O Friayll should stell him thence; morower Sr Neele haue send Edmond O Mularky & O Donnell ffanadogh to the Culmor with Diarmoid m^c Daved and Cormac m^c Daved, to diuid the treasure that was there, & after they divided it they loked it in a troncke, & they brought the key wth themseves; and there is another way Sr Neill promised to serve upon the King's subjects, he gathered all that were obedient unto himself in the Countrie of Conall & brought them to Crochan, & desired Sr Richard to go

Niall Garv[l] O'Donnell, with his brothers [Hugh Boy and Donnell], and his son, Naghtan, were taken prisoners about the festival of St. John in this year, after being accused of having been in confederacy with O'Doherty. They were afterwards sent to Dublin, from whence Niall and Naghtan were sent to London, and committed to the Tower, Niall having been freed from death by the decision of the law; and they [Niall and Naghtan] remained confined in the Tower to the end of their lives[m]. Hugh and Donnell were liberated from their captivity afterwards, i. e. in the year following.

The Earl of Tirconnell (Rury, son of Hugh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell) died at Rome, on the 28th of July, and was interred in the Franciscan monastery situate on the hill on which St. Peter the Apostle was crucified, after lamenting his faults and crimes, after confession, exemplary penance for his sins and transgressions, and after receiving the body and blood of Christ from the hands of the psalm-singing clergy of the Church of Rome. Sorrowful [it is to consider] the short life and early eclipse of him who was there deceased, for he was a brave, protecting, valiant, puissant, and warlike man, and had often been in the gap of danger along with his brother, Hugh Roe (before he himself had assumed the lordship of Tirconnell), in defence of his religion and his patrimony. He was a generous, bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable lord, to whom the patrimony of his ancestors did not seem anything for his spending and feasting parties; and a man who did not place his mind or affections upon worldly wealth and jewels, but dis-

with him to do a service upon O Dogherty, & if he should go with him then he & O Dogherty will murder them all, but Sr Richard, in hope to have his son for him. And the Town of Lifford should be with Sr Neill; moreover, another agreement betwixt Sr Neill & O Dogherty, that Sr Neill should possess the Castle of Bartt, & O Donnell's duties upon Inishowen, as long as they were able to maintain yt themselves. My Lo: be it knowen unto you the fear of my soul will not suffer me to accuse any body in the world with such, vnless I were sure of it.

"Hi. Dubh.

"This lady also alledgeth that one of her servants was informed by one of O Dogherty's company, that a messenger had been with O Dogherty from Sr Neile Garve the night before the army went upon him in Glenvagh, whereby was advised to leave his fastness & not to fight."

[m] *To the end of their lives.*—Niall Garv and his eldest son, Naghtan, died in the Tower of London in the year 1626, according to Short Annals of Tirconnell, preserved in a manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. He had another son, Manus, who was Colonel in the service of the Confederate Catholics, and from whom the O'Donnells of Newport are descended.

acht a fhoḃail, ⁊ a ḟeacaoilsiḋ for gach naon da rigsiḋ a leas do ṫréin, nó do ṫruagh.

Maguiḋir Cuċonnaċt óg, mac conċonnaċt óig, mic conċonnaċt mic conċonnaċt, mic bhriain, mic philip, mic tomais tigearna fearmanach ní ḟuair tigearnas gan ṁíng, gan ṁeaḃail, gan ḟeill, gan ḟionġail acht a ṫoġa i bfiaḋnaisi fear nulaḋ i nionaḋ a dearḃraṫar Aoḋ. Saoí shccna ilḋealḃaċ mínmnaċ mórais cíntaċ, airdreaċ ṡraḋal co mbuaiḋ ceille, ⁊ cosda, ⁊ gaca maiṫiúsa ar éisna do écc i ngenua isin etail an .12. August.

[a] *Died at Genoa.*—According to the tradition in the family, he died of a burning fever. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the Maguires of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, who descend from his second son, Brian, as shewn in the annexed pedigree:

I. Cuconnaught Maguire died in 1608. He was the brother of the celebrated Hugh Maguire, who was killed, near Cork, in a duel with Sir Warham St. Leger.

II. Brian Maguire. He was a minor at the death of his father, and was restored to a tract of land called Tempodessel, now Tempo, estimated to contain two thousand acres of land, which were his brother's, lately deceased. Pynnar speaks of his estate in his *Survey of Ulster*, as published in Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 169, as follows:

"Upon this Proportion there is a large Bawne of Sodds, and a good house of lime and stone. He hath made five leaseholders, which have, each of them, sixty Acres for twenty-one Years, and all his Tenants do Plough after the Irish Manner."

This Brian left one legitimate son,

III. Hugh Maguire, who married the daughter of the head of the O'Reillys, by whom he had,

IV. Cuconnaught More. He married the daughter of Everhood Magennis, of Castlewellan, in the county of Down. He mortgaged a great part of his estate to raise, arm, and support a regiment of horse for the service of James II. According to the tradition in the family, which appears to be correct, he fought desperately at the pass of Aughrim, where he himself was killed, and his regiment cut to pieces, after having nearly annihilated the second regiment of the British horse. He was struck down by a grape-shot, and left dead on the field; but one of his followers, named O'Durnin, is said to have cut off his head with his sword, and to have carried it in a bag to the island of Devenish, where he interred it in the family tomb of the Maguires. The late Bryan Maguire, of Tempo, and of Clontarf, Dublin, states, in a pedigree of his family, which he printed in 1811, that the descendants of this O'Durnin were then living in Dublin. Cuconnaught, or Constantine More, had, 1. Brian, of whom presently; 2. Hugh; 3. Stephen. The two latter died unmarried.

V. Brian Maguire. He was restored to some remnant of his father's estate, and married the daughter and heir of James Nugent, Esq., of Coolamber, by which marriage he was enabled to pay off certain debts with which the estate of Tempo was incumbered. He had five sons and one daughter, the two eldest of whom died unmarried. He died himself in the year 1700, and was succeeded by his third son, Robert Maguire, who is mentioned by Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, in his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, printed in 1753, as the head of the

tributed and circulated them among all those who stood in need of them, whether the mighty or the feeble.

Maguire (Cuconnaught Oge, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas), Lord of Fermanagh, who had attained the lordship without fraud, deceit, treachery, or fratricide; but had been elected in the place of his brother, Hugh, in the presence of the men of Ulster; who was an intelligent, comely, courageous, magnanimous, rapid-marching, adventurous man, endowed with wisdom and personal beauty, and all the other good qualifications, died at Genoa[a], in Italy, on the 12th of August.

Maguires of Fermanagh. This Robert married the daughter and heiress of Henry Mac Dermot Roe, Esq., of Greyfield, in the county of Roscommon, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Colonel Hugh Maguire, the fourth son of Brian of Tempo, No. V. This Hugh was a colonel in the Austrian service, and married the Honourable Dowager Lady Cathcart, of Irwin Water, Herefordshire, and dying in Dublin, *sine prole*, in 1763, was succeeded by his youngest brother,

VI. Philip Maguire, the fifth son of Brian. He married Miss Frances Morres, daughter of Nicholas Morres, Esq., of Lattreest, in the county of Tipperary, by Miss Susanna Talbot of Malahide. This Philip had one son, No. VII., and two daughters, the elder of whom married Owen O'Reilly, Esq., of Mount-Pallas, in the county of Cavan, by whom she had two sons, Charles, who died at Brussels in 1786, and Eugene O'Reilly, who was living in England in 1811. The younger daughter married Sir John Stuart Hamilton, Baronet, of Dunnamanna, in the county of Tyrone, by whom she had several children, of whom the eldest surviving was Sir John Charles, who succeeded his father.

VII. Hugh Maguire, of Tempo, one of the most puissant, high-minded, and accomplished gentlemen that ever came of the Maguire family. The Editor was acquainted with many persons who knew him intimately, and were entertained at his hospitable and sumptuous table at Tempo. He mortgaged Tempo, and left his family in great distress. He married Phœbe Mac Namara, daughter of George Mac Namara, Esq., of the county of Clare, by whom he had three sons: 1. Constantine, a gentleman of polished manners and indomitable courage, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary, in 1834, at the very time that the Editor was examining the locality of Tempo-Deisil; he left one son, whose legitimacy was denied by his brother, Brian, but who now enjoys a small estate to which Constantine succeeded in right of his mother, and some daughters; 2. Brian, of whom presently; 3. Stephen, who enlisted as a private soldier in the British service, but died soon after, broken-hearted; and five daughters, Frances, Stephania, Maria, Eliza, and Catherine. This Hugh died in October, 1800.

VIII. Brian Maguire, the second son of Hugh of Tempo. He was an officer in the Honourable East India Company's native army in Bombay, which he joined in 1799. In the year 1811, a short memoir of this remarkable man, evidently the production of his own pen, was printed in Dublin by W. Cox, 150, Abbey-street, giving an account of his several duels with English officers, and of several circumstances that occurred to him in India and Europe, to which is annexed a Genealogy of his family, which shewed him to have been related to some of the best families of Ireland, being the

Semur mac eiṁir mic conulaḋ még maṫgaṁna do écc ırın lo cedna ⁊ a aḋnacal ırın maıġın ṗeṁraıṫe.

Caṫbarr mac Aoḋa mıc maġnura, an taon mac tıġearna ro baḋ mó ainm ⁊ oırdearcur, allaḋ, ⁊ ardnóir, ar aoıḋeḋaıre, ar ṗéile ro ḃaoí ı nınır eıre-ṁóın. Aıṫġın ċuana meıc caılḋını, ⁊ ġuaıre mıc colmáın ar dearlaccaḋ ⁊ ar oıneaċ, ṗear ná tard neaċ a ḋrurm ṗrır rıaṁ ıar ná éra do écc ırın róıṁ an .17. September, ⁊ a aḋnacal ar aon lá a dearḃraṫaır ların ıarla.

Aodh O Neill mac aoḋa, mıc ṗırdorċa barún dúınġlıṇaınn oıḋre an ıarla ui neill do écc, aon traoıleaċtaın ċenél neoġaın do gaḃáıl ıonaıd a aṫar dıamaḋ beó ına ḋıdhaıḋ do écc, ⁊ a aḋnacal ı naoın ıonad la dearḃraıṫrıḃ a maṫar .ı. lar an ıarla ua ndoṁnaıll ⁊ la caṫbarr.

AOIS CRIOST, 1609.

Aoır Crıorc, mile, Se ċéd, anaoí.

Cathbarr ócc mac caṫbaırr, mıc Magnura, mıc aoḋa duıbh uí doṁnaıll do ċor do cum báır ı náṫ cliaṫ lá gallaıḃ an 18. iul. Nír ḃó dímıaḋ do cenel cconaıll meıc Néill an daıġ ḟṡr rın do oırdneaḋ ı ccṡnnar ṗorra dıa léıccṫı dıa raıġıḋ a ccṡnnar ıttır, ar uaırle a ṗola ar aırde a aıġnıḋ ar ḃrıġ, ar ḃorrraḋ, ar ṫuaıċle, ar trebaıre ar coṁnarc, ar ċoṫuccaḋ ṗrır an ccáċ do cuırṡṫar ına ċṡnrt:

Ḃrıan na Saṁṫaċ mac aırt, mıc brıaın na muıċeırġe do ṁarḃaḋ lá gallaıḃ.

Mac an ḃaırd Eoġan mac gorraḋa, mıc eoġaın, mıc gorraḋa ollaṁ uí ḋoṁnaıll ı ndán raoí ṡrġna ınntleaċtaċ, ⁊ ṗear tıġe naoıḋeaḋ coıtċınn do écc ıar ccıan aoír, ıar mbuaıḋ naıṫrıġe.

second cousin of the Earl of Ormond, and of the present Lord Talbot of Malahide. In p. 29 of this little work (which was suppressed at the request of the more respectable of Mr. Maguire's friends) is given a circumstantial account of a row which he had with some English officers at the island of St. Helena, which is a curious specimen of autobiography. But a far better book could be written on the life and adventures of his grandfather, who was really a man of exalted character, and of whom many interesting anecdotes are still remembered by his tenants at Tempo.

This Brian married Miss Honoria Anne Baker, daughter of James Baker, Esq., of Ballymoreen, in the county of Tipperary, on the 17th December, 1808, and had by her several sons, some of whom are now, or were lately, reduced to the condition of common sailors on the coal vessels sailing between Dublin and the coasts of Wales. Thus, in one generation, has the proudest blood of Ireland sunk to one of the vulgarest states of human existence, and commingled with that

James, the son of Ever, son of Cu-Uladh [Cooley] Mac Mahon, died on the same day, and was interred at the aforenamed place.

Caffar, son of Hugh, son of Manus [O'Donnell], a lord's son, who had borne a greater name, renown, and celebrity, for entertainment of guests and hospitality, than all who were in the Isle of Heremon; a second Cuanna-mac-Cailchinni[o], and a second Guaire-mac-Colmain for bounty and hospitality; and a man from [the presence of] whom no one had ever turned away with a refusal of his request; died at Rome on the 17th of September, and was buried with his brother, the Earl.

Hugh O'Neill, the son of Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, Baron of Dungannon, and the heir of the Earl O'Neill[p], the only expectation of the Kinel-Owen to succeed his father, if he had survived him, died, and was buried in the same place with his mother's brothers, the Earl O'Donnell and Caffar.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1609.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred nine.

Caffar Oge, the son of Caffar, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was put to death at Dublin, by the English, on the 18th of July. It would have been no disgrace to the tribe of Conall[q], son of Niall, to elect this good man as their chief, if he had been permitted to go home to take the leadership of them, by reason of the nobleness of his blood and the greatness of his mind, and for his vigour, magnanimity, prudence, prowess, and puissance, in maintaining a battle against his opponents.

Brian-na-Samhthach, son of Art, son of Brian-na-mucheirghe [O'Rourke], was slain by the English.

Mac Ward (Owen, the son of Godfrey, son of Owen, son of Godfrey), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, an intelligent, ingenious man, who kept an open house of general hospitality, died at an advanced age, after the victory of penance.

class amongst whom, a century ago, according to Dean Swift, the true representatives of the ancient Irish nobility were to be found.

[o] *Cuanna-mac-Cailchinni.*—He was Prince of Fermoy, in the now county of Cork, in the seventh century, and vied in feats of hospitality and munificence with Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught at the same period.

[p] *Earl O'Neill.*—This should be Earl of Tyrone, according to the technical language of English law.

[q] *The tribe of Conall, son of Niall:* i. e. the

AOIS CRIOST, 1610.

Aoir Criorc, Mile, Se ceet, a deich.

AOIS CRIOST, 1611.

Aoir Criorc, míle, Se céd, a dech, a haon.

Concobar o duibeanaig eppcop dúin, ⁊ coindeipe po bad bpatair dopo .S. Bpoinpeir do coinuent dúin na ngall céttur, ⁊ po tocchad iapam do cum na heppcopóitte cédna ap a dscchairillead, Ro hergabad eiriom lá gallaib, ⁊ baoí pri pé poda aca pó daoípe, ⁊ pó pinnaind, ⁊ do pairngsritratt Maoíne ⁊ apccadha iomda dó dia ráad por a nepir. Ro obram dna indrin ap po dínridriom an maic nerchradach ap an pplaic ruthain. Ro puarlaicc dia dó ó gallaib don cur rin, ⁊ po gabad eiride do ridiri ⁊ ar é po ba lurtir i nerinn in ionbaid rin Sir Artuir Chicertep, ⁊ po cuipead eirid do cum báir, Ro dícsnad céttur, ⁊ po tsrccaitt a boill ina cstramnaib podalta, peóilgsrrta i nát cliat an ced la do febru.

Ni baoí éim criorcuide i ttír nepeann ná po criothaig a chroide lá huatbar na martra po pulaing, ⁊ po podaim an teplam ógh sgnaide, ⁊ an pirén poirctte pírchnoair ap daig pocpaicce dia anmain. Nír bó cuma lá haon do na criorcuidib bátta i ccatraig ata cliat an ionbaid rin cia haca lar a mbsit ball dia ballaib, ⁊ nír bó hiad a boill namá act bátta líonanarta roinsmla i nsrlaime aca ag gabáil a pola intibride co ná léiccsír go láp hí ap bá dearb leó gur bó haon do mairtirib naomda an coimdead eride.

O'Donnells and their correlatives, who were descended from Conall Gulban, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarchs of Ireland in the end of the fourth century.

[r] 1610.—This year is left blank by the Four Masters.

[s] *Good qualifications.*—P. O'Sullevan Beare, who gives a most admirable description of the trial of this old prelate, draws his character in the following words, tom. 4, lib. 1, c. xviii.:

"Cornelius vir haud obscuro genere natus Seraphicæ Diui Francisci religioni sese teneris ab annis alligauit. Vbi mirifica pietate, longis orationibus, perpetuis pœnitentiis, & omnium virtutum ornamento fulgens, doctrinam eruditus ingenio comis, & vrbanus, sermone nequaquam rudis euasit."

[t] *First beheaded.*—This is not correct, for he was first hanged. The bishop was about eighty years of age at the period of his execution. When the hangman of Dublin, who was an Irishman, heard that the bishop had been con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1610[r].

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred ten.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1611.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred eleven.

Conor O'Duibheannaigh [O'Devany], Bishop of Down and Conor, who had been at first a friar of the order of St. Francis, of the convent of Donegal, but who was afterwards, for his good qualifications[s], elected to the episcopal dignity, was taken prisoner by the English; and he was detained by them a long time in bondage and punishment; and they offered him riches and many rewards, if he would turn over to their heresy, but he refused to accept of them, for he despised transitory riches for an everlasting kingdom. God released him from the English on that occasion; but he was taken again. Sir Arthur Chichester being at this time Lord Justice of Ireland, he was put to death. He was first beheaded[t], and [then] his members were cut in quarters, and his flesh mangled at Dublin, on the first of February.

There was not a Christian in the land of Ireland whose heart did not shudder within him at the horror of the martyrdom which this chaste, wise, divine, and the perfect and truly meek, righteous man, suffered for the reward of his soul. The Christians who were then in Dublin contended with each other, to see which of them should have one of his limbs; and not only his limbs, but they had fine linen in readiness, to prevent his blood from falling to the ground; for they were convinced that he was one of the holy martyrs of the Lord.

demned, he fled from the city, and O'Sullevan says that none of the Irish race could be induced by threats, fear, or reward, to perform the office of executioner. Wherefore an English murderer was released from prison and forgiven the murder for executing him. When, however, he saw the calm fortitude and venerable countenance of the prelate, he asked forgiveness of him for the butchery he was employed to commit: "Quam ille se dare placidissimo vultu dixit." O'Sullevan adds:

"Spectantibus hoc magnam admirationem mouit, quod tortor miles robustus ætate florens, qui martyrum carnificio se vitam redempturum non ignorabat quasi sui incompos in scalis titubabat, & Episcopus senex debilis intrepide scalas ascendit, in eisque loquens stabat robore perfusus collo suo laqueum imposuit, sudariolo faciem cooperuit iunctas manus carnifici vt vincerentur porrexit."

Giollapatraic ó Lucairén faccaid deafrcaigthe baoi i ffarrad in eprcoip an tan sin, o ro ainnrsit goill iatthrom ina noir do bárucchad, bá huamhan lar an eprcop go ngébad uathbár ⁊ imsgla eiride lá faicsin na mi imberta do brsta fos a corrprom ina fiadnaise conad airesin ro cuindig gur na báraiprigib an faccart do bárucchad riamh. Atbert an faccart nách ráinicc riom alsr uaman do beit fair ar aoiriom, ⁊ go lsnfad é gan nach nuirsccla, ⁊ atthert nár bó comadair eprcop onórach do bsit gan faccart ina caoimtheacht. Ro comaillriom indsin ar ro fodaim ⁊ ro fulaing an diach céona do tabairt fair ar flait nime dia anmain.

Niall ó buidill eprcop Rathabot do écc i nglionn eidnige an feiseadh februari, ⁊ a adnacal i nimir caoil.

AOIS CRIOST, 1616.

Aoir Criort, mile, Se céd, a dech, a Sé.

O Néll Aodh mac firdorcae (mic cuinn bacaig, mic cuinn, mic enrí, mic eoccain) ro bad barún ó marbad a athar gur an mbliadain a mbaoí an Parlement oirrdearc i nát cliath, 1584, ⁊ dia ro goiread iarla tíre heogain ar an Parlement sin, ⁊ dia ro goiread o neill iar tthriall do écc iar cciar aoir iar ccaithsm a nee, ⁊ a reimir go rona renamail, go nág, go nairbert go nonoir, go nuairle. Bá hann dna ro écchrom irin roim an 20. Iul, iar naithrige thogaide ina rsethoib, ⁊ iar mbrsit buadha ó domhan, ⁊ o dsman. Ger bo cian o Aro maca (o othairligh a rinnrear) atbath romh ro bad comardha gur bó buideach Dia dia bsthaid nár bó msra an Rómh adnaicthe in ro deónaig an coimde a adnacal .i. an Rom csnn na ccriorruide. Tigsrna tsnd tóthachtach

[u] *Gleann-Eidhnighe:* i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, midway between the villages of Dunkineely and Mount Charles.

[v] *Inis-Caoil*, now Iniskeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebara Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. The patron saint of this island is Conall Caol, whose festival was kept there on the 12th of May.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 204, 205. The bell of this saint, called Bearnan-Chonaill, passed by purchase into the possession of Major Nesbitt of Woodhill in 1835, and was preserved by him till his death in 1844, since which it has unaccountably disappeared. It had been sold to Major Nesbitt by Connell Mac Michael O'Breslen, then living at Glengesh, in the parish of Inver. This poor man was the senior of his name, and the representative of O'Breslen, who, as appears from an Inquisition, 7 Jac. I., was one of the Erenaghs of Inishkeel. The bell was

Gilla-Patrick O'Loughrane, a distinguished priest, was with the Bishop at this time. When the English had decided that both these should be put to death, the Bishop felt afraid that he [the priest] might be seized with horror and dismay at the sight of the tortures about to be inflicted upon his own body in his presence; so that he, therefore, requested of the executioner to put the priest to death before himself. The priest said that he need not be in dread on his account, and that he would follow him without fear, and remarked that it was not meet an honourable bishop should be without a priest to attend him. This he fulfilled, for he consented and suffered the like torture to be inflicted on him [with fortitude], for the sake of [obtaining] the kingdom of heaven for his soul.

Niall O'Boyle, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Gleann-Eidhnighe[u], on the 6th of February, and was interred at Inis-Caoil[v].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1616.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred sixteen.

O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), who had been Baron from the death of his father to the year when the celebrated Parliament was held in Dublin, 1584 [*recte* 1585], and who was styled Earl of Tyrone at that Parliament, and who was afterwards styled O'Neill, died at an advanced age, after having passed his life in prosperity and happiness, in valiant and illustrious achievements, in honour and nobleness. The place at which he died was Rome, [and his death occurred] on the 20th of July, after exemplary penance for his sins, and gaining the victory over the world and the Devil. Although he died far from Armagh, the burial-place of his ancestors, it was a token that God was pleased with his life that the Lord permitted him a no worse[x] burial-place, namely, Rome, the head [city] of the Christians. The person who here died was a powerful, mighty lord, [endowed]

enclosed in an elaborately ornamented case, or shrine, having an inscription in the black letter, greatly defaced, but in which the names of Mahon O'Meehan and —— O'Breslen were still legible.—See a notice of this relic in Dr. Petrie's paper on Ancient Irish Bells, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. XXI. (now in course of publication), in which engravings of this bell and its cover are given.

[x] *No worse*: i. e. than Armagh.

go ngaoir, go nglioccar, ⁊ go nammainri indtleacta, ⁊ aigneadh an tí tsrta annrin. Tigearna cocctach congalach airccetsi ionnraigtheach, ag dídsin a irri, ⁊ a atarda fri a bioddbadhaib. Tigearna diadha, dércach csnoair coindircil fri cairdib, ainmín éccsnnair fri naimdib co ttabhradh fó umla, ⁊ fó aidioin dia réir. Tigearna ná ro ranntaig forbann ná fairbrígh neich oile do bsiu occa, act in ro badh toich dia rinnrsraibh ó ésin maire, Tigearna go brorrmacht, ⁊ go ttsrttmoltaibh flatha, ⁊ ná ro léicc goitt ná meirle, aitheadh na éigsin, fíoch ná fala do éirge ina reimsr act no congbadh cách fó reacht amail ro ba téccta do flaith.

[y] *Wisdom and subtlety of mind.*—Camden describes the character of this extraordinary man as follows, in his *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1590, edition of 1639, p. 572:

"Corpus laborum, vigiliæ, & inediæ patiens, industria magna animus ingens maximisque par negotiis, militiæ multa scientia, ad simulandum animi altitudo profunda, adeo ut nonnulli eum

with wisdom, subtlety, and profundity of mind[7] and intellect; a warlike, valorous, predatory, enterprising lord, in defending his religion and his patrimony against his enemies; a pious and charitable lord, mild and gentle with his friends, fierce and stern towards his enemies, until he had brought them to submission and obedience to his authority; a lord who had not coveted to possess himself of the illegal or excessive property of any other, except such as had been hereditary in his ancestors from a remote period; a lord with the authority and praiseworthy characteristics of a prince, who had not suffered theft or robbery, abduction or rape, spite or animosity, to prevail during his reign; but had kept all under [the authority of] the law, as was meet for a prince.

vel maximo Hiberniæ bono, vel malo natum tunc prædixerint."

It is stated in Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Down*, p. 312, that there is a picture of this famous Earl, which was painted in Spain, in the possession of the Earl of Leicester.

APPENDIX.

PEDIGREE OF O'DONNELL.

THE Editor hopes it will not be considered out of place to append to the Annals of the Four Masters the genealogies of a few of the most distinguished Irish families who figure in them, and even of one or two of whom they have but few notices; and as these Annals treat more of the O'Donnells than any other family, their pedigree shall be given the first in order.

The necessity of illustrating this pedigree in connexion with the present work has been for some time seen by the Editor, as it has been asserted in a work, entitled *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, written by the late Matthew O'Conor, Esq., Barrister at Law, and published after his death, that "the O'Donnells of the present day cannot by grants, inquisitions, or other memorials, trace their pedigree for five generations." It would be wonderful, indeed, if this were the case; but the Editor trusts that he will succeed in shewing, on the evidence of many monuments and memorials, which his late worthy friend, Matthew O'Conor, son of Denis, son of Charles the historian, did not take the trouble to examine, that the pedigrees of many branches of the O'Donnells now living in Ireland, and of others living abroad, can be traced with certainty to the old stock of the O'Donnells of Tirconnell. That the reader may understand the exact nature of Mr. O'Conor's assertion, the Editor shall here lay before him the whole of his critical note on the family of the O'Donnells, as printed in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, pp. 158, 159:

"The O'Donnels, who remained in Ireland after the flight of the Earl, lapsed to poverty, and but few of them have preserved any authentic traces of their descent. Ignorance, and money, and the shameless compliances of dishonest heralds, have framed pedigrees for them that have no foundation. Rory O'Donnel, first Earl, is represented as having had a son, grandson, and great grandson, second, third, and fourth Earls of Tirconnell, whereas Rory's only son died without issue, in the flower of youth. The alleged great grandson is stated to have had a daughter, married to Brian Ballagh O'Morcha, who died 100 years before such a person could have been born. On the failure of issue in Rory O'Donnel, the title of

Tirconnel devolved on his brother Caffre, who fled also to Spain. Caffre was married to Rose O'Dogherty, sister of Sir Caher O'Dogherty, who, after the death of Caffre, married Owen Roe O'Neal, and was buried, with her eldest son, Hugh O'Donnel, in the Irish Franciscan convent of Louvain. The second son, Caffre Oge O'Donnell, on the death of his father, became Earl of Tirconnel; on his death the title devolved on his son, Hugh, a distinguished officer in the service of Spain. The writer of those pages has in his possession a silk handkerchief, with a Latin thesis on divinity printed on it, dated at Salamanca, A. D. 1672, dedicated to this Hugh O'Donnel. This Hugh O'Donnel, in my mind, was the identical Balldarag O'Donnel who came to Ireland in 1690. The O'Donnels of the present day, or their genealogist, have no memorial or knowledge of his pedigree or origin. Neal Garbh, the supposed ancestor of the O'Donnels of Larkfield, Greyfield, Newport, and Oldcastle, had betrayed Hugh Roe; had killed Manus, his brother, with his own hand; afterwards betrayed the English, was found guilty of high treason, and died in the tower of London, under sentence of death. He had a son, called Naghtan; whether he died without issue, I know not; but the O'Donnels of the present day cannot, by grants, inquisitions, or other memorials, trace their pedigree for five generations. I am sorry that they should be reduced to derive their descent from such a traitor as Neal Garbh. The descent from Colonel Manus O'Donnel and Hugh Boy O'Donnel, fictitious sons of Neal Garbh, are manifest fabrications, Neal Garbh having had no sons of that name. Five generations are said to have intervened from the death of Neal Garbh, in 1610, to the death of Lewis O'Donnel, in 1810, a period of 200 years; another manifest proof of fiction. Of the O'Donnels in the service of France and Spain, no notice is taken by their genealogist, nor of Connell O'Donnel, the head of the family in 1689, who was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Donegal. He was the father of Hugh O'Donnel, of Larkfield, called Earl O'Donnel by the common people, and who died in 1754. He had three sons: Connel, a Field-marshal in the Austrian service, who, on Downs being wounded, commanded the Imperial army at the battle of Torgau; John, also a General in the same service; and Constantine, the grandfather of the present Hugh O'Donnel, of Greyfield."

The Editor shall presently lay before the reader the evidences and memorials by which the O'Donnells of the present day can trace their pedigree; but he deems it necessary to begin with—

I. Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, who succeeded his father as chieftain, July, 1537[a]. He was married four times. It is by no means easy to decide what was the exact priority or order of his marriages[b], but the following will be found to rest upon good authorities:

[a] Annals of the Four Masters.

[b] According to a manuscript in the British Museum (copied by the Editor in 1844), the following is the order and issue of the marriages:

1st. Wife not named, nor issue given.

2nd. "Ellenor, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and widow of M'Carthy Reogh" [By Daniel Mac Carthy Reagh this Lady Eleanor had a son, viz. Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Johanna, was married to Donnell O'Donovan, chief of Clancahill], by whom he had one son

1st. Johanna, daughter of Con More O'Neill, and sister of Con Bacagh, first Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had issue, Calvagh, Manus, Hugh, and several other children.

2nd. Elleanor, daughter of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare (widow of Donnell Mac Carthy Reagh).

3rd. Margaret, daughter of Angus Mac Donnell of Islay, Scotland. And

4th. The daughter of Maguire of Fermanagh. He had fourteen children, the greater number of whom (*vide* note [b]) must have been by his first marriage: 1. Calvagh; 2. Rose (married to Niall Conallagh O'Neill); 3. Margaret; 4. Manus; 5. Hugh; 6. Niall Garv (slain 1538); 7. Eveleen (married to O'Boyle, died 1549); 8. Caffar (slain by the Scots at Tory Island, 1551); 9. Grace (married to O'Rourke, died 1551); 10. Johanna (married to O'Conor Sligo, died 1533); 11. Caffar (Tanist to Sir Hugh, died 1580); 12. Mary (married to Maguire, died 1566); 13. Manus Oge; and, 14. Nuala (married also to a Maguire).

Of the busy and troubled life of this chieftain, of the feuds in his family, and the rivalry of his sons, Calvagh and Hugh, there need be said nothing here. They form a considerable part of

and two daughters: 1. "Callough, who married the Countesse of Argile;" 2. "Roase, married to Neale Conelagh O'Neale;" and 3. "Margaret, married to Shane O'Neale."

3rd. "Daughter to M'Guire, by whom he had issue one son, Manus Oge;" and

4th. "Joane, sister to Con Backagh O'Neill, Earl of Tirone," by whom he had issue three sons: 1. Caher; 2. Manus; and 3. Sir Hugh, who married "Nine Duffe da. to James M'Donnell, Lord of the Countrie of M'Gronald."

This account seems the more conclusive, as it corresponds in the main with the sources from which Sir William Betham derived his information upon the same point, as given in the *Antiq. Researches*, p. 130; the only difference being the omission in the latter part of the first marriage, which, as there was no issue named, is not important; and that the name of the second wife is not given. This concurrence of testimony, together with the high probability that Calvagh and Hugh were not brothers of the whole but of the half blood, arising from their constant feuds and struggles for power, and that Hugh, and not Calvagh, was the son of Johanna O'Neill, from the fact that that powerful family always supported him in his pretensions against his brother, would leave little doubt as to the accuracy of the arrangement, were it not that it is entirely and conclusively displaced by the information since supplied by the publication of the State Papers connected with Ireland, temp. Henry VIII. The Annals of the Four Masters record that Donnell Mac Carthy Reagh died in 1528, and that Joan, or Johanna O'Neill died seven years afterwards (1535), forty-two years old, "the most illustrious woman of her age for piety and hospitality." In a letter from Brabazon to Allmer and J. Allen, dated 5th June, 1588 (*State Papers*, vol. iii. p. 17), it is said: "The late Erle of Kildare, his suster is gon to be maried to Manus Odonell, with whom is gon young Gerrot Delahides, and others which I like not. I was never in despaire in Ireland till now." And again, in a despatch from the Council in Ireland to Cromwell, dated the same year (p. 28), "Furthermore, one Alienor Fitz Gerald, sister to the late Erle of Kildare, late wiff of a grete capiteyne of Mounestre, named M'Carte Riaghe, who hathe bene the principale refuge and succor of the yonge Gerald FitzGerald, and sithen his departure out of the Englishry is now, with the same Gerald, two of James FitzGeraldes sonnys, and other his adherentes, departed out of Mounestre throwe Obrenes Countrre and Cannaght to O Donyll, to thentent the said Alienor shuld be to O Donyll maried: so as the combynacion of O Neill, being nere of Kyn to the said Alienor and Gerald" [NOTE, Con O'Neill married Lady Alice FitzGerald, sister of Ellenor, and aunt of Gerald], "with O Donyll, and them unto whom the Irishe Scottes offtymes resortithe, and in a maner are at ther draght and pleasure, is moch to be doubted." The third wife must have been Margaret Mac Donnell (the name omitted in the British Museum manuscript, but whose marriage is there placed as the first), for her death is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under the year 1544, leaving but the brief interval of six years for the marriages and deaths of two wives. This places the marriage with Maguire's daughter as the fourth and last. It is stated in a note in vol. iii. *State Papers*, p. 491, that "O'Donnell's first wife was O'Neill's sister, by whom he had three sons, Callough, Manus, and Hugh." This note appears to have been written by one who had authority for the fact. Beyond this, the Editor does not venture to connect with the above marriages the names or number of the children respectively.

the history of the period, and a large portion of the 2nd and 3rd vols. of the State Papers, temp. Henry VIII., lately published, is occupied with details connected with the then chieftains of Tirconnell and Tyrone. It will, however, be not uninteresting to quote from the latter two passages relating to Manus O'Donnell; the one illustrative of the extent of territory over which at that period the chieftains of Tirconnell had extended their sway; and the other of the dress and appearance of the individual himself. Sentleger, in one of his despatches to Henry VIII., enclosed a note or minute of "the more parte of the notable havons of Ireland to begin at Dublyn;" among which we find: "west and by northe, Brode Haven, Slygo, Assaro, Dongall, Calbege, Arrane, Shepehaven, Northerborne, Loghswylle, Loghfoyle. All these be in O'Donelle's Countrey."[c]

And the same individual in writing of O'Donnell himself, says:

"The said Odonell's chiefe Counseler desired me very instantly, at his departing fro me, to be sewter to your Majestie for some apparaill for his Master. If it may stand with your Highness pleasure to geve him parliamente robes, I thinke him furnishte of other apparaill better than any Irisheman; for at suche tyme as he mette with me, he was in a cote of crymoisin velvet, with agglettes of gold, 20 or 30 payer; over that a greate doble cloke of right crymoisin saten, garded with blacke velvet; a bonette, with a fether, sette full of agglettes of gold; that me thoght it strange to se him so honorable in apparaill, and all the reste of his nacion, that I have seen as yet, so vile".[d]

Nor is it necessary to trace the career of Sir Hugh, nor that of his gallant and famous son, Hugh Roe, nor that of Rory, Earl of Tirconnell. Their history has already been given in the text and notes to these Annals. That branch, once so celebrated, is now believed to be extinct.

II. Hugh Roe, who is said to have been married to a daughter of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, died in Spain the 10th September, 1602, without issue[e].

II. Rory, who was married to Bridget, daughter of Henry, twelfth Earl of Kildare (afterwards married to Viscount Kingsland), on his flight to Rome, 1607, brought with him his infant son, Hugh, who, in 1618, was page to the Infanta in Flanders, and known on the Continent, after his father's death (1608), as Earl of Tirconnell[f]. He died unmarried, in the flower of youth. Caffar, the brother of the Earl Rory, married Rose O'Doherty, by whom he had two sons: Hugh, who died in 1660, without issue, and Caffar Oge, whose son, Manus, was styled Earl of Tirconnell on the Continent; and this was, indubitably, the very man called Ball-dearg[g] O'Donnell, who came from Spain to command the Irish in the war of James II., and of whose

[c] State Papers, vol. iii. p. 446.

[d] Ib., vol. iii. p. 320.

[e] MS. British Museum.

[f] Mageoghegan, tom. iii. fol. 646; and *Collectanea Historica*, MS. Trin. Coll. Dub., Class E. 3. 8.

[g] *Ball-dearg*: i. e. the Red Spot, not Red Mouth, as Mr. Matthew O'Conor incorrectly renders it. Mr. Hardiman, after giving a short sketch of the career of this personage (*History of Galway*, p. 156), adds: "What became of him afterwards" [i. e. after he had turned over to King William's side] "has not been thought worth the trouble of inquiry." There is a curious account of him in *Macariæ Excidium*, by Colonel Charles O'Kelly, who attempts to defend his conduct.—See *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, by Matthew O'Conor, Esq., pp. 125, 159, 160, 161. Colonel O'Kelly, in his *Macariæ Excidium*, states, that "after the senior branch of the O'Donnells had become extinct, the head of the next branch went to Spain, where he was patronized by the king, and became a distinguished officer in the service of Spain; but that hearing of the civil war in Ireland, he left Spain without the king's license, and arrived in Ireland in September, 1690." This

final fate so little is known at present. On the flight of the Earl, the Countess did not accompany him, which may be accounted for by the fact, that she was shortly after confined of a daughter. There is a history connected with this girl of so singular and romantic a character, that the Editor is induced to transcribe it from the pages of the Abbè Mageoghegan, tom. iii., pp. 645–649:

"On peut placer ici l'histoire de la résolution courageuse d'une héroïne de la Maison d' O'Donnel[h]. Lorsque Rory O'Donnel Comte de Tirconnell eut quitté sa patrie en 1605, pour une prétendue conspiration dont on l'avoit chargé, il laissa la Comtesse son épouse enceinte. Elle vouloit suivre le Comte son mari dans les pays étrangers où il s'étoit réfugié; et comme elle cherchoit les moyens de sortir secretement d'Irlande, elle fut prévenue par le Vice-Roi qui l'envoya bien escortée en Angleterre, où elle accoucha d'une fille, qui fut nommée Marie au Baptême. Le Roi en fut informé, & quoiqu' il eut persécuté le Comte de Tirconnell, il voulut honorer le pere en la personne de la fille; il la prit sous sa protection, et ordonna qu'elle fut nommée Marie Stuart au lieu de Marie O'Donnell qui étoit son véritable nom.

"Le Comte de Tirconnell étant mort à Rome, la Comtesse son épouse obtint une permission de la Cour de retourner en Irlande avec sa fille; cette vertueuse mère se fit un devoir de donner à Marie une éducation chrétienne; elle la fit instruire avec soin dans les principes de la Religion de ses ancêtres; elle lui représenta souvent, que la disgrace de son pere étoit l'effet de son attachement à cette Religion à laquelle on doit sacrifier toutes les grandeurs de ce monde. Marie avoit douze ans lorsqu'elle fut rappellée en Angleterre par la Comtesse de Kildare son ayeule; elle la présenta au Roi; ce Monarque lui assigna une somme considérable d'argent pour la marier, et la Comtesse de Kildare, qui étoit bien riche, la declara son héritiere; desorte que la protection du Prince, une naissance illustre et une fortune brillante, la firent rechercher pour le mariage par des Seigneurs de la premiere distinction en Angleterre; il y eut entr'autres un Seigneur de bonne Maison & puissamment riche, qui fit une cour assidue à cette jeune Princesse; il s'adressa aussi á la Comtesse de Kildare sa Tutrice, & la gagna au point qu'il avoit lieu d'espérer un heureux succès; mais il étoit de la Religion prétendue réformée, il n'en falloit pas davantage pour en éloigner le cœur de Marie; cette illustre Héroine se voyant persécutée par la Comtesse & ses autres parens, en faveur d'une alliance qu'elle croyoit incompatible avec l'honneur & la conscience, forma la généreuse résolution de l'éviter par la fuite; un cas imprévu en accéléra l'exécution.

"La persécution étoit violente contre les Catholiques en Irlande; O Dogharty étoit sous les armes pour la défense de la Religion; le Gouvernement fit arrêter quelques Chefs des Catho-

was surely Hugh, the son of Caffar Oge, son of Caffar, who was the brother of the Earl Rory, and was the very man who was called Ball-dearg O'Donnell by the Irish. He was joined in Ireland by about 8000 of the rabble, set up an independent command, disclaimed the king's authority, and made demonstrations of maintaining the cause of the native Irish, as distinct from King James's, and restoring them to the dominion of their native country; but being thwarted in every way by Tirconnell (Talbot), he turned over to the standard of King William III., and retired to Flanders, where he was consigned to poverty and oblivion; but of his ultimate fate nothing has yet been discovered.

[h] "Cette histoire fut d'abord écrite en langue Espagnole par Dom Albert Henriquez, & imprimée avec permission à Bruxelles en 1627. Elle fut traduite en François l'année suivante par Pierre de Cadenet sieur de Brieulle, et imprimée avec approbation à Paris en 1628, chez la veuve Guillemot, rue St. Jacques à la Bibliothéque."

liques qui lui étoient suspects; de ce nombre fut Conn ou Constantin O Donnel, et Hugue O'Rourke[k] proche parent de Marie Stuart; on les fit mener prisonniers en Angleterre pour s'assurer de leur conduite dans ces temps de troubles. Malgré la vigilance des gardes, ces Seigneurs s'échapperent de leurs mains, et trouverent le moyen de passer en Flandres. On ne manqua pas de soupçonner Marie Stuart d'avoir contribué à l'évasion de ses parens; elle en fut avertie par un Seigneur de la Cour; il lui conseilla, pour prévenir les malheurs qui la menaçoient, de se conformer à la Religion de l'Etat, & d'épouser quelque Seigneur de cette croyance capable de la proteger contre ses ennemis, il lui insinua que c'étoit l'unique moyen de contenter le Roi & la Comtesse de Kildare son ayeule. En effet, elle fut citeé de comparoître devant le Conseil pour rendre compte de sa conduite.

"Marie vit bien qu'il étoit temps de pourvoir à sa sureté. Elle confia son secret à une Demoiselle Catholique qui lui servoit de Dame de compagnie, & à un valet de chambre dont elle connoissoit la fidélité et la prudence. Son dessein étoit d'aller trouver le jeune Comte de Tirconnell son frere en Flandres; il étoit à la Cour d'Isabelle Infante d'Espagne & Gouvernante des Pays-Bas, qui donnoit asyle à toute la Noblesse persecutée pour cause de Religion. Pour cacher son sexe il falloit se travestir, Marie fit venir un tailleur qui l'habilla en Cavalier avec la Demoiselle de sa campagnie; pour mieux jouer son rôle, Marie jugea à propos de changer son nom, elle se fit appeller Rodolfe Huntly; la Demoiselle de sa compagnie prit le nom de Jacques Hués, & le valet de chambre celui de Richard Stratsi, noms sous, lesquels ils furent connus pendant leur voyage.

"Tout étant préparé, ces trois Cavaliers prirent des chevaux de poste, & sortirent de Londres avant le jour, & apres bien des aventures rapportées par l'Auteur de cette relation, Marie s'embarqua avec sa compagnie à Bristol, & aprés une longue & perrilleuse navigation, elle arriva à la Rochelle; s'étant reposée de ses fatigues, elle continua sa route par Paris jusqu'à Bruxelles; elle y trouva le Comte de Tirconnel son frere, qui la présenta à la Sérénissime Infante; cette Princesse la reçut avec toute la tendresse et toute la distinction imaginable. Le bruit de la résolution courageuse de Marie Stuart se répandit bientôt par toute l'Europe. On la comparoît à Eufrosine d'Alexandrie, à Aldegonde & autres Vierges chrétiennes de l'antiquité. Urbain VIII. qui gouvernoit l'Eglise alors, lui fit un compliment distingué dans la lettre suivante."

"Dilectæ in Christo filiæ Mariæ Stuard, Hibernensi Tirconnellii, Comitis Sorori, Urbanus Papa VIII. Dilecta in Christo filia, Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem.

"Obmutescat hoc tempore, sacrilega illa vox, quæ temerè docebat Christianæ religionis Consiliis, vim animorum hebetari et fortitudinis nervos emolliri. Declarasti, Hibernensis virgo, nationibus universis quam adamantinum robur eam mentem obarmet, in quibus excubat fides orthodoxa, contemptrix periculorum et domitrix inferni. O facinus dignum cui Roma faveat, et fama plaudat! Hæreticum conjugium, non secus ac dolosum incendium perosa, fugisti delicias

[k] In the relation presented to the King of Spain, about the year 1618, by "Florentius ye pretended Archb. of Tuam, and supposed," by Primate Ussher, "to be penned by Philip O'Sullivan beare," are named "Don John O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, Colonel of the Irish in Flanders; Don Hugh O Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, page to the Infanta in Flanders."—*Collectanea Historica*, MS. Trin. Coll. Dub., E. 3. 8. The words "presented to the King of Spain, by Florentius ye pretended Archbp. of Tuam," above quoted, are in the hand of Primate Ussher.

Aulæ, & contempsisti Regum minas. Ipse procellarum abissus, & terroris campus, oceanus conatus est remorari fugam tuam quovis triumpho nobiliorem : sed transferantur montes in cor maris, non commovebitur in œternum mens habitans in adjutorio Altissimi. Patriam enim tuam, tantummodo esse tibi existimasti, ubi regnum gerat catholica Religio Potuisti quidem fallere conquisitores Angliæ minitantis, at enim comitata Angelis itineris tam periculosi custodibus, non latuisti, oculos Pontificæ sollicitudinis, deducta enim in aulam Belgicæ Principis, pervenisti non modo in portum religionis sed & in theatrum Europæ. Isthic dum te contuemur, dilecta in Christo filia, & eam egregiis virtutibus meritam fœlicitatem præcamur, à Deo qui stetit à dextris tuis ne commovereris, & dignam te existimavimus cui Pontificæ auctoritatis alloquia doceant eos labores oblivisci, quibus Angelicam tam illustris gloriæ palmam redemisti. Benedicimus tibi intimo charitatis affectu, atque cùm parentes & patriam Christo et Pontifici post habueris, scito te non demigrasse in exilium, sed in sinum clementissimæ matris properasse. Tam dulce enim nomen, & consentientem materno nomini charitatem experieris in Roma Ecclesia, ô dilecta filia, quæ Britannicarum insularum decus, & cœli gaudium haberis. Datum Romæ apud sanctum Petrum, sub annulo Piscatoris, die 13 Februarii, 1627. Pontificatûs nostri anno quarto."

" A notre chere fille en Jesus Christ Marie Stuard Comtesse de Tirconnell. Salut & Bénédiction Apostolique, Urbain VIII. Pape.

" Il faut enfin qu'elle reste dans le silence cette bouche sacrilége, qui n'a point eu de honte de dire que les résolutions qu'inspire le Chistianisme énervent l'ame, & mettent obstacle aux entreprises d'un cœur généreux. Vous avez donné, notre chere fille, à toutes les Nations une preuve du Contraire, & votre exemple leur a fait connoître quelle est la force & le courage que donne une foi orthodoxe, combien elle est au-dessus des dangers, & supérieure aux efforts même de l'enfer. Que ce courage est héroïque, qu'il est digne de la protection de Rome & des éloges de la renommée. L'horreur que vous avez eu de l'alliance d'un Hérétique, ressembloit à celle qu'on a du feu dont les surprises sont redoutables. La Cour n'a point eu d'attraits pour vous, & les menaces des Souverains n'ont servi qu'à vous rendre insensible. La mer, retraite des vents & des orages, séjour trop affreux de la crainte, s'est opposée à votre fuite ; elle ignoroit qu'elle vous faisoit plus d'honneur que le triomphe : mais quand les montagnes seroient ensevelies dans le sein des eaux, votre confiance dans les bontés du Seigneur n'en recevroit aucune atteinte, puisque votre patrie est celle où la Religion est sur le Trône. Vous êtes venue à bout de vous dérober aux persécutions des Inquisiteurs d'Angleterre ; mais sous la conduite des Anges qui vous ont préservée des accidens de votre voyage, vous n'avez pu échapper à nos regards paternels ; car ayant été conduite à la Cour de l'Infante, sa Religion vous a reçu dans son sein, et l'Europe vous a servi de Théâtre. C'est là que vous considérant notre chere fille en Jésus Christ, nous demandons au Seigneur qui vous a soutenu, et nous sollicitons en votre faveur les succès heureux que vos vertus vous ont acquis. Nous vous ecrivons cette lettre, dans le dessein de vous faire perdre le souvenir de vos peines, & de vos travaux, peines & travaux dignes d'envie, puisqu'ils ont été pour vous la source d'une gloire immortelle. Recevez notre bénédiction pleine de tendresse, et puisque vous avez quitté vos parens, et abandonné votre patrie par obéissance pour Jesus-Christ, & pour nous, soyez assurée de notre part que vous n'avez point trouvé un exil, mais une mere qui vous aime tendrement. Vous connoîtrez par vous-meme que l'Eglise Romaine porte veritablement ce nom ;

elle vous cherira comme sa fille bien-aimée, qui fait honneur aux Isles Britanniques, & remplit de joie les esprits bienheureux. Donné à Rome à Saint Pierre, sous l'anneau du Pécheur le 13 Février 1627, & de notre Pontificat l'an 4."

What subsequently became of "cette jeune Princesse," the Editor has found no record, unless it be true, as stated by Lodge, that the daughter of Rory O'Donnell was "the first wife of Luke [Plunket], who, 28th September, 1628, was created Earl of Fingall;"[l] for as Rory had only two children [Lodge states only two, but he names the daughter Elizabeth; that, however, might have been a mere mistake of name], Hugh "wanting three weeks of being one year old" when the Earl fled, and Mary born, as we have seen, after the flight; we can only conclude, that the Irishman and the Catholic "*avoit lieu d'esperer* un heureux succès," however unfortunate in their suit her English wooers might have been.

To return to the elder branch.

II. Calvagh O'Donnell, eldest son of Manus, by Johanna O'Neill, was married to a daughter of the Earl of Argyle[m]. He deposed his father in 1555; defeated his brother, Hugh, and John the Proud O'Neill in 1557, on which occasion his son Con's share of the spoils was "eighty horses, and the famous steed of O'Neill's son, called 'the Son of the Eagle.'" Surprised in the abbey of Kill-O'Donell by John O'Neill, in 1559, and carried off, with his wife, a prisoner to Tyrone; ransomed in 1561; visited England 1566; and on his return the same year, on his way to the North, dropped dead from his horse on the 26th October. He left issue one son, Con, and a daughter, Mary (by a former marriage), wife of John O'Neill. She died of grief at her father's imprisonment by her husband, 1561[n].

III. Con O'Donnell, who married a daughter of Sir Turlough Luineach O'Neill. On his father's death, being excluded from the chieftainship by his uncle, Sir Hugh, his life was a series of struggles to recover the power he thought unjustly wrested from him. His alliance with Sir Turlough Luineach, the unsuccessful rival of Hugh O'Neill, the able and powerful chieftain of Tyrone, placed an effectual barrier to his success; and Sir Hugh's friendship for the English government (which was undeviating and consistent), gave the latter an additional ally that ensured to him his position. Thus, in 1574, Con was invited by the Earl of Tyrone to visit his camp, when he was treacherously made prisoner and sent to Dublin. He escaped in 1575, and again "great dissensions arose between O'Donnell (Hugh) and the son of his brother (Con, son of Calvagh), upon which Con went over to the side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) to wage war with his kinsman;" and although he defeated Sir Hugh at Kiltole, in 1581, he could not deprive him of power. He died 13th March, 1583. He had issue nine sons, eight of whom survived him. The following is the probable order of their precedence: 1. Naghtan; 2. Calvagh Oge; 3. Manus; 4. Niall Garv; 5. Hugh Boy; 6. Con Oge; 7. Calvagh; 8. Caffar; and 9. Donnell.

Of these nine, six appear to have died without issue, of whom five met violent deaths. Naghtan was slain in 1582[o]; Calvagh Oge, slain 1583[p]; Manus, slain 1589[q]; Calvagh, "slaine by Donell,

[l] Lodge's Peerage, as edited by Archdall, vol. i. p. 99, title "Duke of Leinster."

[m] MS. British Museum, quoted above.

[n] Annals of the Four Masters. See a long correspondence between Con and the Lord Deputy, in Betham's *Antiquarian Researches*.

[o] Annals of the Four Masters.

[p] Ib.

[q] Ib.

sonne to Hugh O'Donell;"[r] and Caffar, "slaine by the rebelle M'Guire."[s] The ninth son, Donnell, in an examination taken before Thomas Foster, Provost Marshall of Londonderry, 9th April, 1615, is mentioned, together with his brother, Hugh Boy, as having received letters from his brother, Sir Niall Garv, then a prisoner in the Tower of London[t]. The only other mention of him occurs in the *Inq. Ult. Pat.*, 10th James I.: "Grant from the King to Donel M'Quin O'Donell, Glancho and Reimon, 2 half q^{rs} 128^{a}, Rent £1 7*s.* 3¾*d.*"

Three only are stated, by Duald Mac Firbis in his *Genealogies*[u], as having left issue, namely, Niall Garv, Hugh Boy, and Con Oge. And first:

IV. Niall Garv, fourth son of Con, was married to his cousin, the youngest daughter of Sir Hugh, and sister of his rival, Hugh Roe[w]. This alliance did not, however, effect a lasting reconciliation between the elder and junior branches of the family, of the elder of which Niall Garv was now the representative, as Hugh Roe was of the other, and not only of the junior branch, but also of the name. The character of Niall Garv has been generally painted in unfavourable colours, because of his hostility to Hugh Roe, and the part which he took against him in conjunction with the English. It is true that history does not present a more chivalrous and devoted Irishman than Hugh Roe proved himself to be during his short and eventful career; but before we entirely condemn the other for opposing him, we should recollect that Niall had the prior title, and that doubtless he was nurtured in feelings of hostility to what his own immediate family must have considered an unjust usurpation. The English government knew this well; and, in the year 1600, in order to destroy, if possible, the two great northern chieftains, determined to support the claims of Niall Garv against the one, and those of Arthur O'Neill, son of Turlough Luineach, in opposition to the other. It was one of the principal motives that determined the Government on sending Sir Henry Docwra to effect a settlement at "the Derry," that their agent might possess opportunities of more immediate communication with these discontented chieftains. Thus, in the *Narration of his Services*, written by himself in 1614, we find: "On the 1st of June[x], Sr Arthur O'Neale, sonne to old Tirlogh Lenagh, that had been O'Neale, came in unto me with some 30 horse and foot, a Man I had directions from the State to labour to draw to our side, and to promise to be made Earl of Tyrone, if the other, that maintayned the rebellion, could be dispossessed of the countrey." And so the same influences were used to work with Niall Garv, for we find a similar result produced. "On the 3rd of October came in Neale Garvie O'Donell with 40 horse and 60 foote, a Man I was also directed by the State to winne to the Queene's service, and one of equal estimation in Tirconnell that Sr Arthur O Neale was in Tyroane." And the result of the conference was: "I promised him, in the behalf of the Queene, the whole country of Tirconnell to him and his heires, and my Lord Deputy and Council at Dublin did afterwards confirm it unto him under their hands." Thus he was not the treacherous kinsman meanly betraying his leader for a bribe, but the excluded chief seeking to recover his ancient birthright, and who seized the English offers as the only means of crushing his powerful rival. While, however, he thought to use their alliance for his own purposes, he, in reality, was but an instrument to effect theirs: "Right bravely did Neale Garvie and

[r] Annals of the Four Masters.
[s] Ib.
[t] MS. Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 15.
[u] MS. British Museum.
[w] Library, Royal Irish Academy.
[x] 1600.

his Irish demeane themselves on all occasions, although it is true, withall, they had their own ends in it, which were always for private revenge, and we ours, to make use of them for the furtherance of the Publique Service." His gallantry in the field is attested in many passages: "We had a skirmish with him (Hugh Roe O'Donell) of an houre longe, wherein Neale Garvie behaved himself Bravelie." And again: "On the 24th October, he (Hugh Roe) came again . . . . . The alarum taken, the garrison made forth again, and Neale Garvie behaved himself bravelie as before, charged home upon them, killed one, hurt one or two more with his own hands, and had his horse slaine under him." In accepting the Queen's offer of putting him in possession of Tyrconnell, and setting aside Hugh Roe, he had no other intention than of being installed with all the absolute privileges of "The O'Donnell," and not, by any means, that his power should be trammelled with the obligations of an English subject; and as soon as he discovered that his new allies were not likely to consent to this, "thereupon begun Neale Garvie's discontente, for presentlie he directed some men of his to be cessed upon this countrey[y]. O Dogherty and Hugh Boy[z], with great indignation, refused to accept them. Complainte came before me; I asked him whereupon it was that hee challenged this power over another man's land; he tould mee the land was his owne, for the Queene had given him all Tyrconnell, and this was parte of it. I aunswered it was true, I knew well the whole countrey of Tyrconnell was promised him in as large and ample a manner as the O Donnells had been accustomed to hould it. But I took it there were many others in that countrey that had landes of their owne as well as they; hee replied, not onelie the countrey of Tyrconnell, but Tyroane, Fermanaght, yea, and Connaught, wheresoever any of the O Donnells had, at that time, extended their power hee made Accompte all was his; hee acknowledged noe other kinde or interest in any man els, yea, the very Persons of the people hee challenged to be his, and said he had wronge if any one foote of all that lande, or any one of the persons of the People were exemtped from him, &c." The matter was referred to the Lord Deputy[a] and Council, who decided against those claims to unlimited power which Niall Garv asserted. Although differences such as this not unfrequently occurred, and mutual suspicions and jealousies ensued, he still vigorously cooperated with the English in their efforts to crush Hugh Roe. On the 2nd August, 1601, "with 500 English souldiers he threw himself into the Abbay of Donegall;" and "on the 19th September (Hugh Roe having last month laid seige to it) the Abbay took fire and was all consumed, except one corner, whither the English retreated and held out . . . . . Here again, I must confess, Neale Garvie behaved himselfe deservinglie, for though I had, at that time, many informations against him, that could not but breed some jealousies of his fidelitie, yett we sawe he continewed to the last; took such part as our own men did; had many of his men slaine at this seige, and amongst the rest a Brother of his owne." As he was extending his influence in the country, he endeavoured, more and more, to exercise his privileges as chieftain, independently altogether of his English allies. "Neale Garvie (as I said before) had, a longe time, carryed himself discontented; estrainged himself from mee, and lived altogeather in those parts about Ballyshannon; and, it is true, those services he had done, alwayes dulie acknowledged, I had very often, and very bitterly, complayned of him to my Lord, and my reasons were these: Hee did openlie and contynuallie contest with

[y] Inishowen.

[z] "Of the sept of the Mac Davids."—*Docwra.*

[a] The Lord Deputy, i. e. Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Knight of the Garter, and afterwards Earl of Devonshire.

mee to have the people sworne to him, and not to the Queene; To have no officer whatsoever but himselfe in his countrey. Hee would not suffer his men to sell us theire owne goodes, nor work with us for money, nor till or sowe the ground any where neere us; nor yeeled us any carriages for the Army, as O'Doghertye, and all other that were under the Queene did . . . . . Hee would not endure that any man of his countrey should be punished for any cryme, though never so haynous, and manifestlie proved, but take it as the highest injurie could be done unto him." These complaints soon determined the Government on setting him aside when the fitting opportunity offered, and finding some more pliant and less ambitious O'Donnell to occupy his place. Thus, after the battle of Kinsale, and the flight of Hugh Roe, we find: "Shortlie after this was Roory O Donnell, brother to O Donnell that was fled into Spaine (and himself banished his country and living in Connaught), taken in[b] by my Lord Deputie, a profest enymy to Neale Garvie[c], who apprehended such jealousies upon it as made him run courses that were afterwards his undoing. . . . . Now it fell out that my Lord wrote for Rorie O Donnell to come to him to Dublin; Hee, being in Connaught, desires first to putt over his Catle into Tyrconnell, which would otherwise be in danger, in his absence, to be preyd by those of that province that yett stood out in Rebellion. My Lord gives him leave, and writes to Neale Garvie that he should not molest nor trouble them, and soe Roorie takes his journey. Hee was noe sooner gone, and the Catell put over, But Neale Garvie, notwithstanding my Lord's command, ceizes them as his owne, under pretents they were the goods of the countrey belonging unto him. Complainte made, my Lord writes to me to see them restored. I send unto him, and hee refuseth. My Lord, upon that, bidds mee discharge him of his Entertainments, and writes unto him, without delay, to come unto him to Dublin. Hee growes more discontented, and defferres his going. Thus it runnes on for at least 3 monthes togeather, and neither would he come at mee nor my Lord, nor, by any meanes, be perswaded to make Restitution. In the ende he assembles, of his owne auctoritie, all the countrey at Kilmackoran" [Kilmacrenan], "a place where the O Donnell's use to be chosen. There hee takes upon him the title, and with the ceremonyes accustomed, proclaymes himselfe O Donnell, and then presentlie comes to mee to the Derrey with a greater troupe of attendances then at any time before, and they styling him, at every word, my Lord. As soone as I sawe him, I asked him how he was thus suddenlie stept into the name of a Lord; Hee tould mee they called him soe because he was O Donnell. I asked him by what auctoritie he was soe, and hee said, 'by my Lord Deputies.' I bade him make that appear unto mee and all was well; Hee pluckt out a lettre written unto him from my Lord, about two years before, Superscription whereof was this, 'To my very loving freinde, O Donnell.' Asked him if this were all the warrante hee had; and he said yes. I asked him why he went not to my Lord all this while, nor came unto mee sooner, nor restored Rorie O Donnell's catle. His answere was this; you knowe the whole countrey of Tyrconnell was long since promised mee, and many services I have done that, I thinke, have deserved it; but I sawe I was neglected, and, therefore, I have righted myself by taking the Catle and People that were my owne, and, to prevent others, have made myself O Donnell. Now, by this meanes, the countrey is sure unto mee, and if I have done anythinge amisse, lett all be pardoned that is past, and from this

[b] i. e. Received to mercy, or pardoned; not humbugged. [c] i. e. Rory was.

day forward, by Jesus hand, I will be true to the Queene, and noe man's Councell will I follow hereafter but yours. You take a wronge course, said I, it may not goe thus; the first act you must do to procure forgivnes for your faults (if it may be) is to make restitution of the Catle, if you doe it not of your owne accorde, I know you will be forced unto it upon harder conditions; yet, at that time, nothing I could say would prevaile with him, and soe he departed." He afterwards consented to give up the cattle, but whilst Docwra was endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between him and Rorie, who was then at the Liffer, "came lettres from my Lord to this effect, that he had now taken in Tyrone, and was fully resolved to beare no longer with Neale Garvie, and, therefore, if I were sure he had made himself O Donnell, it was treason by the lawe, I should lay houlde on him and keepe him safe. My Lord, I was sure, was mistaken in the qualitie of his offence, for I looked upon the Statute Book and saw that Rigerous lawe was onelie for such as made themselves O Neales; for those that took upon them to be heads of other families, the Punishment was onelie a penalty of 100 markes. I pawsed, therefore, and was doubtefull with myselfe whether, by this misgrounded warrant, I should doe well to restrayne him or noe." News, however, of the Queen's death decided him, and Neal Garv is arrested the next day he came to the "Derry." When told of the succession of James I.: "Then am I undone, sayeth hee, for Roory hath better friendes about him then I." "That speech encreased my jealousie," says Docwra, "and, thereupon, I tould him further I had order from my Lord to restraine him of his libertie. Then ame I a dead man, saith hee. I told him noe, he needeth not fear any such matter, neither his life nor landes were yet in danger; his offence was a contempte onlie, and he must be brought to acknowledge a higher Power then his owne." He escaped the third day after, but subsequently sent pledges to Docwra, that, on getting "a Protection" for his safe passage to Dublin, he would submit himself to the Lord Deputy, which he did." The rival claims of Niall and Rory were now submitted for the decision of the Council in England, and the latter went himself to London, to attend, in person, to his interests. The influence of his friends and connexions (being married to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare), as well, doubtless, as the too ambitious character of his opponent, decided in his favour, and "within a while after came Roory O Donnell to Dublin, with his Majesties lettres to be made Earle of Tirconnell, and have all the countrey to him and his heires (except Ballyshannon and the fishing thereof), and such landes as Neale Garvie had held, &c.; the said Neale Garvie judicialie convicted of no crime, which I thought was strange; But whither it were with his right or wronge, with convenience or inconvenience to the State, was then no more to be disputed of." The letter here alluded to is to be found, together with the entry of the Patent, in Erck's *Rep. Chancery Enrollments*, pp. 24, 47, 59, which is here abstracted.

"James Rex,—Right trustie, etc., we have ben informed that Rorie O Donell made his submission, etc., besechinge our favoure, etc., to graunte unto him and his heires our territorie and countries of Tirconel in Ulster, the which his ancestors had for many yeres past, etc.; therefore our pleysure is, etc., that youe cause to be passed to the said Rorie, and his heires malles, with remaynders of lyke estate successivelie to his brother, Cafferie O Donnell[d], and his cosin, Donell

[d] Caffar, as stated in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, fled with his brother in 1607; and also "Rose, daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of Caffar, with her son, Hugh, aged two years and three months." He died in Rome the same month as the Earl, in 1608.—*O'Gorman MS.*, R. I. A. She was subsequently married to Owen Roe O'Neill, and is

Oge Mc Donnell O Donnell, our graunt of said territories, etc., with all the landes, rights, etc. of auncient tyme belonging to the Lords thereof: exceptinge all Abbayes and other spiritual livinges; & reserving such rentes, etc. as any of his auncestors yielded, etc.; as also the castle, town, and lands of Balleshenon, and 1000 A. adjoininge the fyshinge theare; and libertye to erect fortes for service of the countrie; with condition that the landes, etc., which were in the possession of Sir Neale Odonel, when he lived under Sir hughe Roe, late Odonell, and in amitye with him, especiallye Castleffynn, and its landes, may be reserved to bestow uppon Sir Neale Odonel, or such other as may deserve same. And our pleysure is that Rorie O Donel, doe renounce all claymes, etc. upon Sir Cahir Odoghertie's and O'Connor Sligo's country, etc.; and because he shall receave so large a territorie as Tirconnell for his inheritaunce, etc. we have thoughte meet to grace him with, and requier you to graunte unto him the name, stile, and honor of Earle of Tirconnell; to Hovlde to him and his heires males of his bodie; with remainder to his brother, Cafferie; and that the heires males apparent be created Lordes, Barones of Donnegall, duringe the lyves of the Earles. And, further, that said Rorie shall have a custodiam of all abbayes, etc. within the countrie of Tireconnell, till we shall otherwise dispose of them, etc. Given under our signet at Tottenham, the 4th day of Sep^t., 1603, etc. To the earle of Devonshier, our lievetenante of Irelande, etc."

"Niall Garv was arrested by the English at Raphoe, in 1608, on the accusation of Ineenduv, the mother of Hugh Roe, before the Lord Bishop of Derry," see note [1], p. 2364, *supra*, and after a confinement of eighteen years by King James the First, died, at the age of 57 years, A. D. 1626." —MS., R. I. A.

This notice of Sir Niall Garv cannot be better concluded than by quoting a passage from Doewra, in which he alludes to the respective characters of him and Rory, always bearing in mind by whom it is written, and that the vices he condemns were acts of hostility to the English:

"And where before the restrainte lay onelie upon Tyrone, hee now lay the like upon Tyrconnell alsoe, and sent him warraunt to make the Earle Justice of Peace and Quorum, and Lord Lieuetenant of that Countrey. How much to the prejudice of those that had faithfully served the State, I could, if it were required even at this day[e], give many particular instances and proofes of, and take occasion further to make large discourses upon this man's [the Earl of Tirconnell's] violent and insolent carriage, sufficiently bewraying to any man that listed to see it, what the bent of his heart was from the beginning. But hee is deade, and the injuries that honest men received by him are past recoverie, and, therefore, I will onelie say this of him in generall wordes (and I thinke my Lord Deputie and Judges that were in that time will beare me witness, I say true): there were noe vices in poor Neale Garvie that had done us many good services; but the same were in him, and more, in a far more pernitious degree, that had never done any; and then, I confess, it made mee see clear myne owne Errour, and the wronge (I may call it) I had done to Neale Garvie; not that my conscience accuseth mee to have done anythinge towards him with malitious or corrupt intentions—(noe, thereof I take God to witness my heart is cleere); but that

buried at Louvain, in the same grave with her son, as stated in their epitaph: "... Septuaginta major de nata Bruxellis 1. Nov. 1660, suo cum Primogenito, Hugone O Donnell præstolatur hic casuis resurrectionem"—*Doctor O'Conor's Catal. Stowe MSS.*

[e] *Even at this day.*—This tract was "written by Sir Henry Doewra, in the summer of 1614, and finished the 1st of September, the same year."

with simplicitie I suffered myselfe to be made an instrument of his overthrowe, under the pretence of those misbeheavors, that were plainelie tollerated, yea, and allowed of in another, ffor it is true my Lord would hear noe complaininge of him howe juste soever."

Niall Garv's character is also depicted by P. O'Sullevan Beare in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v., where he is called "Vir animo magno, & audaci, & rei militaris scientia præditus." And, again, in tom. 3, lib. 8, c. v, where the following account of his speech before the Irish Council is given :

"Aspero" [i. e. Niello Aspero .i. Niall Garb] "illæ tantum possessiones, quas habuit prius, quam ad Anglos defecerat, adiudicantur, & Baronis titulus offertur. Ille ira percitus titulum accipere noluit, & in Iberniam postquam rediuit, Dubhlinnæ in senatum ad regium consilium productus senatores, & gentem Anglicam asperrimis verbis exagitat, non ab Anglis, sed ab ipso Catholicos fuisse deuictos, atque debellatos, & Iberniam Angliæ Coronæ defensam à consilio, & Anglis improbé, & perfidé cum ipso agi, neque fidem impleri. Inde se ipsum, quòd vnquam Anglis fidem habuerit, & eos adiuuerit, execratur, dirisque imprecationibus deuouet. Itaque, vt Asper erat, sic asperrimè perorauit."—Fol. 201.

By Nuala, the sister of the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Sir Niall Garv O'Donnell had two sons, namely, Naghtan, who died a prisoner in the Tower of London, and,—

V. Manus O'Donnell.—He was a Colonel in the army of the Confederate Catholics under the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill; and, according to an Irish Journal of the Rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill, he was killed at Benburb in 1646. The same date is given in one of the O'Gorman MSS., Lib. R. I. A. The late Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount-Druid, asserts, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 159, that Niall Garv had no son of the name Manus; but he never took the trouble to make the due inquiry, and has, therefore, left himself open to just censure for gratuitous assertions, which the Editor, notwithstanding his veneration for the memory of this writer, feels it his sacred duty to expose and refute. The existence of Colonel Manus, the son of Niall Garv, is proved beyond dispute by this Journal, which is an authentic and contemporaneous document; by two genealogical manuscripts of Duald Mac Firbis, one dated 1650, and the other 1666; as well as by the manuscript Depositions (Lib. T. C. D.) of Donegal in 1641, in which is mentioned "Manus O'Donnelle, whose father, *Curnell Garrow* O'Donnelle, died in the Towre."

According to the Genealogy of the O'Donells of Austria, dated Dublin, 1st May, 1767, copied at Vienna in the year 1828, by Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnel, this Colonel Manus, therein styled "Magnus Colonellus, filius Neal Garuff O'Donell, occisus in bello Benburb," married "Susanna filia Hugonis Mac Guinness Comitis de Iveach," and had by her one son, "Rogerius O'Donell," who is still vividly remembered by tradition as

VI. Rory or Roger O'Donnell, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal. According to the Austrian pedigree, this Roger married Johanna, daughter of Egneghan O'Donnell, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas O'Rourke of Breifny, and had by her, Colonel Manus O'Donnell, of whom presently, and a daughter, Graine, or Grace, who married Connell O'Donnell, who was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Donegal in 1689. Some time previously to 1664, he settled, with a large train of followers, consisting of some of the various septs of Tirconnell (as O'Gallaghers, Mac Sweenys, O'Clerys, O'Tolands, &c.), at Ballycroy, in the south of the barony of Erris.

O'DONNELL OF NEWCASTLE.

VII. Colonel Manus O'Donel, of Newport, was married to Eleanor, daughter of Roger Maguire, of the county Fermanagh, by whom he had issue three sons: 1st. Charles; 2nd. Manus, who died in 1797 without male issue; 3rd. Hugh; and two daughters[f]: Mary, married to Charles (Calvagh Duv) O'Donel, son of Hugh O'Donel, by Margaret, daughter of Colonel Tirlogh O'Neale, of Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo (*vide post* the descendants of Con Oge O'Donnell); and Anne, married to Henry[g], eldest son of Mac Dermot Roe of Greyfield, in the county of Roscommon, by whom she had issue, one daughter, Eliza, who was married to Robert Maguire of Tempo[h].

It is stated in Betham's *Antiquarian Researches*, that Colonel Manus O'Donnel's will was proved in the diocesan Court of Tuam in 1737. It is much to be regretted that at the present day the will is not forthcoming; for though the Editor has, upon more than one occasion, caused strict search to be made, there seems to be no trace of it now on record. It might doubtless throw curious light on the family history connected with that period. Of him and his three sons the venerable Charles O'Conor of Belanagare writes as follows, in 1753, in his *Dissertations on the ancient History of Ireland*, first edition, p. 231, which shews the high respectability of the family at this period:

"The late Colonel *Magnus O'Donnell*," [maternal] "uncle to the O'Donnell just mentioned" [i. e. Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield], "was an Officer of distinction in the late wars of Ireland, and left three sons, Charles, Hugh, and Magnus, all alive at present, acting a part worthy of such a parent and of such Ancestors."

Now, let the reader mark the words, "*worthy of such a parent and of such ancestors*," and let him for a moment consider the character of the writer for probity, candour, and veracity, and he must confess that the above quoted words will set at nought the assertions of the Editor's late respected friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mountdruid, who frequently stated that there was no Colonel Manus of this branch of the O'Donnells, either during the Insurrection of 1641, or the civil war of the Revolution. But we have now shewn on sufficient authority that there were two colonels of this family in the seventeenth century, namely, Colonel Manus, the son of Niall Garv, who was killed at Benburb in 1646, and Colonel Manus, the son of Roger, and grandson of the former Colonel Manus.

VIII. Charles (Calvagh Roe, as contradistinguished from his cousin and brother-in-law, Calvagh

[f] *Two daughters.*—In De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana* there is mention of another daughter, who is stated to have been married to Theophilus, great-grandson of Brian, first Baron of Enniskillen, and by whom she had issue Alexander, a captain in the Irish Brigade. But the Editor is inclined to think that De Burgo may have been led into error, by confounding this marriage with one or other of the two which certainly took place between the families; at least the Editor has not found elsewhere any trace of it, either recorded or traditional.

[g] *Married to Henry.*—A most amusing account of this marriage is given in a manuscript Life of Carolan, the poet, written in 1831, by the late Daniel Early, of Drumshambo, for Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., to whom the manuscript belongs.

[h] *Robert Maguire of Tempo.*—"Brian mac Constantine Maguire of Tempo, twelfth in descent from Odhar, from whom the name. The estates of his father were forfeited, but restored to Brian when he came of age. He married Miss Nugent, daughter of James Nugent of Colamber, in the county of Longford. She was an heiress, and by her he had five sons and one daughter. Brian died in 1700; his eldest sons, Brian and Constantine, died unmarried, the latter in 1739. The third son, Robert Maguire, thirteenth in descent

Duv) was eldest son of Colonel Manus O'Donnell of Newport. He resided at Newcastle in the county of Mayo; and was married, in 1712, to Catherine, daughter of James O'More[1], Esq., chief of his name. He died in the year 1770, leaving issue three sons: 1. Manus; 2. Con (who died unmarried); and 3. Lewis: and two daughters: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Cormack, Esq., of Mullennore and Castle Hill, in the same county; and Mary, married to —— Darcey, Esq., of ——, in the county of Galway. His eldest son, Manus, was born in the year 1713, and entered at an early age into the Austrian service, in which he rose to the rank of Major-General, and was created Count of the Empire by the Empress Maria Theresa. The Editor has been favoured with the perusal of several original interesting and curious documents and letters connected with the different branches of the family of O'Donnell at that period on the Continent and in Ireland, and of which he shall here append those that more directly refer to General Manus O'Donnell (or, as it seems they then spelled the name, "O'Donel"). The better to comprehend the following, it may here be stated that there were then in the Imperial Service, besides the subject of the present notice, three O'Donnells of the highest rank and consideration, namely, Connell and John, the writer of the following letters, sons of Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield, in the county of Leitrim, by his first wife, Flora, daughter of General Hamilton of the Imperial Service (*vide post*, descendants of Hugh Boy), and Henry (youngest son of Calvagh Duv, above mentioned), by far the most distinguished of the three, and whose descendants at the present day rank among the highest nobility in Germany, as those of his brother, Joseph, are equally illustrious in Spain (*vide post*, descendants of Con Oge). In the year 1765, General (then Colonel) Manus O'Donnell was granted leave of absence, as appears from the following extract of the official document, which is written in the German language:

"1*st December*, 1765.

"From the Imp[l] Roman & Royal Hungarian and Bohemian Majesty, Grand-duchess of Austria, our all-gracious Sovereign Lady, to make known to her Co[l] and Commandant of the O'Donell Cuirassier Reg[t], Lord Magnus Count O'Donnell, that her aforesaid Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint the same, by special most high favour, to be her Imp[l] Royal Co[l] Major of Cavalry, in virtue of a Patent made out under the most high signature, and to assign to the same, *à prima Februarii venturi*, one thousand five hundred Guilders for yearly pay. That the same may, for the management of his affairs, repair to England, there expend his pay, & receive the same, at the War Office here, at every time of producing the customary attestation *de vita et ubicatione*, &c., &c.

"*Per sacram Cæsareo Regiam*, &c.

"Signed, MAURIS CT. DE LACY."

from Odhar, married Miss Mac Dermot, heiress of the Greyfield estate, county Roscommon. He died without issue."—*Maguire's Pedigree*, from a pamphlet in the Editor's possession.

This marriage is also stated in Early's *Life of Carolan*, mentioned above.

[1] *Catherine, the daughter of O'More.*—Carolan composed the song called Seabac na hEirne agus Dhéil Ata Seanaig, i.e. "The Hawk of the Erne and of Ballyshannon," for Calvagh Roe O'Donnell, on the occasion of bringing home his wife, the fair daughter of O'More, to his house, some time after the celebration of their marriage. He composed another song for his sister, Anne, the wife of Henry, son of Charles Mac Dermot Roe of Greyfield, in the county of Roscommon. In this latter song Carolan calls Anna the daughter of the noble Manus, son of Rory the high chieftain. Hugh O'Donnell of Greyfield stated that the song called "The Hawk of the Erne and of Ballyshannon" was composed by Carolan for his own grandfather, Hugh O'Donnell of

Subsequently to his arrival in Ireland the following letter was written to him by his cousin, John O'Donel, above mentioned. The year is not stated, but from its contents, and the date of his leave, it would appear to have been written in November the following year, 1766:

"*St. Pölten, ye 20th Nov.* This day I got y^r letter.
I will write to you in a few days all the news
I think you'd desire from these parts. Adieu.
Write to me soon.

"My dear Cous^n,—You may well imagine that I was vastly in pain to be so long without a line from you, and consequently rejoiced at the receipt of y^rs from Ballyna[k] and Tuam, of the 12th Oct., which is the only pleasure you gave me since we separated. I beg you will not be so lazy towards me, who, you know, love you more than I can say or shew in effect. My Bro^r,[l] who was lately a second time to see me here, complains much of y^r silence, saying he had not a word from you since your departure from Vienne, so that he was much embarrassed, not knowing whether you w^d return to the Reg^t or not, at a time that he was assured by the President of War that your Co^l w^d be soon advanced, and you to replace him. You see he has taken his measures to get no stranger, therefore, if you will return, and have a mind to be colonel, take the proper measures that depend on you, and that the service, as you know, requires in y^r pres^t situation. If you cant return at the end of y^r *congé*, write immediately to my bro^r, give him sufficient reasons, and desire or pray him to procure you, in consequence, a prolongation, which, I sh^d think, the shorter it can be, for your family affairs, the better; for tho' it is easy to be comprehended, that a journey to Ireland, and such business of consequence as y^rs to settle there, cannot be performed in such exactitude of time, still it is necessary to shew a certain zeal and fervour at ye eve of being made Co^l Commandant of a Reg^t; and this, not so much in regard to my bro^r, who knows you, as in regard to ye President, who, upon any neglect, might judge you to be careless or indolent. *En fin* you understand all this as well as I do, therefore, for God's sake, neglect nothing; write yourself to my Bro^r, as I sayd before, and shew, in proper terms, y^r concern for not being able to finish y^r business so as to be back at the time fixed by y^r first *congé*, by which means he may be able to make ye proper representations to Lacy, who then, I am confident, will be satisfy'd, so that you be at y^r Reg^t in ye end of April, or in the beginning of May. Be sure to write timely, and to me at the same time, a letter that I can shew or send to my Bro^r. Direct for me to St. Pölten, and not to Lintz, as you did this time, so that y^r letter went first to Vienne, and was sent to me by Weichart. As for y^r bro^r Lewis, you'll remember we spoke together about him in y^r passage here; there are, at present, several examples of Commissions being sold and purchased in our army; but you know the purchaser is lyable to other expences besides ye commission, so that, according as I have heard such commissions were sold of late here and there in ye Reg^ts, the most Lewis could be provided with out of £500, after equipping himself in a proper manner, would be a Capt Lieutenancy, and to obtain this, or

Larkfield; but this assertion is contradicted by the words of the song itself, which call the hero of it the son of Manus, as well as by the reference to O'More's daughter, Catherine, who was certainly married to Charles Roe O'Donnell, the eldest son of Colonel Manus.

[k] *Ballyna.*—The seat of their kinsman, Ambrose O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, and uncle to the present More O'Ferrall.

[l] *My brother.*—Connell, a lieutenant-general, and afterwards Governor of Transylvania.

was he to be made Marechal, you know he is not a man to stir in it himself, or give one any help, and without this, you know my present situation puts me out of the way of bringing such things so easily, or so soon, to pass, so that, as I told you here, you and y^r father should employ Cous^n Harry, and if he can get Lewis an agreement in the Reg^t he commands, it would be so much the better for reasons known to you. Harry is very capable of bringing many things to bear that others cannot. He is particularly well with her Majesty. The last time he saw her, she gave him a very fine present of jewels for his wife[m], saying, as she would never wear any more herself, she divided them among her children, and kept them for his wife. My Bro^r is not Governor of Transylvania, tho' it was spoken of, and believed by several; Haddeck is there as yet. If he accepted of it, it would be more on my account than to please his choyce. I believe they intend something for him, but dont know w^t as yet. My poor wife[n] is just recovering from a great sickness; y^r little things are well; we all joyn in love to y^u and d^r f^ds. Y^rs ever,

"J^n O'Donel.

"A' Monsieur
Monsieur Le Comte Magnus O'Donnell, Colonel du Regiment d'O'Donnell dans le service de Leurs Majt^s Imp^lles Roy^lles et Apostle, à New Castle, near Castle Barre, Irelande."

"*Vienne, the 20th Decembre.*

"My dear Cousin,—I send a note from Grosspitch of what you have in bank here and in his hands, that you may see and give me whatever directions you'll judge proper about the banks. You'll see I remitted here the money you advanced Mrs. C . . . . . and beg you will advance her the like sum for the ensuing new year, which I'll remit here as you'l direct. The Emperor is well satisfied with the horses you sent him, which I mentioned you before. Lacy is not at all in disgrace, but rather more in favour than ever, tho' he pretends to meddle in nothing. Y^r friend Pr Charles Leichtenstein is also much in favour. There is no news worth your notice from these parts. I hope you will not neglect the Genealogy O'More wrote to me about; but he knows everything better than I do, and he is there at the source. It is only giving the Herald proper instructions and paying him well; for the latter I will be answerable to y^u for it, and refund what you will let me know to be necessary. Bruckhausen will be here this Carnival, as he writes me to salute you, and is much satisfy'd with our friend O'Ferrall[o], to whom I am indebted for some letters; but he knows me and does not take it ill. He knows he can command any service in my power to render him. I beseech you will assure his grandfather, as likewise of my cordial friendship and veneration for himself. Does my sister-in-law marry, and how does Matilda's^p marriage with Nugent go on? I suppose the other will drop all pretensions. Let me soon hear from you.

"Ever your affectionate Friend and Cousin,

"O'Donel.

"A' Monsieur
Monsieur Le Comte Magnus O'Donel Genl Maj. au Service de Leurs Maj. Imp. Apost. à Newcastle, Castlebure, Irelande."

[m] *His wife.*—A cousin of the Empress, a princess of the illustrious house of Cantacuzeno.—*Vide post.*

[n] *Poor Wife.*—"A Spanish lady" (pedigree of O'Donnells of Larkfield, by Edward O'Reilly of Harold's-Cross).—*Vide post.*

[o] *O'Ferrall.*—The brother of Ambrose O'Ferrall, Esq., of

The first part of the following letter is entirely taken up with details of money, and other business matters, it then proceeds:

"*Vienne, 6th June*, 1778.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * The armies are still facing one another on the respective frontiers, as I told you in my last, but as yet no hostilities. I refer to y^r^ own judgment if you would think proper to shew yourself under these circumstances. It might not be worth your while to offer your services, and if you did, it might very well be they would not accept, whereas several that were in the same case were refused, and none were taken but those who were in the activity of the service, except Lieu^t^ Genl Killiers, and that because the Empress had left him his full pay, which now the Emperor did not think fit he should enjoy for nothing. This is what I heard said; but sure it is that none of the rest were called for or accepted of. For my part, tho' I would serve them with all my heart, I find my head and memory too weak to accept of the office if it even had been proposed to me. Harry, who is healthy and strong, offered his services in a manner that the Emperor was well pleased with, and gave him assurance that he would get a command, but has not yet. My daughter[q] writes me that he intends to come soon to see me here. You know O'Ferrall is first Lieutenant. I had a letter from him yesterday, from the Army in Moravia. He is in good health and impatient to be so long without coming to strokes. I hope soon to have the comfort of a letter from you. About the Genealogy, I refer you to my last letter. Begging you will present my friendship to O'More, and remembrance to all enquiring friends, I am, my dearest Cousin, till Death,

"Yours, with all my heart,

"O'Donel.

"A Monsieur
Monsieur Le Comte O'Donnell, General
Major au service de L. L. M. M. Impl. et
Royl. à Newcastle, Castlebarre, Irelande."

General Manus O'Donel never returned to serve on the Continent. Two years subsequently to the date of the last letter, as appears by his marriage settlement, that is, on the 8th December, 1780, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry Browne, Esq. of Castlemacgarret, in the county of Mayo, by Mary, daughter of Robert Nugent, Esq. of Grossfield, England, and by whom he had issue, an only child, Elizabeth, who married Robert Gage Rookwood, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Hengrave Hall, in the county of Suffolk. General O'Donel died in 1793, aged 80, as appears by the inscription on the family tomb at Straid Abbey in Mayo. This tomb exhibits his ARMS: Argent, issuing from the sinister side of the shield an arm slieved holding a

Ballyna, or Ballina, in the barony of Carbury and county of Kildare. See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 165.

[p] *Matilda.*—His niece, the daughter of his half-brother, Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, by Mary, sister of the first Sir Neal O'Donnell of Newport. She married Count Nugent of Westmeath, formerly of the Imperial Service, by whom she had John Nugent, Captain R. N., Inspector of Coast Guards.

[q] *My daughter.*—Therese, married to Henry's eldest son. —*Vide post.*

passion cross; and his CREST, on a wreath, two arms armed, bent and counterly crossed, each holding a sword; that on the dexter side transfixing a boar's head, the other a heart:

"PRAY FOR THE SOUL
OF
COUNT MANUS O'DONEL,
MAJOR GENERAL IN HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SERVICE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
21ST DECEMBER, 1793,
AGED 80 YEARS.
ALSO, FOR THE SOULS OF HIS FATHER AND MOTHER,
AND
CHARLES O'DONEL, JUN^R.
ERECTED BY PETER QUIN, BY ORDER OF ROBERT G. ROOKWOOD, ESQ.
1813."

IX. LEWIS O'DONEL, Esq., of Killeen, second son of Charles Roe of Newcastle, was born in the year 1715. He was for some time in the Austrian service, in which he attained the rank of captain; but, returning to Ireland and marrying in this country, he did not return again to the Continent. He resided at Killeen, in the county of Mayo. He married Bridget, daughter of Randal MacDonnell, Esq. of Massbrook, in the same county, by whom he had issue three sons: 1. Charles, who died unmarried, aged 18; 2. Manus, a captain in the British service, who distinguished himself by his bravery in Colonel Spencer's regiment in Holland, where he was severely wounded in the hip, as he was defending a passage from a ford on a river over which the late Frederic, Duke of York, had passed in his flight from the pursuing French; he afterwards died of his wounds; and 3. Lewis (of whom presently); and three daughters: Bessy, married to Denis Kelly, Esq., of Kellysgrove, in the county of Galway; Mary, married to Edward Burke, Esq., of the same county; and Bridget, married to Edward Bolingbroke, Esq., of Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo.

X. LEWIS O'DONEL, Esq., of Ross, in the same county. His three elder brothers dying without issue, he succeeded to his father's property. He married, in 1821, Judith, daughter of John Bourke, Esq., of Ballina. He died and was buried at Ostend, in the year 1841, leaving issue one son, Charles, who is now "The O'Donnell," born 27th November, 1823; a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 88th regiment of foot (the "Connaught Rangers"); and three daughters: Jane Louisa; Mary Baptist; and Judith. We will now return to

O'DONEL OF NEWPORT.

VIII. HUGH O'DONNELL, Esq.. of Newport, commonly called Hugh More. He was the third son of Colonel Manus of Newport, and married Maud, daughter of Browne of Brownestown, Co. Mayo, by whom he had issue five sons: 1. Hugh, who died *s. p.*; 2. Francis, whose son Hugh died in the E. I. Company's Service, without issue; 3. Neal, by whom the second senior line was continued; 4. John, M.D., who died unmarried; 5. Connell, who died unmarried; and three daughters, viz.: Mary, who married Con O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield; 2. Henrietta, who mar-

ried Æneas Mac Donnell, Esq., of Westport; and Anne, who married John O'Donnell, Esq., of Erris.

IX. Neal O'Donel, Esq., of Newport, in the county of Mayo, locally called Niall Garv. He was created a baronet of Ireland on the 2nd of December, 1780. He married Mary, daughter of William Coane, Esq., of Ballyshannon, and had issue four sons, viz.: 1. Hugh O'Donel, lieutenant-colonel of the South Mayo Militia, and colonel of the 110th regiment of the Line, who died without issue male; 2. James Moore O'Donel, M. P., killed in a duel by the late Major Bingham, of Bingham's Castle, in the Co. Mayo, and *ob. s. p.;* 3. Neal O'Donel, who succeeded to the title; and 4. Connell, who died *s. p.;* and two daughters, 1. Margaret, married to Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.; and 2. Maria, married to Dodwell Browne, Esq., of Castlebar.

Sir Niall Garv O'Donel died in January, 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

X. Sir Neal, locally called Niall Beag O'Donel, third baronet. He married Catherine, fourth daughter of Richard, second Earl of Annesley, and had issue three sons. 1. Sir Hugh, third baronet, who died on the 29th of July, 1828, without male issue; and 2. Sir Richard Annesley, the present baronet; 3. Neal, who died unmarried; and four daughters, viz.: 1. Mary, a nun, of the Presentation Order; 2. Anna Maria, married, in 1827, to Martin Conolly, Esq.; 3. Margaret, who died unmarried; and Catherine, wife of the Rev. —— Yonge.

XI. Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, fourth and present baronet. He married, on the 16th of April, 1831, Mary, third daughter of the late George Clendening, Esq., of Westport, by whom he has issue two sons, George and Richard. Let us now return to

O'DONNELL OF LARKFIELD.

IV. Hugh Boy, son of Con[r] O'Donel, and brother of Sir Niall Garv, Baron of Lifford. He is mentioned, in the *Ulster Inquisitions*, as having received a grant, in 1613, of a small quantity of land in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, at the same time, and of the same extent as we have seen above granted to his brother Donnell. "To Hugh Boy M'Quin" [mac Cuinn, i. e. son of Con] "the two towns or ½ q[ts] of Fiart and Glannyreagh, otherwise Carrowfiart, in Rossguill, 128 A., Rent £1 7*s.* 3¼*d.*[s] A similar grant to him of the same lands, two years earlier, is to be found in Pat. Rolls, 8th Jac. I. He is also named, together with his brother, Donnell, as carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Sir Neal Garve, then a prisoner in the Tower (1615), in an examination already quoted; and again, a similar charge brought against them in "the Confession of Cormack Mac Redmond Moyle Maguire, taken before me, Sir Toby Caulfield, Knt., at Charlemont, the 11th of June, 1615." He died in 1649. It appears from an elegy on his death, that this Hugh Boy was considered The O'Donnell, after the fall of Colonel Manus at Benburb, in 1646, the chieftianship passing to the uncle, by the Irish custom of tanistry, as "senior et dig-

[r] *Hugh Boy, son of Con.*—It is stated in these Annals, under the year 1608, that Hugh Boy, son of Con O'Donnell, was taken prisoner, because his brother, Donnell, slew the murderer of his brother, Calvagh, and was only released on Donnell surrendering himself. Sir William Betham, on the authority of Lodge's MSS., now in his possession, makes this Hugh Boy a son, and not a brother, of Sir Niall Garv; but this is a great mistake, which the depositions of 1641, 1652, and Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Manuscript, and several others, enable us to correct. There was a Hugh O'Donnell, of Ramelton, in the assembly of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, 10th January, 1647.—*Ledwich's Antiq.*, 2nd ed., p. 472.

[s] Inq. Not. Pat. 10 Ja. I. Rep. R. C.

nissimus vir sanguinis," instead of to the probably infant son of Colonel Manus. According to Lodge's Manuscripts, he married Mary Maguire, daughter of Lord Enniskillen, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Dominick; and 2. John[t]; on the former of whom Owen Roe Mac Ward composed a poem of 248 verses, beginning, "Gaiḃle Fóḋla ꝑuil Chonaill; Props of Fodhla (Erin) is the blood of Conall;"[u] and on the death of the latter (who, according to the last quatrain but one, died in 1655), there is an elegy by the same poet, consisting of 232 verses, and beginning, "Do ꝑoiṙneaḋ ceannaṙ ċlann g-Cuinn;" the authority of the sons of Con was trambled[w]. Of the fate of Dominick, the Editor has learned nothing, but it appears from the poem just referred to that

V. John O'Donnell was an officer in foreign service, and was considered the head of the family of the O'Donnells. This, however, was evidently in accordance with the law of tanistry, not that of primogeniture. He died in 1655, as appears from the elegy on his death already referred to. He married Catherine O'Rourke, by whom he had Hugh, who died *s. p.* and

VI. Connell O'Donnell. He returned to Ireland some time after the death of his father, and was made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Donegal by James II. in 1689; and was evidently considered "The O'Donnell," until, as already mentioned, Ball-dearg O'Donnell returned to Ireland in September, 1690, and was received by the Irish as "The O'Donnell." But this personage afterwards joined the standard of King William III., and soon after retired to Flanders, leaving Connell O'Donnell the acknowledged head of the name in Ireland. This Connell married Grainé, or Grace, the daughter of Roger O'Donnell of Lifford, and sister of Colonel Manus O'Donnell of Newport, by whom he had, according to Lodge's Manuscripts, three sons: 1. John, whose only son, Hugh, died without issue; 2. Charles, who died *s. p.*; and 3,

VII. Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield. He was called "The O'Donnell," and even "Earl Tirconnell," by the common people; but he could not have been called Earl according to the laws of England, as is quite evident from Earl Rory's patent. After the defeat of King James II., this Hugh removed from the county of Donegal, and took refuge first at a place called Mullaghbane, near the head of Lough-dá-éan, now Lough Macnean, in the county of Fermanagh, and shortly afterwards settled at Larkfield, near Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim. He married twice: first, Flora Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Cavan, and sister of General John Count Hamilton of the Austrian service, and he had by her two sons: 1. Connell Count O'Donnell, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, Governor of Transylvania, and a Field-marshal in the Austrian service, who, on Downs being wounded, commanded the imperial army at the battle of Torgau, and who died unmarried in 1771; and 2. John Count O'Donnell, a General in the same service, who, according to De Burgo, married Anna Corr, by whom he had a son[x] and a daughter, Therese, who married Joseph Count O'Donnell, of Austria. Hugh married, secondly,

[t] O'Clery and Mac Firbis's Genealogies, R. I. A.

[u] O'Reilly's Catal. Irish Writers, p. 97.

[w] Ib.

[x] *A son.*—Sir William Betham states in his pedigree of the O'Donnells, published in his *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, that this John Count O'Donnell had a son, Charles Count O'Donnell, who was Major-General in the Austrian service, and was killed at Neresheim, in 1805; but this Major-General Charles O'Donnell was not his son, but the son of Manus, who was son of Calvagh Duv, as will presently appear from his own letter. See descendants of Con Oge, *infra*.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, in the county of Fermanagh, and had by her two sons: 1. Con O'Donnell, of Larkfield, of whom presently; and 2. a son whose name is forgotten by the family, and who went over to his half brother's in Vienna, and died abroad, young and unmarried; and two daughters: 1. Grace, who married James Johnson of Drumiskin, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom she had a numerous issue; and 2. Catherine, who married Arthur Johnson of the Ring, near Enniskillen, by whom she had one daughter.

Of this Hugh O'Donnell, who died in 1754, and his sons by his first marriage, Charles O'Conor of Belanagare has the following notice in his *Dissertations on the ancient History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, p. 231:

"The Tyrconall Race produceth at this day Persons, who reflect back on their Ancestors the Honours they derive from them, particularly Conall and John O'Donnell, sufficiently recorded in our Gazettes, for their Exploits in the late Wars, in the Service of the Empress, Queen of Hungary. These excellent General Officers are the sons of a very worthy Person, Hugh O'Donnell the chief of the Tyrconell Line, and of Flora, the Sister of the late General Hamilton, who, if I be well informed, died in the Imperial Service."

VIII. Con O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield. After the death of his father and half brothers, he was considered by the Irish as "The O'Donnell." He married Mary O'Donnell (sister to the first Sir Neal O'Donel of Newport, who was "The O'Donnell" according to the English law of primogeniture), and had by her: 1. Hugh O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield, of whom presently; 2. Connell O'Donnell, who died at Liege, in Germany, young and unmarried; 3. John O'Donnell, who died unmarried about the year 1800; 4. Con O'Donnell, who married Mary, second daughter of Denis O'Conor of Belanagare, and sister of the late Owen O'Conor Don, M. P. for the county of Roscommon, and had by her four sons, viz.: 1. Con O'Donnell of the city of Dublin, Barrister at law; 2. John O'Donnell; 3. Connell O'Donnell; 4. Niall O'Donnell; and two daughters, viz.: Matilda O'Donnell, who married James Nugent of Ballinacor, by whom she had a large family; and 2. Mary, who married Peyton John Gamble of Boxborough.

IX. Hugh O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield and Greyfield[7], married Honoria, eldest daughter of

[7] *Greyfield.*—This, which was the ancient estate of the Mac Dermots Roe, passed from that family about eighty-six years since. Henry Mac Dermot Roe had by Anna, the daughter of Colonel Manus O'Donnell, an only daughter, Eliza, who was married to Robert Maguire of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom she had no issue. After the marriage of Eliza with Maguire, the brother of the latter, Hugh Maguire, who had been a Colonel in the Austrian service, and had married the Honourable Dowager Lady Cathcart, came on a visit to Greyfield. Henry Mac Dermot Roe, who had been living after a sumptuous, extravagant manner for years before, borrowed a large sum of money from Colonel Maguire, for which he mortgaged to him the estate of Greyfield. Shortly after this Anne O'Donnell died, and Henry Mac Dermot Roe went to Tempo, where he lived with his daughter for a few years before his death. After his death Colonel Hugh Maguire foreclosed Henry's mortgage to him, and brought the ground to sale; under which William Knox, Esq., purchased the lands. After the departure of Henry to Tempo, his brother, Counsellor John Mac Dermot Roe, took possession of Greyfield House, and his followers resisted the High Sheriff (Edward Lord Kingston, still vividly remembered in that country as "the good lord"), who attended Colonel Maguire and Mr. Knox to get possession of the house and lands of Greyfield, and fired out of the windows; and in a skirmish near the village of Keadue, several lives were lost, in a field still called Páirc a' mhurdair, i. e. the Field of the Murder. Finally, after several days' resistance and bloodshed, the possession was delivered to Mr. Knox, at the desire of the said Eliza, who came at the head of several of her friends, and desired those in the house to give it up to the sheriff. These lands are now farmed by the O'Donnells of Larkfield, some of whom reside in Greyfield House.

Myles Lyons of Lyonstown, in the county of Roscommon, and had by her three sons, viz.: Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, of whom presently; 2. Hugh Lyons O'Donnell, born 16th June, 1795; and Robert O'Donnell, born in 1800; and one daughter, Rose O'Donnell, who married Richard Phibbs of Branchfield.

After the head of the Newport or Baronet branch of the O'Donnells had obtained the celebrated relic called the Cathach or Caah, as being "The O'Donnell," Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, who died in 1825, published several letters in the *Dublin Evening Post*, to prove that his own father was "The O'Donnell," and, therefore, was the true owner of this relic; but in these articles he made many bold assertions, which would require more than his mere *dictum* to establish, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to revive the controversy. This celebrated relic, which is mentioned in these Annals at the years 1497 and 1499, was from remote times held in the highest veneration by this family, and was carried by them into all their battles. In the ancient Book of Fenagh, a manuscript in the British Museum, Cotton. 115, the following notice of it occurs in a memorandum in English, in the hand-writing of Tully Conry: "Also he" [St. Caillin of Fenagh] "doth admonish the sept of Conall Gulban, which is the O'Donells, to look well to the *Caagh*, that it should not come to the handes of Englishmen, which yf yt did it should be to the overthrowe and confusion of the sept of Conall Gulban, and to the great honnor of the English, &c." This relic was carried away from Tyrconnell by a Colonel Daniel O'Donnell, who followed the fortunes of King James II. into France, and who repaired it in 1723. This Colonel Daniel was of the race of Hugh Duv, the brother of Manus, who died in 1563. and, dying without issue, in Belgium, mentioned in his will that it should be given to whoever proved himself to be the head of the O'Donnell family. It was found in a monastery in Belgium by the late Abbot of Cong, who, on learning the nature of Colonel O'Donnell's will, told the late Sir Neal O'Donel about it, on his return to Ireland. Sir Neal, who believed himself to be "The O'Donnell," applied for the relic through his brother Connell, then in Belgium, who succeeded in obtaining it for Sir Neal O'Donel, as "The O'Donnell," though Lewis O'Donel of Ross was unquestionably senior to Sir Neal.—See p. 2396, *supra*.

X. Con O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Phibbs, sen. of Branchfield, in the county of Sligo, and had by her one son, Con O'Donnell, who was living in 1837. This Con, No. X., died on the 28th of August, 1825. Let us now return to Niall Garv's third brother.

CASTLEBAR, SPANISH, AND AUSTRIAN, O'DONELS.

IV. Con Oge[z], third son of Con O'Donnell. He was slain 1601, and left issue one son[a],

V. Manus O'Donnell, who, according to a pedigree of Count O'Donell of Austria (copied from a heraldic genealogy, with the seal of Chichester Fortescue, Ulster King at Arms, by Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnel, at Vienna, in 1828, and then in the possession of the Countess O'Donnel, née de Geisruch), was married to "Maria, filia de Doole Campbell, ex familia Ducis Argyle in Scotia." He left one son, Calvagh Roe, as appears also from an addition made in the handwriting of the Venerable Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, to Mac Firbis's genealogical manuscript.

[z] O'Clery and Mac Firbis's Genealogies, R. I. A.

[a] D. Mac Firbis, MS. R. I. A.

VI. Calvagh Roe O'Donnell. "Carolus O'Donnel Colonellus, = Eleonora Mac Sweeny, filia Gualteri Mac Sweeny de Fanad in comitatu Donagalensi[b]." Among the poems of Farrell Oge Mac Ward (who lived in 1655), there is one addressed to this O'Donnell, at the time of his marriage with Elenor Mac Sweeny, of which the following eight verses are the only portion that appear to remain, and which were found in a MSS., in the Collection of the Rev. Dr. Todd, F. T. C. D., p. 479, by Mr. Eugene Curry. In O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 197, this poem is entitled: "On the O'Donnells, particularly Calbhach, son of Manus,"—248 verses, beginning, "ṫreoin an ċeannair clann Ḋálaiġ: powerful the authority of Clan Dalaigh:"

"Do ċaiṙṙnġiṙ Ḟionn, ḟíṙṙoe ḋe,
do ċuiṙ Ciaṙan a ccuiṁne,
ḟeaṙ t'anma taṙ aon eile,
ḋoḃ taoḃ taṙlaiġ an taiṙṙnġiṙe.

Ṡuiṙġe leiḃ ag Ċíoṙ Ṫaiṁna;
'ṙ ag ṙuilib na ṙín Ṫeaṁṙa;
a ccaiṫeċuiṙ ġan cuiṁġ ccṙoiḋe,
d'aiṫṙiṙ Chuinn iṙ Chonaiṙe.

Airdeoḋaiḋ ṙoṙ ġan taom teaiṙ
meanma ġliaiḋ buiḋne beárnaiṙ;
le ṫreaḋmaiḃ lúiḋ iṙ laṁaiġ
'ṙ leaḋ ṁeanmain úiṙ ioldanaiġ.

Ní luġa uiḋ Oiliġ Néid
ag leanṁain aṙ do leiṫéid,
a ndoiġ saḃṙa d'a sneaḋaiḃ,
taṙlaiġ a ḋíġ aṙ t'oileaṁuin.

A Chalḃaiġ, do ċaṙ tuṙa
dṙoṙtaċt an ḟoinn Loġa ṙo,
ġo bein a doċṙaċta de,
ceim ṙoṙṙaċta naċ ṙiṙṫe.

Donnchaḋ mac Neill mic Donnchaiḋ
ṙáṙ muṫtaḋ ġaċ moṙ ċonṙaiḋ
toṙaċ ġaċ ġaṙma ḋó de
ġa taṙḃa aṙ mo buḋ maoiḋte?

"Finn[c] foretold (we profit by his knowledge),
St. Ciaran[d] reiterated the prophecy,
That a man of thy name [would be] above all others;
Concerning thee the prophecy was made.

The ancient fort of Emania[e] courts thee;
Thou art the expected one of old Temoria;
Thy espousals with open hearts they seek,
As Con and Conary they sought of yore.

Now to its wonted height shall be exalted
The martial spirit of the hosts of Bearnas[f];
By thy achievements and career of valour,
And by thy noble polytechnic mind.

Nor was Aileach Neid[g], too, less expectant
Of one like thee to arise unto her,
Hoping thou wouldst relieve her anguish,
Now that her youths are under thy fostering care.

O'Calvagh! long has it been thy ardent wish
To bring relief to this land of Lughaidh[h],
And sweep away its oppressions,
An achievement, now, alas! coveted by few.

Donough, son of Niall, son of Donough[i],
He who extinguishes every furious onset,
And, therefore, holds first rank in fame[k]—
What advantage more to be boasted of?

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[b] Austrian Pedigree.

[c] *Finn:* i. e. Finn Mac Cumhaill.—See note on prophecies, p. 1797, *supra.*

[d] *St. Ciaran:* i. e. the patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

[e] *Emania.*—The ancient palace of the kings of Ulster.

[f] *Bearnas:* i. e. Bearnas-mor-Gap, near Donegal.

[g] *Aileach Neid.*—Now Elagh, one of the ancient palaces of Ulster.

[h] *Land of Lughaidh.*—One of the many arbitrary bardic names for Ireland.

[i] *Donough.*—Probably the brother of Ellen.

[k] *Fame.*—*Vide* Annals Four Masters, *passim*, where it

Inġean ḃháiṫeir naċ claon cóir;	The daughter of Walter, who perverts not justice;
aġhaiḋ ċaoin, caiorioḃ mioċair;	Whose address is pleasing as her face is beautiful;
bean ġá mbí ṫreiġṫe ar ṫoġa,—	Whose graces are peculiarly her own,—
ar í an ḟéile a haonroġa.	The especial patroness of hospitality.
Nór na Suiḃneaċ ġan ḋul de	The ancient customs of Mac Sweeny's mansion
ṫuġ Eiḃilin d'á haire;	By Ellen are most bountifully observed;
ní neaṁḋóiṫṫe céim a ccorr	To her fair fame no reproach attaches
ar ḃéim ḋearlaiġṫe ar ḋaonoċt."	On the score of munificence and kindness."

Calvagh Roe O'Donnell very probably held the rank ascribed to him in the Austrian Pedigree, in the army of the King, during the parliamentary wars; and one passage in the preceding fragment appears to allude to a military career. The Editor has heard that he was the first of the O'Donnells who went to Mayo; but, however that may be, there is no doubt that his son was settled there, having married the daughter of Colonel O'Neill, of Oldcastle, in that county. This son was—

VII. Hugh O'Donnell, who married "Margaritha O'Neale, filia Terentii O'Neale et Ceciliæ O'More, filiæ Roderici O'More, Colonelli et Comitis de Leix[l]."

Here it may not be amiss to digress for a brief period, in order to ascertain who this Colonel O'Neill, whom we thus find possessed of property in a district so little connected with his name as the county of Mayo, could have been; and when and how that property was acquired. In this inquiry a strange picture is presented of the reverses of fortune in which many of the great Irish families were involved during the seventeenth century.

One of the highest branches of the family of O'Neill was represented by the O'Neills of the Fews. Hugh, second son of Eoghan, or Owen, the great-grandfather of Con Bacagh, first Earl of Tyrone, was chieftain of the extensive territory still known as the Upper and Lower Fews, in the county of Armagh. He left a son, Art, who was declared "The O'Neill" on the death of Donnell, the brother of Con More O'Neill[m]. Art died in 1514, and left a son, Phelim, or Felimy Roe, who struggled hard against the progress of English power in the North, in the reign of Edw. VI.; and his son, Henry, who was married to the widow of Matthew, Baron of Dungannon (she died June 2nd, 1600), shared, up to the death of Elizabeth, in the fortunes of his step-son, the great Earl of Tyrone. On the accession of James I. a general pardon was granted to him, as "Henry O'Neale of the Fews," dated "20th February, in the first year[n]," and which he only survived a short while; for we find that he was succeeded the same year by his son, Tirlough, to whom his lands were confirmed, as appears by the following entry: "To Tirlough Mac Henry O'Neyle, Esq., was granted on the —— day of September, in the first year" (1603), "the whole territory or country of the Fues in Ulster, and all lordships, castles, manors, &c., within said territory: to Hold to him, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, *in capite*, by the service of one Knight's fee, at the rent of a horse and two pair of spurs, or 40*s*. Irish, at the Election of said Tirlogh, his Heirs and Assigns[o]."

appears that the Mac Sweenys had the hereditary right of leading O'Donnell's gallowglasses.

[l] Austrian Pedigree.

[m] MS. Trinity College, Dublin, E. 4. 18.

[n] Erck's *Rep. of Chan. Enrol.*, p. 31.

[o] Ibid., p. 171.

This Turlough married Sarah, daughter of Sir Tirlogh Lenogh O'Neill[p], by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Art, and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Catherine, married Sir Tirlogh O'Neill of Kinard, by whom she had two sons, Tirlogh Oge and the celebrated Sir Phelim, both leaders in the insurrection of 1641. He died at Glasdrommen, county of Armagh, in 1639, having previously conveyed his estates to certain trustees, as appears from an inquisition taken at Armagh:

"Tirlogh Mac Henry O'Neale, late of Glasdrommen, in the territory of Fues, Knt., was seized in fee of certain lands (set forth) in said county, did on the 8th of March, in the 8th year of the reign[q], obtained royal license to convey all the said lands, by the style or name of the territory of Fues, to certain Trustees (named), to the use of himself and his wife, Sarah, during their natural lives, and the survivor of them; afterwards to the use of Henry O'Neale, son and heir apparent of the said Tirlogh; and after his decease to the use of Tirlogh O'Neale, son and heir of the said Henry, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; with divers other remainders; and afterwards to the use of the right heirs of the said Tirlogh O'Neale the younger. The said Tirlogh, by deed dated 1st May, 1639, conveyed to Arthur, his second son, certain lands specified therein. The said Tirlogh O Neale, Knt., died 24th February, 1639. The said Henry O Neale, his son and heir, was then of full age, and married. The said premises were held of the King for military service in capite[r]."

Sir Tirlogh was buried at Creggan, in same county[s]. Henry, his son and heir, had some time previously been married to Mary, daughter of Sir John O'Reilly, Knight, county of Cavan[t], by whom he had one son, Tirlogh, named in the above remainders. This Tirlogh married Cecilia, daughter of the famous Rory O'More, the prime mover of the insurrection of 1641, and thus became, by ties of marriage as of blood, connected with the troubles of the period. From the Relation of the Lord Maguire, "written with his own hand, in the Tower," it would seem that he participated in those events; though, strange to say, he was not included afterwards in the proclamation that offered rewards for the heads of his father-in-law, his uncle, Art, and his cousins, Tirlogh and Sir Phelim:

"Being in Dublin, Candlemas Term was twelve month" (1640), says Maguire, "the Parliament then sitting, Mr. Roger Moore did write to me," &c. . . . . ; "and the next day, after the receipt of the letter, being Sunday, (by Mr. Moore's advice) we departed from Col. Mac Mahon's house, to prevent (as he said) the suspition of the English there (many living near), to Laghrosse, in the county of Armagh, to Mr. Torilagh O'Neale's house (not Sir Phelim's brother, but son to Mr. Henry O'Neale of the Fewes, and *son-in-law to Mr. Moore*), and left word that if Sir Phelim or any of those gentlemen did come in the mean time, they should follow us thither (whither only went Mr. Moore, Captain O'Neale, and myself), and these we expected till Tuesday subsequent, before any of them did come[u]."

But, although he escaped the tragic fate of many of those who were involved in that unhappy affair, it would appear that the Parliamentary Government did not entirely overlook his partici-

[p] MS. Trinity College, Dublin, E. 4. 18.

[q] 1633.

[r] Inq. Ult. Ann. Chas. I.

[s] Fun. Entries, vol. viii. p. 327.

[t] MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 4. 18.

[u] Warner's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, Appendix, p. 9.

pation in it; for both he and his father were among the earliest victims of the grand scheme of the "transplantation." Henry O'Neill was compelled to surrender his "territory of the Fewes," and accept, in lieu of it, from the Commonwealth, a tract of land in the county of Mayo, large in extent, yet still but a poor compensation for a principality which his family had ruled for several generations. The Editor has not found in the Act of Settlement, nor in private hands, the confirmatory grant of the original transfer; but, subsequently to the death of Henry O'Neale, we find the enrolment of a grant to his son of a portion of the lands originally bestowed[w], "dated 9th February, 32 year, and inrolled 5th March, 1680":

"To Terlagh O Neale, son and heir of Henry O Neale, late of Ardcharra, Co. Mayo, and formerly of the Fues, Co. Ardmagh, Esq., the towns and lands of Leccarrowconnell, Lecarrowrory, Uncles, Uncle, Knockenrony, Carrownoonah, Killives, Cloongue, Pollagh, Knockroe, Braendrum, Aghalouske, Shehave, Carrownaragh, Treenbeg, Logafooka, Carrowanhan, Bellagariffe, Boghola, Ardhoroe, Cullileagh, Newcastle, Myleeke, Collagh, Bollinelly, *alias* Clooneen, Bellaghagh" [or Oldcastle] "and Ardhoom; at a crown rent of £26 9*s.* 10¾*d.*; situate in the Barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo[x]."

Tirlagh had issue by his marriage, Henry, a captain in James the Second's army; and Margaret, who, as previously stated, married Hugh, son of Calvagh Roe O'Donnell. On the flight of James II., and the succession of William III., Henry, having been attainted, is supposed to have escaped to the Continent; but, although the estate was thus forfeited, it would seem that the Crown made no disposition of it at the time, but allowed his relative, Tirlagh, son of Art, son of Sir Tirlagh O'Neill of the Fews, his sister, and his nephew, Charles, or Calvagh Duv O'Donnell, to enter into and retain possession for several years subsequently. In the year 1703, as the Editor has been informed, on a discovery being made to the Court of Requests [the Penal Laws then coming into full operation] that these lands were held by recusants and Papists, a final forfeiture took place, one portion being bestowed upon the Charter School of Sligo, and the remainder granted, for a consideration of £330, "to William Moore, Esq., of the city of Dublin, the 22nd of June, 1703," being "the estate of Henry O'Neill attainted, and all other his estates in Ireland[y]."

Art or Arthur O'Neill, the second son of Sir Tirlagh of the Fews, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill of Kinard, and had a son Turlough, who married Catherine, daughter of Robert Hovedon, of Ballynameetah, and had a son Arthur, Junior, who married Alice O'Donnell, and had by her two sons, Neal O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, the former of whom, who died about 1708, married Catherine Magennis, and had a son, Henry, who was under age in 1708, and living in 1758, when James Knox, Esq., of Moyne, brought ejectments against him. On the 10th of February, 1724, this Henry filed a bill in the Exchequer in Ireland, against Robert, the father of Samuel Ormsby, which sets forth "said Henry as Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which did belong to Neal O'Neil, Gentleman, in his lifetime, as appears by the letter of Administration therewith granted to him, that one Henry O'Neil, since deceased, having in his lifetime a considerable Estate in the North of this Kingdom, was transplanted into Connaught,

[w] *Bestowed.*—A portion only, for it says "Henry O'Neale, *late of Ardcharra;*" and Ardcharra is not included in the new grant, although a neighbouring townland.

[x] Rep. Rec. Com., vol. iii. p. 271, R. 32, chap. ii.

[y] Rep. Rec. Com., R. 2nd An. 11th pt. back vol. iii. p. 390.

and did there obtain a final settlement of several lands in the county of Mayo in satisfaction of his antient Estate.

"That Arthur O'Neill, brother to said Henry, being dead, left his son and heir, Terlagh O'Neil, who, being Intitled to 8 Townlands, part of said antient Estate, did Intrust said Henry, being the eldest branch of the family, to claim his proportion of said antient Estate, which said Henry did, and having obtained a decree thereon for a parcell of lands in the county of Mayo aforesaid, part whereof were obtained in trust, as aforesaid, for said Terlagh, it was agreed between them, the said Henry and Terlagh O'Neil, that he, the said Henry, should, on obtaining a Decree for said lands, perfect a lease unto said Terlagh for 99 years, of a sixth part of such Transplantation Lands as he should so get, at the yearly rent of 5 shillings for each quarter of such lands, the same being a just proportion of said Antient estate due to said Terlagh.

"That said Henry O'Neil did enter into several engagements in writing, concerning said dividend, proportion, and Trust, in discharge whereof, and in consideration of £200, said Henry, Senior, by Deed of Lease, dated the 3rd of August, 1656, did Demise unto said Terlagh, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in part of said Transplantation lands, viz[t]: the quarter of land of Meelick, and the quarter of land of Lecarrowrory and Lecarrowconnell, in the said county, for 99 years, to commence from the date of the said lease, or some other time, if any issue male of the body of the said Terlagh O'Neil, or of the said Arthur O'Neil, his father, shou'd so long continue. By virtue of which demise the said Terlagh entered on the premises, and became thereof possessed, and died, possessed thereof, Intestate; after whose death, Arthur O'Neil, Junior, son and heir to the said Terlagh, having taken out letters of Administration to his said father, did enter on the premises, and continued possessed thereof for several years, and having married one Alice O'Donnell, departed this life, leaving issue by her, the said Alice, the said Neal O'Neil, his eldest son, Plaintiff's father, and Owen O'Neil, on whose decease said Alice O'Neil, *alias* O'Donnell, became possessed of the premises, and, being so possessed, intermarried with one John O'Neil, Gent., since deceased."

The term of ninety-nine years expired in 1755, and the O'Neills appear to have been ousted in 1758, by Mr. Knox, to whom, in the interval, the fee of these particular lands had come.

Hugh O'Donel, No. VII., by his wife, Margaret O'Neill, left issue an only son,—

VIII. Charles O'Donnell, known as Calvagh Duv, i. e. Calbać Duḃ, i. e. Charles the Black, as distinguished from his brother-in-law, Calvagh Roe, or Charles the Red, of Newcastle. On the forfeiture of the O'Neill property in Gallen, in 1703, he became lessee, under the Ecclesiastical Court of Tuam (the only species of tenure the new laws left open to the Catholic), of some church lands in the barony of Murrisk, in the same county. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Manus O'Donel, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.: 1. Manus, of whom presently; 2. Joseph, from whom the O'Donnels of Spain are descended; 3. Henry[z], the founder of the O'Donells of Austria, as shall be presently shewn.

IX. Manus O'Donel of Wilford Lodge, in the county of Mayo, was born about the year 1720. He married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Bole, Esq., of the county of Longford, by whom he had issue three sons, and two daughters: 1. Joseph, of whom presently; 2. Hugh, who went

[z] *Henry.*—A name unusual in the O'Donnell family, and here evidently taken from the O'Neills, with whom (since their intermarriage with the Kildare family) it was very general.

to the West Indies, and settled at Vera Cruz, where he was living in 1798, as appears from a letter of his brother, Charles, copied below, but no further account of him has reached his relations in Ireland; 3. Charles, born 1760, went out while yet a boy to his uncle, Henry, to Germany[a], and entered the Austrian service, in which he rose to the dignity of a Count, and rank of Major-General. In 1798, the widow of his brother, Joseph, being desirous of removing her son, the late Mr. Joseph O'Donel of Castlebar, from this country, then in a state of insurrection, wrote to Germany, to her brother-in-law, on the propriety of sending him abroad. The first of the following letters bears reference to this subject. It is particularly interesting, not only for the amiable light in which it presents the character of the writer, but also for the direct reference which it makes to the scattered members of his family. Though written in English, the idiom is evidently foreign.

"*Vienna, the first Xbre*, 1798.

"My dear Sister-in-law,—Tho the letter I had the pleasure to receive from you was very ancient, being dated from the 29th of June, for all that I did not get it but since a short while; and that delay, my dear Sister-in-law, is the cause of me not answering you sooner. I would have received your letter, no doubt, long ago, if acquainted with the change that happened with me, you could have directed it me more exactly. But as, according to the informations that were given you about me, you thought me stil Commander of a Free Corps, and in Bavaria, you directed me in con-

[a] There is an anecdote, connected with the reception of this young cadêt by his uncle, strongly illustrative of the spirit of nationality cherished by the expatriated Irish. It is this:

At the time he went to join his uncle, the latter was General of a division of the Austrian army, then somewhere on the French frontier. Young O'Donnell arrived and slept at a convent in the neighbourhood, where there were some Irish priests. On the following morning he started for the Austrian camp; but, to the surprise of the friars, who knew the object of his journey, he returned to them in the evening in a very disconsolate humour.

"Did you see your uncle?" inquired his friends. "Yes."

"Well, what reception did he give you?" "Cold enough; he refused to acknowledge me."

"Why?" "I don't know, unless it was because I spoke English to him."

"How was that? Come, tell us all about it." "When I was introduced into his tent, he embraced me warmly, and spoke most kindly to me, and inquired about home, and my journey, and how I'd like to be a soldier. But when I spoke to him in return, his manner began to change; and, after a little, he said there must be some mistake, that I could be no nephew of his; to return here, and he'd find means of sending me back to Ireland."

"What language did he address you in?" "He spoke in Irish."

"And you?" "I answered him in English."

"Don't you speak Irish, then?" "To be sure I do, better than English; but, though he spoke Irish, I thought he'd understand the other better."

"Oh! you foolish boy; go back, *speak nothing but Irish*, and he'll soon discover his mistake." The advice was good. The youngster stayed in Germany.

This anecdote was related, as the Editor has been informed, by a clergyman who had been many years in France, and heard it there.

This nationality seems hereditary in the name. Generations of foreign birth do not weaken it. The Editor has seen, in a letter written this year (1847) by one of the family in Germany (the great-grandson of one of the parties in the above anecdote) to a relative in Ireland (the grand-nephew of the other), the following passage, which shews this clearly:

"Un descendant du fondatrice du convent Irlandais à Rome—malheureusement j'ai oublie son nom, s'est approprié l'Epeé de Roderic, et l'emporta en Irlande, pour la placer peut-etre dans quelque cabinet de curiositéa. Tachez de la réclamer, car personne que nous qui sommes des O Donnel n'a le droit de la posseder. Ce sacrilege a été commis il a quelques années. Tachez à tout prix de la ravoir. Qu'elle reste en Irlande, et chacun de nous viendra la voir." And again: ". . . car quoiqu' éléves en Autriche, nous n'en avons pas moins les cœurs Irlandais."

sequence, it was natural that I, being no more now in Bavaria, your [letter] must have run a long time before it came to me hands. It is true that I was Commander of a Free Corps and in quarters in Bavaria; but his Majesty the Emperor, having thought it proper to remodel the Free Corps in his Army, I am now six months neither Commander of a Free Corps, nor in Bavaria.

"I am very glad to have received at length news from Irlande. Having quitted that country as a child, I was not able to keep up with the parents[b] I had there, the correspondence that in the following I strived fruitlessly to have with them. While me uncle in Spain[c] was a-live, he wrote exactly to his brother[d] in this country: which lives no more neither: and by that means I got now and then information of everything relative to my parents. But since his decease, I had the discomfort to hear nothing no more of them. It was by that uncle I had in Spain, that I knew my brother Joseph's returning to Irelande from the Spanish service wherein he was; of his marriage in Irelande; of his going to Sancta Cruze; finally of his dieing there. I feel very deep all the troubles which oppressed that poor brother, and I am concerned of the affliction to which, as his spouse, they must have delivered you up. As for your son, Joseph, my nephew, I am most ready to do for him all that lies in my power. Nevertheless, the occasion to make him enter the Imperial service, at this moment, is not the best. A war of six years that we had, and was finished for some [time more] than a year, filled up the Army with so much supernumerary officers, that now there is but slight advancement to be got; my nephew, consequently, would have no hopes of a promotion for a good while, whatsoever could be his good qualities. As I am situated at the present, having no regiment, and only serving in the army, I could directly be of no use to him. My opinion is, therefore, my dear Sister, that Joseph should not quit Irelande. The tranquillity being now reestablished in the kingdom, it will permit him to pursue some profession, and if he applies himself to it, he will certainly make more fortune there than by soldiership. Yet, should a war begin, which our political situation makes probable, and that my nephew would persiste to become a soldier, supposing that he is endowed with the strong constitution necessary in military state, I will charge myself of him with great pleasure, making no doubt that, if war breaks out, I will get a regiment to commande, wherein I will be able to place him.

"Having the intention to send my sister Elise five hundert florins of our money, which is 58 pounds, or thereabout, and to renew to her every year, I pray you, my dear sister-in-law, to informe me on which Banker in Dublin it would be the more convenient to let that money be paid. In the first letter you will write me, be so kind to give me an exact account of my family, of which I have got no news since a too long a while. When did my poor Mother die? Tho' I was a child as I seperated from her, I remember me of her with tenderness. What a misfortune it is to be in the necessity to quit one's own country, and to be exposed to the discomfort to never see no more the dear and respectable persons to which we are beholden of our existence. My father's decease happened some years after my going abroad. You would please me highly by giving me some accounts of my brother, Hugo, established in Sancta Cruse, and in informing me of the manner I should direct to him, that I might hope to get an answer from him. I often

[b] *Parents.*—He doubtlessly meant "relatives," from the French "*parens.*"

[c] *Uncle in Spain.*—General Don Joseph O'Donnel, his father's second brother.

[d] *Brother.*—Count Henry O'Donell, the third brother, and ancestor of the O'Donells of Austria.

endeavoured to put myself in correspondence with him, but continually without success. I was told that General Manus O'Donel, who returned to Ireland about twenty years ago, and married himself in that country, died there not long since.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"I fear you will have great difficulty to understand this letter; I assure you I had very much to write it, having almost entirely forgotten the English tongue. I wish it may come to your hands; at least shall I direct it as you indicated me. Now, having nothing no more to writ to you, I finish my letter, by praying you to believe, tho I have not the pleasure to know you personally, that I am, with all my heart,

"My dear Sister-in-Law,

"Your most affectionate brother-in-law,

"CHARLES O'DONEL.

"A' Madame
Madame Marie O'Donel, à Dublin,
ou Castlebarre, en Irelande.

"Be so kind to direct me your letter:
"A' Monsieur
Monsieur Charles O'Donel, Colonel au Service
de sa Maje. Imp[l] Roy[l], à Vienne, en Autriche."

The following letter was written by Colonel O'Ferral, of the Austrian service, a brother of the late Ambrose O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, and uncle of the Right Honourable Richard More O'Ferrall. It is addressed to the writer of the foregoing letter, and on the subject of the annuity to which it refers:

"*Florence, the 1st of October*, 1799.

"DEAR COUSIN[e] AND MOST WORTHY FRIEND,—The laudable and generous resolution you have made, of remitting an annual allowance to your sisters, inspires me with so much respect and admiration, that I should look upon it to be unpardonable not to do everything in my power to promote it. However, my brother only sends me my interest money once a year, and that in the month of March; and though he is very punctual in this, he don't like anticipating; therefore, till next March, I shall not be able to comply with your desire. Yet, in the mean time, you will be so good as to write to your sisters to name some person in Dublin, who is authorized to receive the money for them, because there being no bankers in the country towns, my Brother might find the same dificulty to send it to Castlebar that you did to remit it to Ireland; and then, to avoid all mistakes, send me the address as plain and sure as possible. 500 florins, at 8 flor. 30 xrs per pound, Irish, makes £58 15*s.*, which is necessary for you to know in order to inform your friends of it.

"The easiest way of reimbursing me is, when you hear from them or from me, that the money has been paid in Ireland, to get the amount paid by your agent in Vienna, to Mons. Skeyde, agent de guerre, à Vienne, for my account, advising me at the same time of it. I shall also wait unti

[e] *Dear cousin.*—They were both descended from the celebrated Rory O'More, the idol of the Irish people during the insurrection of 1641. O'Donnell in the fifth degree.—*Vide supra.*

you have got an answer from your sisters, in order to be able to give my brother proper directions in regard to this payment.

"If Siegenthal don't come, I have a fair chance of being made Colonel; but it all depends upon chance, which I, with Christian patience and resignation, wait for. Our regiment makes part of a Corps, sent under Lt. Gen. Srölich, to reestablish order in this country, and to scour the Pope's dominions; but Rome, Ancona, and Civita Vecchia, are still in the hands of the French; yet we hope they will soon surrender. You know by this, that Suwarrow is gone, with all his Russians, to Switzerland; and Melas, I fear, is not strong enough to act offensively here. I hope the English diversion will be of great use to us. In London there has been 100 guineas to 5 bet, that we shall have a general peace this winter. I am not of that opinion. I and all those who were at the Siege of Mantua have been attacked with violent agues. We lost a good many men by its consequences. I am only now recovering, and have my four servants confined to their beds with it. Farewell, my Dear, believe me most sincerely,

"Your affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant,

"Endorsed "—— O'Ferrall[f].

Reçu le 18 X^bre."

In 1803 we find Colonel O'Donel promoted to the rank of General, and on the revival of the war, that his nephew, after the manner of his fathers, preferred "soldiership," with all its toils, to any other profession.

"*Balyna, Clonard, 24th Feb.*, 1803.

"Dear Madam,—I received your letter of the 11th January, and in the melancholy situation I have been in these six weeks past, with my eldest sister dying, I must candidly acknowledge I quite forgot to answer it. My Brother has been here since the 15th October, and leaves us on Tuesday next, to embark in three or four days after on his route to Vienna. General O'Donel is now stationed at Lembergh in Poland, where he has a command. He wrote to my Brother above a year ago, desiring him not to pay any more money to his sisters, as he expected his nephew, on whose education and advancement he proposed laying out the money he heretofore remitted them. I remain, dear Madam,

"Your faithful humble Servant,

"To Mrs. Mary O'Donel, 35, North Gt. George's-street, Dublin."

"Amb. O'Ferrall.

But the intentions of the one and the wishes of the other were destined not to be fulfilled, for on his way to his uncle, the nephew, on reaching Hamburgh, was detained for several months a prisoner; at the end of which period he, together with several other British subjects, was sent back to England; and the year following his return the news of General O'Donel's death, he having been mortally wounded at the battle of Neresheim, put an end to any further views of his entering the Austrian service.

[f] *O'Ferrall.*—Christian name illegible.

"*Clonard, 27th Aug.*, 1806.

"DEAR MADAM,—I have to request you will have the goodness to inform me who is the heir at law of your brother-in-law, the late General Charles O'Donel, and to favour me with his or her address. I have the honour to be, dear Madam,

"Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

"To Mrs. M. O'Donel, 35, Great George's-st. North, Dublin." "AMB. O'FERRALL."

"*Ballyna, Clonard, 4th Sept.*, 1806.

"DEAR MADAM,—I am favoured with your's of the 1st Instant, and have to inform you that your brother-in-law died intestate, and that his next heir should write to His Excellency Count O'Donel[g], who will be able to let him know the situation of his affairs, and the value of the effects he left, which, as he was equipped as a General in campaign, cannot be inconsiderable. I remain, dear Madam,

"Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

"To Mrs. M. O'Donel." "AMB. O'FERRALL.

"P. S.—Count O'Donel's address:
"A'. S. E. Monsieur Le Comte O'Donel, Conseiller intime et Chambellan de S. M. Imp^l. R^l. Apostolique à Leopol en Gallicie."

As he died without issue and unmarried, his heirs were of course his sisters and his nephew; but, as appears by the annexed translation of the legal document, or power of attorney, referred to in the following letter, the last was also heir to his title, according to the law of Germany:

"*Ballyna, 8th October*, 1806.

"DEAR MADAM,—I have the pleasure of sending you the enclosed, which will put you under the necessity of looking out for a person versed in the German language to copy it off, and then you will please to conform yourself to the instructions at the foot of it. I remain, dear Madam,

"Your most obedient, humble Servant,

"To Mrs. M. O'Donel, 35, North Gt. George's-st., Dublin." "AMB. O'FERRALL.

"For the well-born Herr Joseph Von Skeyde, chief war agent in Vienna, by which the same, in best form of law, is hereby empowered by us, the declared legitimate heirs at law of our Herr brother and respected uncle, Herr Major General Charles Count O'Donel, deceased from wounds on the 16th October, 1805, to deliver in name and lieu of us the declaration of inheritance to the inheritance left by the said Charles Count O'Donel, *cum beneficio legis et inventaris*, before a worshipful *judicio delegato militari mixto* in Austria, or where else it may be requisite to transact all oral as well as written business, to take up the inheritance, to acquit the same, to give out Reversales,

[g] *Count O'Donel.*—Joseph Count O'Donnell (Henry's eldest son), Minister of Finance to Francis I.

and to take measures for all that it would be incumbent on ourselves to do: which things we not only do and promise to indemnify him, the said Herr, chief war agent, but also impart to him the further power that in case of prevention, and if he in this case for any reason be unable to take upon himself these things, that he be authorized to substitute in lieu of himself any other Lawyer he please.

"Further, to testify this deed, have we signed this with our hands, and made the impressions of our armorial seals:

"N. N. } Sisters of Intestate.
N. N. }

"(*Seal*) JOSEPH COUNT O'DONEL,
The Nephew of Intestate.

"Or, instead thereof, if requisite:

"N. N. legally declared Guardian of the Minor,
Herr Graff [i. e. Count] Joseph O'Donel."

The attestation ran as follows:

"Notum facimus atque testamur tenore præsentium, hoc mandatum procuratorium ab hæredibus legitimis defuncti Caesareo Regii Generalis vigiliarum Praefecti Domini Comitis Caroli O'Donel coram nobis personaliter constitutis, nempe ejusdem sororibus atque nepote ex fratre Domino Josepho Comite O'Donel (vel tutore Domini Comitis Josephi O'Donel), manu sigilloque propriis munitum fuisse.

"Datum, &c."

X. JOSEPH O'DONEL (eldest son of Manus as above) was born in or about the year 1751. As soon as he was of sufficient age to enter the army, he was sent out to Spain, to his uncle, Joseph, then a most distinguished officer in the service of Charles III., and where, of course, he was sure of promotion. In 1776 he had attained the rank of captain, when the fatal termination to a duel, in which he was a principal, involved him in those troubles to which his brother, Charles, refers in a letter already quoted (p. 2406). The rank of his adversary was sufficiently exalted to make it necessary for him to quit Spain. He returned to Ireland in the end of that year. In 1779 he married Mary, daughter of Dominick Mac Donnell, Esq., of Massbrook, in the county of Mayo (she died 1831), whose sister, Bridget, married Captain Lewis O'Donel of Newcastle, in the same county (*vide ante*, p. 2396). In 1781 he sailed for the West Indies, to join his brother, Hugh, at Vera Cruz, from which he wrote a letter, still preserved, to his young wife in Castlebar, and where he died soon after from the effects of climate. He left behind in Ireland an only son,

XI. JOSEPH MANUS O'DONEL of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, who was born in 1780. Desirous to enter a foreign service, arrangements were made with his uncle, General Charles Count O'Donel, that he should enter the Austrian service under him; but it was not till 1803 that he started for Germany. The result has been already stated. On his return to this country he became a lawyer, and, strange to say, neglected to look after the money and the title of his uncle, to both which he was the true heir. He married Margaret, daughter of the late Randal Mac Donnell, Esq., of Ballycastle, in the same county. He died in August, 1834, aged 54, and is buried in

the family vault at Straid Abbey, leaving issue one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried, August, 1843, aged 34; and three sons:

XII. Manus Lewis O'Donel, Esq., of Castlebar, born 1812, the present representative of Con Oge, the brother of Sir Niall Garv, and the true heir of General Charles O'Donel, who was slain at Neresheim in 1805; 2. Charles Joseph O'Donel, Esq., Barrister at law, born 1818; and 3. Lewis, born in 1824.

THE O'DONNELS OF SPAIN.

It is to the Editor a subject of deep regret that he has been unable to procure as full and authentic details of the modern history of this family, as might enable him to enter as fully into the subject as the position of that family and its historic celebrity would demand. During the last forty years of almost incessant war in the Peninsula, few names have more frequently than their's been mixed up with some of the brightest as well as some of the most melancholy events of that period; and perhaps few families in Spain have suffered more from the evils attendant upon civil war. The following notices are brief, but, as far as the Editor can ascertain, they are strictly correct.

IX. Joseph O'Donnel, second son of Charles, or Calvagh Duv, was born about the year 1725, and at a suitable age entered the Spanish service. In the army of Spain the O'Donnells were as sure of rank and promotion as the nobles of Castile; for since the time when Hugh Roe was received with regal ceremony in the mountains of Asturias, and entombed with regal pomp in the church of Valladolid, there was sure to be found, in the Court of Spain, and high in the favour of its Sovereigns, some one of the tribe of the great Irish chieftain. He is described in the Austrian pedigree (which is dated 1767), as "Josephus (filius Caroli, filii Hugonis O'Donell et Margarithæ O'Neill) in servitio Hispanico Capitaneus." What the particulars of his career were, the Editor has been unable to learn; for although it is evident from the letter of his nephew, General Charles O'Donel (quoted *supra*, p. 2406), that a constant correspondence existed between him and his relations in Ireland and Germany, there appears to be no trace of it now remaining. It is said that he attained to the very highest rank in the army, and that he intermarried into one of the proudest families in Spain; however that may be, it is certain that he left four sons, who, when the British army landed in the Peninsula, in 1807, held high commissions in the Spanish service, and were much distinguished during the war. Their names were: 1. Henry; 2. Charles; 3. Joseph; and 4. Alexander.

X. Don Henry, Conde d'Abisbal, was born in or about the year 1770; for he was yet a child when his cousin, Joseph, returned to Ireland in 1776[h]. On the invasion of Spain by the French, he was a general officer, and had a command in the eastern provinces. At the famous siege of Gerona, in 1809, he cooperated with Blake in trying to raise the siege; and when it was converted into a blockade, and when, "amid famine and pestilence, the inhabitants, with the highest, rarest, and noblest description of courage, still remained unshaken, hoping the best, yet prepared to brave the worst,—looking for succour, but determined on resistance,—relief arrived.

[h] *In* 1776.—This would appear from an anecdote that states, that, from a description given by Captain Joseph O'Donel, on his return to Ireland, to Lady O'Donel (the wife of the first Sir Neal), of the dress of his little Spanish cousins, she had her twin sons, Neal and Connell, clad in a similar costume.

General O'Donnel, with one hundred and sixty mules loaded with provisions, succeeded, on the side of Bispal, in breaking through the enemy, and reaching the town. The same officer, by a bold and skilful manœuvre, subsequently succeeded in passing the besieging army, and retreating with his troops[i]." The force he selected for this duty was composed of the "*Ultonia*" regiment. In February, 1810, he was appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, where he created an army, and by his skill and courage almost rescued the province from the French :

"The skilful and daring operations in which he had successfully engaged had acquired for him the confidence of the people. Augerau had supposed that little more remained, after the reduction of Gerona, than to complete and rivet the subjection of the province. In this he was mistaken. A combat took place in the neighbourhood of Vich, between a body of Spaniards, under O'Donnel, and the division of General Souham. The former bore themselves with courage, and assailed the enemy with a steadiness and resolution to which they were unaccustomed. Never, by the confession of their own officers, was the courage of the French army more severely tested than in this action. O'Donnel, however, at length judged it prudent to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field. Souham, imagining the Spaniards had fled from fear, prepared to pursue. O'Donnel then commenced a series of skilful manœuvres, by which, having led his enemy forward, he succeeded in achieving several brilliant and important successes. The French losses in these engagements were very heavy ; and they were still further aggravated by desertions from the foreign troops, who went over to the enemy in considerable numbers. These results were far from satisfactory to Napoleon. Marshal Augerau had boasted, in his despatches, that the Ampurdau was completely subdued ; but the comment of succeeding facts on this assertion had not been favourable to its credit with the Emperor, and Augerau was superseded by Marshal Mac Donald[k]."

So precarious was the tenure by which, in a short time, the French army maintained its hold in Catalonia, that in July, the same year, Marshal Mac Donald was compelled to array his whole force for the escort of a convoy :

"While Mac Donald was engrossed in this service, O'Donnel was not inactive. He attacked the French force near Granollers with great impetuosity, and succeeded in gaining an advantage, which would have been decisive, had the Somatenes, who received orders to attack the enemy in rear in the heat of the engagement, obeyed their instructions. As it was, the convoy succeeded, but with difficulty, in reaching Barcelona[l]."

On the 10th of September he marched on Mataro, with the intention of attacking the position of Mac Donald at Cervera ; and on the 14th "succeeded, by a brilliant manœuvre, in surprising the brigade of General Schwartz, which occupied Bisbal and the neighbouring villages. The French made a gallant, though vain, resistance. Not a man escaped ; all who did not fall by the sword were made prisoners, and Schwartz himself was in the number of the latter. This was the last achievement of O'Donnel in Catalonia. He received a wound in the engagement which made it necessary he should resign the command ; and the Marquis of Campoverde was appointed his successor. The success of Bisbal diffused energy and spirit throughout the whole population of the province[m]."

[i] *Retreating with his troops.*—Napier's History of the Penin. War; and Annals of the Penin. War, vol. ii. p. 272.

[k] Ib. vol. ii. p. 303.

[l] Ib. vol. iii. p. 12.

[m] Ib. vol. iii. p. 14.

For this he was created the Conde d'Abisbal. In 1812 he was named a member of the Regency; but towards the close of the war rejoined the army, and commanded at the capture of Pancorvo. On the return of Ferdinand VII. his full rank was confirmed, and fresh honours bestowed on him. After holding the command of the army of the Bidoassa, he was placed at the head of the troops destined for the expedition against South America, who demanded to be led by him, and no other. In the subsequent meeting of the force at Cadiz, it was alleged by his enemies that he acted an equivocal part, by first siding with the mutineers, and afterwards betraying them; but no evidence appears to establish or even support this. It is highly probable, however, that he was connected with the Constitutional party in 1819. After the Restoration, the Conde d'Abisbal retired to France, and died at Montpelier, May 17, 1834. He had issue one son:

1. Leopold, Conde d'Abisbal, in the late civil war, a Christino and a Colonel in the Queen's service. In the battle of Alsazua he was taken prisoner; and the following day, at Echerri-Aranaz, he was taken out and shot in cold blood, by orders of Zumalacarragui. He died without issue. The title is extinct.

2. Don Carlos O'Donnel, the second son, was also a General in the Peninsular war, or, as it is called in Spain, the war of Independence. He was a staunch Royalist. At the battle of Murviedro, the 25th October, 1811, he commanded the centre of the Spanish army:

"By an oversight of Blake, the left wing was so widely detached, that the centre was inconsiderately weakened. Suchet immediately took advantage of this error, and directed a powerful attack on the Spanish centre, in order to isolate the wings. In this point the Spaniards fought with desperate bravery, and, though at first forced to retire, were again rallied by their leader, and drove back the enemy with signal courage. Receiving, however, no support from the wings, the centre was obliged at length to give way; but by a skilful disposition of cavalry, which continued to shew front to the enemy, the infantry retired in perfect order[n]."

At the peace he was made Captain-General of Old Castile. During the late war he was a Carlist. He had four sons,—three Carlists, and one Christino: 1. The eldest, Pepe, accompanied Don Carlos to Portugal, and passed through England, and afterwards organized the Carlist cavalry. He was killed while pursuing a party of Carbineers into Pampeluna. 2. The second, a Carlist, was made prisoner and confined in Barcelona, whence he was taken out and barbarously massacred by the populace. (Charles O'Donnel, the father, is believed to have died of a broken heart on hearing the fate of his two sons.) 3. The third joined Don Carlos in Guipuscoa, August, 1836. 4. The fourth, Don Leopold, a Christino, was one of the most conspicuous Generals during the late war. He commanded the army of the north, while the British Legion was in Spain, and was prominently engaged in the principal operations of the war, in which he was wounded more than once. On the final success of the Queen's forces he was appointed Captain-General of Cuba, one of the highest offices under the Crown (an appointment he still holds), and received the title of Count de Lucena.

3. Don José O'Donnell, the third son, was also a General and a Royalist. In the battle of Castalla in 1812, between the French and allies, he commanded the Spanish army. In the war of the Constitution in 1820, he commanded the lines of San Roquet, and attacked Riego in Andalusia. On the success of the Constitutionalists he retired into private life.

[n] Annals of the Peninsular War, vol. iii. p. 147.

4. Alexander, the fourth and youngest son, was the only one of his family who did not join the patriot side in the war of Independence. He joined the French, and commanded a Spanish regiment, to which Joseph Buonaparte gave his own name. Before the conclusion of the war, he was sent to take the command of a regiment in the unfortunate expedition to Russia. He was taken prisoner there; and the Emperor Alexander, having ordered all the Spaniards formerly belonging to the French army to be collected into one corps, which by special permission assumed his name, the command was conferred upon Colonel Alexander O'Donnel, and he sailed with his regiment for Spain. This distinction saved him, and his rank was confirmed. He has, or had, two sons (Christinos), Pepe and Emilio, both officers, in 1839, in the Urban Guards at Seville.

THE O'DONELLS OF AUSTRIA.

This illustrious family, distinguished both in the field and cabinet, are descended from—

IX. Henry O'Donell, the third son of Charles Duv, son of Hugh O'Donnell, and Margaret O'Neill[o]. He was born about the year 1729. At an early age he entered the Austrian service, and rose rapidly to distinction. He is said to have been one of the handsomest men in the Austrian army, and an especial favourite with the Empress; both which accounts seem not improbable, since we find that in the year 1754, while he was yet scarcely six-and-twenty, he received in marriage a cousin of the Empress, a princess of the illustrious House of Cantacuzeno, descendants of John Cantacuzenus, the Byzantine emperor and historian, A. D. 1246. No event can display in a more striking light than this marriage the estimation in which the great Irish families, when driven into exile, were held on the Continent, when we thus see "the greatest and proudest Queen of Europe," and in a Court that was, and is still, proverbially aristocratic, bestowing the hand of her own kinswoman on a young soldier, whose only fortune were his sword and his pedigree. In 1767 (the date of the Austrian O'Donell Genealogy quoted above), he was "Camerarius Cæsarei ordinis milit. Mariæ Theresæ," and Colonel of a corps of cuirassiers, which from him was called "The O'Donell Regiment[p];" a name by which, the Editor believes, it is still distinguished. Some time after his marriage, he wrote to his brother, Manus, to Ireland, to have whichever of his sons he intended sending to Austria carefully educated in the Irish language, that he might instruct his own children in the language of their ancestors; a circumstance which seems to corroborate the anecdote related in note, p. 2405. General John O'Donel thus speaks of his influence at Court:

"... As I told you here, you and your father should employ cousin Harry; and if he can get Lewis an agreement in the regiment he commands, it would be so much the better, for reasons known to you. Harry is very capable of bringing many things to bear that others cannot. He is particularly well with her Majesty. The last time he saw her, she gave him a very fine present of jewels for his wife, saying, 'as she would never wear any more herself, she divided them among her children, and kept those for his wife[q].'"

[o] *Ante*, p. 2404.

[p] "*The O'Donell Regiment.*"—In 1773 it was commanded by Manus O'Donel (afterwards General), as appears by the superscription of a letter to him (*vide ante*, p. 2394). "The O'Donell Regiment" afterwards formed a portion of the troops sent to cooperate with the Duke of York and the Earl of Moira, in the expedition to Holland, in 1794. It was then commanded by Henry O'Donell's nephew, General Charles O'Donell, already mentioned.

[q] There is no date of year to this letter; but this fact

He subsequently attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was made Count, with the title of "Graf O'Donell von Tyrconell." He left issue four sons: 1. Joseph; 2. John; 3. Charles; and 4. Henry; the three last of whom died in the Austrian service, and without issue; and one daughter, who married Count Vansovich, a Polish noble[r].

X. Joseph Count O'Donell, born 1755, was educated for a diplomatic career. While pursuing his studies, he became acquainted with his cousin, Therese, the daughter of Count John O'Donel[s] of the Larkfield family, and it appears they became mutually attached to each other, to the great derangement of her father's plans for her establishment; for she was affianced at the time to General Manus O'Donel, then on leave of absence in Ireland, and for whom her father seems to have entertained the sincerest friendship. The Editor has already given, in a previous part of this Appendix, some letters from the same correspondent by whom the following were written; but these he reserved to place in a position more appropriate to the subject to which they relate. Neither letter bears the date of the year in which it was written, but from the political event referred to in the second, namely, the recent accession of Polish territory, the Editor would ascribe its date to 1772, as, on the 5th of August in that year, by the treaty of Petersburgh, Gallicia and Lodomiria were ceded to Austria; and from the same letter, it is evident that the first was written the preceding June. They also appear, from the allusion to the Court, to have been written from Vienna. Taking this date for granted, we cannot be surprised that the veteran soldier was beaten from the field by the young diplomatist, since the former must have been close on his sixtieth year[t] (that is, nearly as old as her father), while the latter was in his eighteenth.

"*27th June.*" [*Vienna*, 1772.—Ed.]

"My dear Cousin,—The pleasure I had in receiving your last letter, *without date*[u], would certainly have engaged me to answer you immediately, were I not detained for some time by a little contradiction I found myself in with her Majesty about the time of your arrival here. You'll remember I informed you my desire of having Therese transferred to a convent of this town, but would wait your answer, to know when you intended to be here, before I would put myself in her Majesty's way, imagining she would ask me about you, which I did till the end of April. Then the gentlewoman she sent in the beginning to bring my daughter to Presbourg, let me know that her Majesty was to go in a couple of days to that town; and, as she would probably see Therese, thought it was proper I should shew myself at Court, believing the Empress would fain speak to me. Accordingly I went to Court, and found by the *Chambellan de Service*, that her Majesty said, if I came there, he should tell me to wait. After she had dispatched some ministers, I was called for. Her first words were to ask for you with a sort of amazement that made me imagine she might have heard of a rumour spread here a considerable time before, of your being marryed in Ireland; yet as she did not directly mention it, and that I myself gave no credit to it, I did not seem to understand anything of the kind, but took occasion to enlarge a little on your zeal for her

shews it was subsequent to and about 1765, the year of the Emperor's death; after which, it is said, the Queen sunk into deep melancholy. Thus confirming the date already assigned to it, 1766.

[r] Austrian Pedigree.

[s] *Ante*, p. 2398.

[t] *His 60th year.*—He died 1793, aged eighty years.—See his epitaph, p. 2396, *supra*.

[u] *Without date.*—A strange reproach from the writer of these letters, who gives only the day of the month himself.

service, your candour and good nature for me and my children; assured her that you would be here at farthest about the middle of Summer; and that, if her Majesty approved of it, I would be desirous, in the mean time, to transfer my daughter to a convent of this town, which she not only approved, but said she was very glad I found such a good *partie* for my child: '*qui lui servirait même de Pere*[w].' I told her I thought myself happy to know her so well established[x]. '*Oui, dit Elle, est ce qu'il apporte bien bien de quoi avec?*' I said you were well in your affairs, that I did not know how much you would bring along with you at present, but knew your desire was to take all you had out of that country, provided you could find means to bring it to bear, which I feared would be very difficult. Then she asked me if I was sure you would come. I said I was very sure. '*Eh bien, dit Elle, je vais à Presbourg demain, si vous avez la patience d'attendre mon retour et que vous voulez me confier votre fille, je vous la s'amenerai,*' which she did, and, giving her a dinner at Shönbrun, sent her in the afternoon to the Convent of St. Laurent, where she awaits your arrival. Some days after I received your good-natured letter; but as your stay is longer than I had foreseen, and contrary to the assurances I gave her Majesty, I went to Princess Esterhazy, and pray'd her to excuse me to her Majesty, and inform her of the circumstances; which she took upon her. I told this lady your intention was to come last year, but that I advised you myself not to derange or be detrimental to your affairs by coming so soon, but should rather wait till all was on a proper footing. She performed the commission, but somewhat slow, so that 'tis only a few days since she told me, that she informed her Majesty of all those particulars; that her Majesty was satisfied, saying, she knew I would not tell her anything but what was truth; and that you did very well to settle your affairs, particularly as you took a wife; and laughed at my concern. In short, this is what hindered me from expressing immediately to you the real satisfaction your letter gave me. Therese and I agree with all our hearts to the marriage articles. Her conduct is so good that I find every comfort in her I could wish. She will be a comfort to you. She is yours',—you are her's; and God Almighty bless you both. She and I am truly acknowledging for your memory of her and Hugo. It is a proof of your good nature; but we hope and pray God will preserve your life for our greater comfort. My dear Manus, I am now at the end of the 60th year of my age, my head and my health in general weakening daily; still I hope God will spare my life to see you and Therese happy together. Come, my Dear, as soon as you possibly can, without neglecting your affairs. Write immediately to Therese or to me. Hugo joins in our embraces to you, and we are, with heart and hand,

"Your own for ever,

"O'Donel.

"O'Ferral[y] is well, and Brochanzer, whom I saw three days agoe, says everything good of him. My sincere friendship to O'More[z] and my Mother-in-law, when you see them.

"To the Honourable Count Magnus O'Donel, Major-General in their Imp[l] Majesties' Service; at Newcastle, near Castle-Barre, Ireland."

[w] *De Pere.*—The Empress was a wit.

[x] *Well established.*—General Manus was very wealthy; his father, Charles Roe, of Newcastle, having acquired a large fortune.

[y] *Vide ante*, p. 2407.

[z] *O'More*—Probably Manus O'Donell's grandfather, or uncle. His mother was Catherine O'Moore of Ballina, in the county of Kildare.

Here we have in real life some of the elements of a first-rate story :—a father, an old warrior, betrothing his (of course blooming and beautiful) daughter to his friend and comrade in arms, not much younger than himself, and taking for granted, because the latter is excessively acceptable to himself, he must be equally agreeable to the fair *fiancèe ;* an Empress for a confidant, evidently not over well inclined to the match, the young lady being somewhat of a protegé, and perhaps other views entertained for her ; an illustrious Princess as peace-maker ; a convent for a bower ; and, strangest of all, the lovely heroine agreeing to the arrangement "with all her heart." Certainly the last incident, though it be the most strange, seems to make the whole thing commonplace enough ; and if the assurance were from herself, we might despair of any result sufficiently worthy of such promising materials; but since it happens that young ladies in convents are rarely consulted in matters of the kind by their more experienced parents (being supposed not to have any wish *pro* or *con* upon the subject), it is not only possible, but very probable, that Mademoiselle, though aware of the engagement, might have had but little sympathy in all the tender embraces so warmly transmitted in her name. Nor would we, in coming to that conclusion, be much mistaken. "*L'homme propose, dieu dispose.*" Fathers will make matches to please themselves, and daughters will spoil them for an equally good reason. Here is the dénouement :

"*Xbre, the* 25*th.*" [*Vienna*, 1772.—Ed.]

"It will appear surprising to you, my dear Manus, to be so long without any answer to your last letter of ye 11th Xbre, which the confusion and trouble of mind I have been in this long time past has occasioned. However, friendship and sincerity do not permit me to conceal any longer from you a circumstance that you seem'd to foresee and hint in y^r letters to me, but that I must own that I did not apprehend, which shews that you are a better judge of the female kind than I. Therese has broke thro' the measures you were so kind to combine with me for her establishment by declaring she would chuse rather to remain single all her life than to marry any other than Harry's eldest son. This young man was with me in my house the whole last winter, frequenting the *Chancellerie* to make himself fit for employment in that part of Poland our Court has acquired of late. He was still with me when I got my daughter transferred to a convent of this town, as I was expecting your arrival in June or July following ; but, soon after her arrival, you informed me of your longer stay in that country. These two young people saw one another sometimes in my house, when I had her to dinner now and then. They took a mutual liking to each other, without letting me know it other than by their looks and countenances, which I observed, and, questioning the girl, her confusion and tears explained her sentiments. At last she owned she had a great inclination for him, but, knowing my engagements with you, and how intent I was upon it, her intention was to overcome, if possible, her inclinations, and sacrifice them and herself rather than displease or disobey me, &c. I told her there was no question of such efforts in regard to you or me ; that you would be as far from taking her against her will as I would be from imposing her on you, if I found or thought she had not for you all the sentiments you deserved. She said, she was and ever would be very acknowledging of your good-natured intentions for her; but that if she got leave to follow her choice, it would be never to marry if she could not get Monsieur Peppi[a]. I told her, it never was my desire to compel her wishes in that respect; but that she

[a] *Peppi.*—Peppi or Pepe, the short familiar name for Joseph, from the Italian *Giuseppe.*

would do well to put such notions out of her head, whereas she could not expect to get that young man; that I had no fortune to give her, and that his father had two or three matches in view for him already on his arrival in Poland; that she should dine no more with me till he was off, remain in her convent, set her mind at rest, and let me know her thoughts hereafter. I gave him to understand my displeasure, without entering into any particulars. He took other lodgings, but attempted several times to come to an explanation, which I always avoided, till about a couple of days before his setting off for Poland, he surprised me in my room, and with a transport of tenderness threw himself in my arms, begging I should forgive him the sentiments he could not hinder himself to conceive for my daughter; that he was persuaded you would have nothing against it; and beseeching I would write to his father, who, though he had other parties in view for him, would prefer his happiness, &c. &c. I told him, tho' I knew you would be as far from taking her (knowing she preferred another) as I would be from giving, or advising you to take her, yet it was not my business to write to his father, nor would I ever any more write about her to any one after you. Now I know not as yet what Harry will or can do. Therese persists in her sentiments, and refused since his departure a very advantageous proposal made me for her by a nobleman, whose birth and fortune would establish her spelendidly, without pretending to a farthing from me while I lived; but she will hear of no one but Monsieur Peppi. I must own I had a great reluctance to write to you on this subject, and waited hitherto to see what turn her mind would take after his departure; but finding she persists, and reflecting it may be of consequence to you to be informed of it, as well in regard to the settling your affairs, or perhaps other views of matrimony you might have in that country, I now acquaint you of all, with the same sincerity I had recommended her to you, as long as I thought her heart corresponded with mine, and that she would be a suitable partner for you, without which, as I told you often before, the views of establishing my child would never engage me to undertake imposing on any one, much less on so dear a friend as you, and hope this female flirt will not alter your friendship for me, as it rather augments mine for you.

"I hope you will soon write to me, and send me your commands, if any you have hereabouts. My children join with me in best wishes for your prosperity in all respects; and be assured that no one can be with more truth and affection than I, my dearest Cousin,

"Your faithful friend, kinsman, and servant,

"O'Donel."

As the conclusion of this letter would indicate, so was the event. Joseph O'Donell is recorded in their pedigree as having married Therese, the daughter of General Count John O'Donell, and by whom he had issue one son, Maurice (of whom presently). His wife dying, he subsequently married Josephine of Geisruch (a noble Styrian family, of which the late Cardinal Archbishop of Milan was also a member), by whom he had issue one son and two daughters (all living): Count Henry, born 12th June, 1804, Imperial Chamberlain and Councillor of State in the Government of Trieste; 2. the Countess Eveline, born 23rd December, 1805; and 3. the Countess Adela, born 3rd February, 1807, and married 21st December, 1829, to Charles Count Sturgk. Count O'Donell was eminently successful in his diplomatic career. In 1805 he was Chamberlain of the Palace and Privy Councillor, and was afterwards Minister of Finance to the Emperor Francis I. He was succeeded by his eldest son:

XI. Maurice Count O'Donell, a General in the Austrian service, and (k. k. Kamm. und FML), married, 6th November, 1811, Christine de Ligne, daughter of Prince Charles de Ligne; she was born January 4, 1788. He died December 1, 1843, leaving issue two sons and a daughter:

1. Maximilian, Count O'Donell of Tyrconnell, born 29th October, 1812.

2. Count Maurice, born 6th June, 1815. Married 18th July, 1844, Helen, Princess of Cantacuzeno, born 18th September, 1819. She died in the second year of her marriage, leaving issue one son, Henry Charles George Joseph, born 2nd July, 1845.

3. The Countess Euphemia, born 13th March, 1823.

In the German Peerage of the *Almanac de Gotha*, the present family are given as follows:

"O'Donell.

[Rath. —— Oesterreich.]

"A. Maximilian Karl Lamoral Graf O'Donell von Tyrconell, geb. 29 Oct. 1812, k. k. Rittmeister bei Bar. Mengen Cuir. Nr. 4.

Geschwister.

"1. Maria Karl Johann, geb. 6 Juni, 1815, verm. 18. Juli, 1844. mit. Helene geb. Fürstin Kantakuzeno. geb. 18 Sept. 1819. Sohn: Heinrich Karl Georg Joseph, geb. 2 Juli, 1845.

"2. Euphemia, geb. 13. März. 1823.

Mutter.

"Gräfin Christine geb. de Ligne, T. des † Fürsten Karl de Ligne, geb. 4 Januar, 1788, verm. 6. Nov. 1811. mit Moriz Grafen O'Donell (k. k. Kamm. und FML), dessen Wittwe seit 1 Dec. 1843.

"B. Graf Heinrich. geb. 12 Juni, 1804, k. k. Kamm. und Hofrath beim Tribunium zu Triest.

Schwestern.

"1. Adeline, geb. 23 Dec. 1805.

"2. Adelheid, geb. 3 Febr. 1807, CtfrD., verm. 21 Dec. 1829, mit. Karl Grafen Sturgk."

That the reader may see at a glance how the different families in Ireland, Spain, and Austria, descended from Charles or Calvagh Duv (the son of Hugh, son of Calvagh Roe, son of Manus, son of Con Oge, the brother of Niall Garv, *the last inaugurated O'Donnell*), stand related to each other, the following genealogical table is subjoined:

1. Calvagh Duv or Black Charles O'Donel, m. Mary, d. of Col. Manus O'Donel of Newport.

- 2. Manus.
  - 3. Joseph, Capt. Spanish service.
    - 4. Joseph.
      - 5. Manus O'Donel, Esq. of Castlebar, now the representative of Con Oge, the brother of Sir Niall Garv, Baron of Lifford.
  - 3. General Charles, killed at Neresheim in 1805.
- 2. Joseph, from whom the O'Donnels of Spain.
  - 3. Henry Conde de Abispal.
    - 4. Leopold Conde de Abispal, sl. *s. p.*
  - 3. Charles.
    - 4. Leopold Count de Lucena, General Governor of Cuba, now living.
- 2. Henry, from whom the O'Donnells of Austria.
  - 3. Joseph Count O'Donell.
    - 4. Maurice Count O'Donell, m. Christina, d. of Prince Charles de Ligne.
      - 5. Maximilian Count O'Donell of Tirconnell, now living.

PEDIGREE OF O'DOHERTY.

THIS family was the most powerful of the Kinel-Connell next after the O'Donnells; and though they remain in respectable circumstances, and exceedingly numerous, their pedigree has been neglected. The Editor has not been able to continue the line of the chiefs of this family beyond Sir Cahir, who was slain in 1608; but he is satisfied there are collateral branches whose pedigrees could be proved by the aid of local tradition and recorded documents. The following line was copied by the Editor from the dictation of a fine old man named John O'Doherty, at Bree, in the parish of Cloonca, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, in August, 1835, when this John was in the eightieth year of his age. He said that it was the constant tradition in the country that Conor-an-einigh, or the hospitable O'Doherty, was the first of the name who became full Chief of Inishowen, and that from him he was the twelfth in descent. The names of the generations were well known and written in his grandfather's time, and were as follows:

1. Conor-an-einigh O'Doherty, the twenty-seventh in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, d. 1413.

2. Donnell, d. 1440.	2. Hugh.
3. Brian Duv, d. 1496.	3. John More.
4. Conor Carragh, d. 1516.	4. Cormac Carragh.
5. Felim.	5. Brian Gruama.
6. John, d. 1582.	6. Cuvey.
7. John Oge.	7. Dermot.
8. Sir Cahir, sl. 1608.	8. Niall-a-churraigh.
	9. Cahir.
	10. Owen.
	11. Cahir.
	12. Donough, m. 1754.
	13. John, ætatis 80, in 1835.
	14. Donnell.
	15. John, a boy in 1835.

This is a curious specimen of traditional pedigree; but it is quite clear that it was committed to memory from a written one. Tradition scarcely ever remembers more than six generations, but in this instance John O'Doherty, No. 13, had a personal acquaintance with the generations in this line up to No. 10; Nos. 9, 8, and 7, he remembered from hearing his father and grandfather constantly speaking of them, and the remaining generations he remembered from hearing the pedigree frequently read from a manuscript.

PEDIGREE OF O'NEILL.

It has been pretty clearly ascertained that the race of Shane-an-diomais, or John the Proud O'Neill, as well as that of Hugh Earl of Tyrone, has been for a long time extinct. Colonel Gordon O'Neill, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone in 1687–88, and so celebrated in Ireland during the civil war of the Revolution, was descended from Con Bacagh, first Earl of Tyrone in the female line, and by the father's side he was descended from John O'Neill, the brother of the said Earl. He was living in 1704, when his pedigree was certified by James Tyrry, Athlone Herald and Custos Rotulorum under James II. and the Pretender. According to this herald, he was the son of Colonel Felix O'Neill, by Joanna Gordon: "filia Georgii Gordon Dynastis primi marchionis de Huntly, et Henriettæ filiæ Ducis de Lenox, Dynastis d'Aubigny et Catharinæ de Belzac de familiâ d'Entragnes in Galliâ." His father, Colonel Felix, was the son of Terentius or Turlough Oge, who was the son of Henry (by the daughter of Con Bacagh, first Earl), who was son of Henry, son of John, who was son of Con More, the father of Con Bacagh. The family of this Gordon is also extinct, as is also very probably the branch transplanted to the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, already treated of.—See p. 2403, *et sequent.* But various poor families living in the mountains of Tyrone claim descent from the same stock, as was determined some years since by an impostor who forged a document purporting to be the Will of a Count O'Neill, who died abroad without issue, leaving a large sum of money to be divided in certain proportions among his relatives in Ireland, according to their nearness or remoteness to him in paternal or maternal consanguinity. Of this document the fabricator sold many copies in the mountains of Tyrone and Derry, and it created more avidity for determining the descents of the various surviving families of the O'Neills than had existed since the flight of the Earls. All the traditions were most anxiously revived, and stories were wrung from the memories of old men and women who had long forgotten to boast of their royal ancestors. Generations were counted with great skill, and the pedigrees of almost all the legitimate branches of the great fallen family were attested by affidavits before the local magistrates. Such was the power of money, the shadow of a shade of an expectation of which created so much interest in family history on this occasion! The delusion was carried on until the impostor had supplied all the houses and nearly all the cabins belonging to persons of the name O'Neill in Tyrone with copies of this document, when he suddenly disappeared, leaving the O'Neills in a state of excitement and delusion, from which the magistrates and priests could with difficulty remove them. The Editor was told this in 1834, by several of the O'Neills themselves, who acknowledged that none of the families then living attempted to name their ancestors beyond the sixth generation.

The Editor has been most anxiously inquiring for the last fourteen years to ascertain whether any of the race of Con Bacagh O'Neill, first Earl of Tyrone, still exist in Ireland, and he has satisfied himself that there are at least three septs of his descendants now in Ireland, whose descents will appear from the following pedigree:

I. Con Bacagh O'Neill. He was created Earl of Tyrone in 1542. He had a natural son, Matthew, or Ferdorcha, Baron of Dungannon, and the father of the illustrious Hugh, Earl of

Tyrone, who was created Baron of Dungannon, and whose descendants are numerous in Tyrone under the name of Mac Baron. He had also by his married wife, 1. Shane the Proud O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, whose race is extinct; 2. Felim Caech, whose descendants are still extant.

II. Felim Caech O'Neill. He married Honora, daughter of John O'Neill of Edenduffcarrick, and had by her:

III. Turlough Breasalach, or Brassilagh, i. e. Terence of Clanbrasil, O'Neill. His territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster as in Clanbrasil, adjoining Mac Can's, on the south side of Lough Neagh. He married Annabla Ni-Reilly, by whom he had at least ten sons, named in the following order in an old pedigree in the possession of Lord O'Neill: 1. Hugh; 2. Neale; 3. Cormack; 4. Con; 5. Art; 6. Phelim; 7. Edmond Gar; 8. Turlough Oge; 9. Brian Ceannfhionain; and 10. Ever-an-locha. These sons are mentioned in a different order by Duald Mac Firbis, who makes Felim the first and Edmond the seventh son. Fynes Moryson does not give the names of Turlough Breasalach's sons; he merely states, that "Turlogh Brasilogh, son of Phelime Hugh [ċaoiċ], *eldest* son of Con Bacco, first Earl of Tyrone," had "six sons *at least* then living and able to serve the Queen."—(Edit. of 1735, vol. i. p. 16). Again, in a note of Tyrone's forces, delivered in July, 1599, to the Lord Deputy, by Shane Mac Donnell Groome O'Donnelly, Tyrone's Marshal, it is stated that Turlough Brasil's sons had a force of 200 foote in the army of the arch-rebel. According to the vivid tradition in the county of Armagh, some of the race of this Turlough Breasalach, who were related to the Mac Cans of Clanbrasil, settled in the parish of Killeavy, in the barony of Orior, and county of Armagh; and this tradition is proved to be correct by entries in the *Cal. Cancel. Hib.*, vol. ii. p. 146, *b*, which shew that three of his sons, namely, Phelim, Cormacke, and Tirlogh Oge, received small grants of land in the barony of Orior. Of these Phelim Mac Tirlagh Brasselagh received a grant of Clontigoragh, in the parish of Killeavy. Many of the descendants of this Felim are still in the parish of Killeavy, and the pedigree of one branch of them is well known, and is as follows, as communicated to the Editor in writing by John O'Neill of Clonlum, who drew it from the most authentic sources of tradition and monuments:

IV. Felimy mac Turlough Brasilough O'Neill. He had a son,

V. Shane mac Felimy O'Neill, father of

VI. Shane Oge mac Shane. He served in O'Hanlon's regiment in 1690, and was always called Captain Shane. He married Catherine Ni-Boyle, by whom he had sixteen sons, of whom four were slain at the battle of the Boyne, and two settled at Athy, in the county of Kildare, where there are now, or were till lately, some of their descendants extant; another settled at Loughbrickland, in the county of Down, where his descendants are still extant, good Presbyterians; another settled at Cockhill, near Loughgall, in the county of Armagh, and still remain. The youngest son, Owen, remained in Killeavy.

VII. Owen mac Shane Oge O'Neill. He was thirteen years old at the Revolution. He removed from Clonlum, in the parish of Killeavy, to Ravensdale, in the county of Louth, under the patronage of his relative, Captain Redmond More O'Hanlon, and he remained there for some years, but afterwards returned to Clonlum, where he died in 1777, aged 102 years, and was buried in the old church of Killeavy. He married Isabel Ni-Cormick, by whom he had issue three sons:

1. Henry, of whom presently; 2. John; and 3. Cormac, both of whom died young; and two daughters: Kathleen, who married Randal Mac Donnell; and Catherine, who married Edmond Treanor.

VIII. Henry mac Owen O'Neill of Clonlum. He married Rose Maguiggin, by whom he had issue: Peter, No. IX.; and John, who died young; and two daughters, Mary and Bridget. He died in April, 1798, aged ninety-eight years.

IX. Peter O'Neill of Clonlum. He married Alicia Ni-Hanlon, a descendant in the fifth generation from Brian O'Hanlon of Tandragee, commonly called "Colonel Brian," and had by her four sons, viz.: Owen O'Neill, a cabinet-maker, living in Dublin in 1844, and who had then two legitimate sons, John, aged fourteen, and Henry, aged ten years; 2. John O'Neill of Clonlum, a clever, well-educated man, and the best Irish scholar in Ulster in 1835, when the Editor first saw him at Clonlum, and took down the line of his descent; he removed to England in 1843, and, in 1844, called frequently on the Editor, who supposes that he is now in New York; 3. Felix O'Neill, who died in 1835, leaving one son, Peter, fourteen years old in 1844, and living at Meigh, in the parish of Killeavy; 4. Henry; and five daughters: 1. Judith; 2. Alicia; 3. Anne; 4. Rose; 5. Sarah. Peter O'Neill died in September, 1830, aged eighty-two years, and was interred in the church of Killeavy. His wife, Alicia, whom the Editor saw in 1835, died in January, 1838, aged eighty-two years. Thus far the race of Felim mac Turlough Brassilagh, as far as the Editor has been able to trace them. Let us now return to Edmond Gar, the seventh son of the same Turlough.

IV. Edmond Gearr mac Turlough Brassilagh O'Neill. He married Anne Mac Awley, by whom he had two sons: Captain Edmond, No. V., and Henry-na-Coille, i. e. Henry of the Wood.

V. Captain Edmond O'Neill. He married Eleonora, youngest daughter of Felim Duff O'Neill, and had by her six sons, viz.: 1. Brian, No. VI.; 2. John; 3. Hugh; 4. Charles; 5. Daniel; 6. Edmond.

VI. Brian O'Neill. He married Catherine Mulvany, daughter of Alan-a-Salismore, by whom he had issue four sons, viz.: 1. Brian, No. VII.; 2. Patrick; 3. John; 4. James; and one daughter, Mary.

VII. Brian O'Neill. He married Mary, daughter of Cornelius Cary of Caryvill, and had by her three sons, viz.: 1. Edmond, No. VIII.; 2. Neale John, solicitor; 3. Patrick Charles; and five daughters: 1. Catherine; 2. Mary; 3. Bridget; 4. Susan; 5. Jane.

VIII. Edmond O'Neill. His pedigree is given in Peppard's *History of Ireland*, as Edmond O'Neill of Greencastle, in the county of Donegal, descended from Felim Caech, son of Con Bacagh; but two generations are omitted in that work, namely, Brian, No. VII., and Turlough Brassilagh, No. III. He married Alicia, daughter of Surgeon Balfour of Derry, and has by her three sons, namely: 1. Charles Henry O'Neill; 2. John B. R. O'Neill; 3. Neale Bruce O'Neill.

The foregoing descent has been obtained for the Editor by his friend the Rev. William Reeves of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, who believes it to be correct. If it be so, and there seems no reason to doubt its authenticity, then we have to the fore, as the Rev. Mr. Reeves observes, "a fine, healthy, well-descended, and abundantly prolific family, to bear the honours of the senior branch of the race of Eoghan."

THE O'NEILLS OF CLANNABOY.

It has been stated by the Editor, under the year 1574, p. 1679, *supra*, that, after the death of the present Lord O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, farmer, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, Chief of Clannaboy, who was murdered by the Earl of Essex, in 1574; but the Editor's friend, the Rev. William Reeves, of Ballymena, has discovered since that sheet was printed off, that there is another branch of this family still extant, which is nearer to Lord O'Neill than Hugh of Ballymoney, namely, Charles O'Neill, Esq., of Bracart, near the town of Antrim. This Charles, who, though he is as undoubted a scion of the noble house of Clannaboy as is Lord O'Neill himself, has no family pride whatever, and wrote on the 29th August, 1847, to his friend, Alexander O'Rourke, Esq., of Ballymena, that those who were inquiring after his pedigree were sadly out of employment, or getting light in the head! However, he has replied to queries proposed to him, from which it appears that he married, in 1817, Ellen, the daughter of William Porter, Esq., of Raheenmore, in the county of Wexford, by whom he had twelve children, of whom three sons are still living, namely, Charles, John, and Felix. His relationship to Lord O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. John O'Neill of Edenduffcarrick, d. 1619.

2. Captain Felim Duv, d. 1677.	2. Arthur.	2. John Oge.
3. Brian, d. 1669.	3. Daniel.	3. Henry.
4. French John, d. 1739.	4. Luke.	4. John.
5. Charles, d. 1769.	5. Charles of Bracart.	5. Daniel.
6. John Viscount O'Neill, d. 1798.	6. Charles.	6. John.
7. John Bruce Lord Viset. O'Neill, living. He is old and unmarried, and after his death the family estates pass from the O'Neills for ever.		7. Arthur.
		8. John.
		9. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney.

The next heir to the property, but not to the title, of Lord O'Neill, is the Rev. William Chichester, Prebendary of St. Michael's, Dublin. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Chichester, who was the son of the Rev. William Chichester, who was the son of the Rev. Arthur Chichester, by Mary O'Neill, daughter of Henry, eldest son of John O'Neill, commonly called French John; No. 4, *supra*. Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., M.P., for the county of Antrim, is more closely related to the present Lord O'Neill, being descended from Anne O'Neill, daughter of Charles O'Neill; No. 5, *supra*. Henry O'Neill, the ancestor of the Rev. William Chichester, left no male issue.

There were various other branches of this great family powerful in Ulster till the Plantation, as the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann, the O'Neills of Coill-Iochtrach, or Killeiter, in the south of the county of Londonderry; the O'Neills of Coill-Ultach, *anglice* Killultagh, in the county of Down; the race of Henry Caech, &c.; but they have all lapsed into poverty, and their pedigrees are unknown, and perhaps for ever irrecoverable.

THE O'DONNELLYS OF BALLYDONNELLY.

It has been stated in note [m], under the year 1177, p. 33, *supra*, that Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feara-Droma, who was slain at Downpatrick that year, by Sir John De Courcy, was seated in the present county of Tyrone. This assertion, which the Editor grounded on the assumption that the Feara-Droma were always seated at Carn Maca Buachalla, or Baile-Ua-nDonnghaile[b], which is described in an ancient Irish historical tale, entitled *Caithreim Chongail Clairingnigh*, the Triumphs of Congal Clairingneach, as situated in the very centre of Ulster. This story, however, appears to have been remodelled in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, as is clear from Baile-Ui-nDonnghaile being given as the modern name of Carn Maca Buachalla; but nothing has been yet discovered to fix the exact period at which the family of O'Donnelly first settled at this place. The pedigree of Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, above referred to, is given in various authorities as chief of Feara-Droma-Lighean, i. e. the men of Druim-Lighean, now Drumleen, a short distance to the north of Lifford, in the district of Tir-Enda, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. They were otherwise called the Ui-Ethach Droma-Lighean, or race of Eochaidh of Drumleen, and were under the patronage of St. Cairneach, of Cluain-Laodh.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 782. On the increasing of the population and power of the Kinel-Connell, the Feara-Droma and other tribes of the Kinel-Owen, originally seated to the west of the Rivers Foyle and Mourne, were driven across these rivers; and they acquired new territories for themselves. There is extant in a paper manuscript, the property of the late O'Conor Don, a curious poem on the history of Druim-Lighean; but though it recounts various historical events relating to the locality, it affords no clue to determine the period at which the race of Eochaidh were driven out of Kinel-Enda.

The pedigree of Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, who was slain at Downpatrick, by De Courcy, in 1177, is variously given in several Irish manuscripts. In the Book of Ballymote, fol. 43, *b*, *b*, and fol. 45, *b*, col. 1; in the Book of Lecan, fol. 63, *a*, *a*, and fol. 65, *b*, *b*, col. 1; and in Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Manuscript (Lord Roden's copy), p. 133, it is deduced from Domhnall Ilchealgach, monarch of Ireland, who died in 566; but the number of generations given from this Domhnall, down to Gilla-Macliag who was slain in 1177, is only *nine*, which is about nine too short, and shews clearly that the transcribers of these manuscripts have engrafted Domhnall, the ancestor of Gilla-Macliag, on a wrong stem. Fortunately, however, the true line of Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly is preserved in the Genealogical Manuscript of Cucogry, or Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Four Masters, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In this manuscript, which is beautifully written on paper, in Cucogry's own hand, it is given as follows: "Gilla-Macliag, son of Echtighern, son of Donnghal, son of Ceallachan, son of Dobhailen, son of Donnghal, son of Seachnasach, son of Ceallach, son of Eochaidh, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath" [monarch of Ireland, A. D. 879].

[b] *Baile-Ua-nDonnghaile*: i. e. town of the O'Donnellys, now Castlecaulfield, in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. According to an inquisition taken at Dungannon, in the seventh year of the reign of James I., Ballydonnelly contained twenty-four ballyboes. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, is shewn Fort and Logh O'Donnellie, in the proper position of this townland.

Now, by comparing this with the royal line of the family of O'Neill, it will appear that Aedh or Hugh Finnliath is the true stemma of this pedigree :

1. Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, slain A. D. 406.
2. Eoghan, *a quo* Cinel-Eoghain, or Kinel-Owen, d. 465.
3. Muireadhach.
4. Muircheartach More Mac Erca, monarch, d. 533.
5. Domhnall Ilchealgach, monarch, d. 566.
6. Aedh Uairidhnach, monarch, d. 612.
7. Maelfithrigh, Chief of Kinel-Owen, sl. 625.
8. Maelduin.
9. Fergal, monarch, d. 722.
10. Niall Frasach, monarch, d. 770.
11. Aedh, or Hugh Oiridnigh, monarch, d. 819.
12. Niall Cailne, monarch, d. 879.
13. Aedh, or Hugh Finnliath, monarch, d. 879.

14. Niall Glunduv, *a quo* O'Neill, monarch, sl. 919.	14. Domhnall, King of Aileach.
15. Muircheartach Mac Neill, na-gCochall gCroiceann, King of Aileach, sl. 943.	15. Eochaidh, *a quo* Ui-Eathach Droma-Lighean.
16. Domhnall O'Neill, of Armagh, King of Aileach, d. 980.	16. Ceallach.
17. Muircheartach Midheach, sl. 975.	17. Seachnasach.
18. Flahertach-an-trostain O'Neill, King of Aileach, d. 1036.	18. Donnghal, *a quo* O'Donnelly.
19. Aedh Athlaman O'Neill, d. 1033.	19. Dobhailen, or Develin.
20. Domhnall O'Neill.	20. Ceallachan O'Donnelly.
21. Flahertach O'Neill.	21. Donnghal O'Donnelly.
22. Conchobhar na-fiodhgha O'Neill.	22. Echtighern O'Donnelly.
23. Teige Glinne O'Neill.	23. Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feara Droma, slain at Down by Sir John De Courcy, A. D. 1177.
24. Muircheartach O'Neill, of Moylinny, sl. 1160.	

According to Keating's *History of Ireland*, the head of this family was hereditary Marshal of O'Neill's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432 ; but, strange to say, little of their history has been yet recovered, from Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, who was slain by Sir John De Courcy in 1177, down to the year 1531, when the Four Masters state that O'Donnelly's town was assaulted by Niall Oge (the son of Art, who was son of Con) O'Neill, who broke down O'Donnelly's castle, and made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill [the celebrated John Donnghaileach, i. e. the Donnellyan, otherwise called an ꝺíomuꞅ, i. e. of the pride or ambition], who was then in

fosterage with O'Donnelly, and carried him off, together with the horses and other property of the place. In 1552, John Donnghaileach O'Neill and his foster-brethren made an assault on Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, as he encamped at night, on his way to join the English at Belfast. In 1567, John Donnghaileach O'Neill proceeded, with a guard of fifty horsemen, to hire some gallowglasses who, at O'Neill's invitation, had come over, under the conduct of Alexander Mac Donnell of Scotland, and encamped at Cushendun, in the east of Ulster; but Mac Donnell, calling to mind his cause of enmity towards him (for O'Neill had slain his father, and driven himself and his followers out of Ulster), suddenly fell upon him and his party, as they were carousing in a tent, and murdered himself and some distinguished chieftains of his followers, among whom was Dubhaltach, or Dudley O'Donnelly, his foster-brother, who was "the most faithful and dear to him in the world."

Fynes Moryson, in his *History of Ireland*, first edition, p. 32, states, in his enumeration of the forces of the chieftains of Ulster, who combined to oppose the Earl of Essex in 1599, "that the Donolaghes [O'Donnellys] had in their country one hundred foote and sixtie horse." The same writer states, p. 116, that, in 1601, 27th July, the Lord Deputy, Mountjoy, drew out from the Blackwater three Regiments to fight the rebels, and that, the latter not making fight, he marched a mile or two more southward, "where," says Moryson, "we cut down great abundance of corne with our swords (according to our fashion); and here Shane Mac Donnell Groome" [O'Donnelly], "Tyrone's Marshal, whose Corne this was, upon humble submission, was received to her Majestie's mercie, and came to his Lordship in person the same night at our sitting downe in our last camp, whither we returned." This Marshal delivered to the Lord Deputy "a perfect note of such Captaines and Companies as are under the command of the Traitor Tyrone, within Tyrone," among which he mentions two of the O'Donnellys, namely, "Donnell Grome Mac Edmond, who had 100 men, and Patrick Mac Phelim, who had 100 more."

Donnell Groome Mac Donnell, the brother of this Shane, the Marshal, accompanied Tyrone to Kinsale, where he fought with such desperation, that he, "a captain of one hundred," and all his men, were slain. This appears from a note of Tyrone's loss at Kinsale, 20th Dec. 1601, printed by Moryson (orig. edit., p. 179). But his elder brother, Shane[c], Tyrone's Marshal, was protected by the English; for it appears from Patent Roll, eighth year of James I., that "Shane Mac Donel Grome O'Donnelly received a grant of Gortoharim" [now Gortnagarn, in Pomeroy parish], "in the territory of Terraghter, in the barony of Dungannon." An inquisition[d] taken at Dungannon, on the 29th of August, 1631, finds, that Shane Mac Donell Grome O'Donnelly was seised of the Balliboe of Gortelary, in the county of Tyrone, and, being so seised, died about eight years before" [*circa* 1623]; that Patrick O'Donnelly was his son and heir, and of full age; and that the premises are

[c] *Shane*, i. e. John.—The Rev. James Coigly, who was maternally descended from this family, states in his pamphlet, written in 1798, that Queen Elizabeth proposed to make this John O'Donnelly an Earl; and it is quite certain, from Docwra's *Narration*, that Elizabeth's officers and spies had circulated many strange reports, and made many promises, which were never intended to be performed, in the hope that some of O'Neill's followers might be induced, by the expectation of reward and aggrandisement, to lay violent hands upon their chieftain.

[d] By a former inquisition, taken at Dungannon, on the 16th September, 1614, it appears that James O'Donnelly, late abbot of the late abbey of Saints Peter and Paul at Armagh, was seised of a great number of tenements and possessions in right of the abbey, which are enumerated.

held of the King in free and common soccage. This Patrick O'Donnelly was evidently the head of the sept, and the person so distinguished during the insurrection of 1641, for whose head four hundred pounds were offered by the Lords Justices and Council, by proclamation "given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 8th February, 1641-2." According to a Journal of the Rebellion of 1641, a manuscript in the possession of Lord O'Neill, this Patrick Moder took possession of Lord Caulfield's castle at Baile-I-Donngbaile, or Ballydonnelly, in October, 1641. In 1642, Sir Felim O'Neill, general of the Irish forces in Ulster, placed four captains over the Bann, namely: Niall Oge mac Neill mac Turlough [mac Phelim] mac Con Bacagh; Patrick Moder O'Donnelly; Felim an Choga O'Neill; and Turlough Gruama O'Quin. In the same year, the court or mansion-house of Ballydonnelly was burned by Randal Mac Donnell, by the General's [Sir Felim's] orders.

In 1643, June 27, Saturday, the English and Scotch went to Ballydonnelly, and Con Mac Art Mac Donnell (na Mallacht) delivered up to them the Island of Ballydonnelly. In autumn, 1644, Patrick Moder O'Donnelly returned to Ballydonnelly. In 1687 and 1688, Terence O'Donnelly was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Tyrone[e] by Lord Tirconnell; and, in 1687, when Colonel Gordon O'Neill was Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone, this Terence O'Donnelly, who is called Captain, and Shane O'Donnelly, were Deputy Lieutenants[f]. May 7th, 1689, Arthur O'Neill, Esq., of Ballygawley, and Patrick O'Donnelly, Esq., of Dungannon, were the members of Parliament for the borough of Dungannon; and, same year, Christopher Nugent, Esq., of Dublin, and Daniel O'Donnelly, Esq., were Members for the borough of Strabane. Doctor Patrick O'Donnelly was R. C. Bishop of Dromore since the Revolution, and Doctor Terence O'Donnelly was R. C. Bishop of Derry[g].

After the Revolution, this sept, who were remarkable for their loyal adherence to the cause of James II.[h], forfeited the remnant of their ancient estates, but still they never lost sight of their former station.

In 1689 was born Hugh O'Donnelly, who, according to the pedigree of the family, was son of Captain Terence, and the grandson of Patrick Moder O'Donnelly above mentioned. His descendants have escaped the great reverse of fortune which has been the unhappy fate of many of the O'Neills, and other families of the royal line of Niall of the Nine Hostages, after the confiscation of their estates. In 1719 he married Alice, the daughter of Doctor De Butts, (of a Huguenot family, which came to Ireland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz), and she induced him to conform to the Protestant religion. He had issue a son,

Arthur Donnelly, Esq., of Blackwatertown, in the county of Armagh[i]. He was born in 1722, and died in 1785. He married, about 1758, first, Miss Williams, who died without issue; and, secondly, in 1769, Margaret, relict of Captain Haughton, and daughter of John Mahon, Esq.,

[e] See King's *View of the State of the Protestants*, Lond. 1692; and Joy's *Letter to Lord Lyndhurst, on the Appointment of Sheriffs in Ireland*, p. 80, Lond. 1838.

[f] Harris's *Life of King William III.*, Appendix, p. 307.

[g] See Ordnance Memoir of Londonderry.

[h] The Rev. James Coigly states in his pamphlet that "his own great-grandfather, O'Donnelly, together with five of his brothers, were slain at the head of the tribe, bravely defending the bridge at the battle of the Boyne."

[i] So late as the 20th of May, 1758, Viscount Charlemont renewed a lease for three lives,—as was the custom among the great English grantees and their successors, to the descendants of the ancient proprietors,—to this Arthur Donnelly (registered in Dublin, April 2nd, 1762), of the townland of Dredalt, in the manor of Castle Caulfield, formerly Ballydonnelly, part of the lands forfeited by the O'Donnellys.

of the county of Roscommon, and had by her an only son, John, born in 1770 (of whom presently), and a daughter, Margaret, who married William Johnstone, Esq., of Armagh, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, who married: 1. Colonel Charles Douglas Waller, of the Royal Artillery, of West Wycombe, in the county of Kent; and 2. William Lodge Kidd, Esq., of Armagh; and has issue by both marriages.

John Donnelly, Esq., the only son of Arthur, married, in July, 1793, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. John Young, M. A., of Eden, in the county of Armagh, by his wife, Anne M'Clintock (see, in Burke's Landed Gentry, M'Clintock of Drumcar, in the county of Louth), and sister of Sir William Young, Bart., of Bailieborough Castle, in the county of Cavan. (See also Burke's Baronetage, &c.) John, who died in 1835, had issue nine children, of whom but four are now living, viz.: 1. Thomas, a Major and Assistant Adjutant-General in the Honourable E. I. C.'s service, Bombay; 2. William, LL. D., Registrar-General in Ireland; 3. Alexander Frederick, of the H. E. I. C.'s Bengal civil service; 4. Susan Maria, married to Thomas Brooke, Esq., D. L., of Manor Brooke and Lough Eske House, in the county of Donegal.

All the men of this family that the Editor ever saw are remarkable for their manly form and symmetry of person; and even the peasants who bear the name exhibit frequently a stature and an expression of countenance which indicate high descent.

PEDIGREE OF O'DONOVAN.

"Do ḟliocc Eoġain ṁóir Mhuiṁniġ,
ó'n Máiġ nuaiḋbric n-eocair-ġil,
go Cliodna b-fionn-ḃán b-fleaḋaiġ,
iomḋa a ngabláin ngeimealaiġ.

Dib-fin garfuiġ if gloine,
Síol g-Carḃaiġ éláir Murgroiġe,
An tír go hAillbin uile,
'f diob Cairbriġ if Corcluiġe.

Díob Uí Donnchaḋa an daġ-áiġ,
If laoiḃ n-dorrḋa O n-Donnabáin,
fir if líonṁar líon d-tionáil,
If ríoġraiḋ ríl Súileabáin."—*Maoilin Oge Mac Brody.*

As the Annals of the Four Masters are so meagre in their notices of this, and almost all the families of Munster, except the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, the Editor deems it his duty to lay here before the reader the descent of the senior line of Mogha Nuadhat, King of the southern half of Ireland, towards the close of the second century. This he has been induced to compile, not because he happens to bear the name of that family himself, but because it has been neglected by all our genealogists, in consequence of the family having been removed from their original territory

at an early period, and of having been, in latter ages, driven into the mountains of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and there thrown into the shade by the more powerful and more illustrious family of the Mac Carthys. The pedigrees of O'Brien and Mac Carthy, who have been for ages the heads of this race of Mogh Nuadhat, have been already published by various genealogists, and that of Mac Carthy has been particularly illustrated by Mons. Lainé, who was genealogist to Charles X. of France. The Editor regrets to say that he has failed, after great exertions, to trace the pedigree of any branch of the O'Sullivans, now living in Ireland, to the original stock. The reader must, therefore, rest satisfied with two specimens of the Munster genealogies, drawn from the most authentic documents of ancient and modern Irish history and genealogy, namely, those of O'Donovan and Mac Carthy of Dunmanway. The original documents, by which the latter portion of the pedigree of O'Donovan is proved, have been furnished by the O'Donovan (Morgan William), of Montpellier, near Cork; by Edward Powell, Esq., who succeeded to half the estate of the late General O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork; by the late Major Perceval of Barntown, near the town of Wexford; and by Rickard Donovan, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county of Cork.

I. Eoghan Taidhleach, i. e. Eoghan the Splendid, otherwise called Mogh Nuadhat. He is the great ancestor of the most distinguished families of Munster, and is mentioned in all the authentic Irish Annals as the most powerful man in Ireland, next after Con of the Hundred Battles, with whom he contended for the monarchy of all Ireland. Con, however, at length forced him to quit Ireland; and we are told that he sought an asylum in Spain, where he lived for nine years in exile, during which time he was employed in the king's army. In the fourth year of his exile the king gave him his daughter, Beara, in marriage. At length he entered into a confederacy with the king, by whose co-operation he was able to land a numerous army of Spaniards in Ireland. He put in at a harbour in the south of Ireland, to which he gave the name of *Beara* (now Bearhaven), in honour of his wife, and, immediately on his landing, was joined by his relatives and a numerous body of followers. He defeated Con in ten successive engagements, and compelled him to resign all authority over the southern half of Ireland, over which he (Mogh Nuadhat) was to be king, independent of Con.—See the *Annals of Tighernach*, at the year 166; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. chap. lx.

The boundary which separated these two divisions (which were called Leath-Chuinn, i. e. Con's half, and Leath-Mhogha, i. e. Mogh's half) was called *Eiscir-Riada*, and extended from Dublin to Clonard, thence to Clonmacnoise, and Clonburren, and thence across the province of Connaught, to Meadhraighe, a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway.

This division of Ireland into two parts was observed only one year, when, if we believe the author of the *Battle of Magh-Léana*, Mogh Nuadhat grew discontented when he observed that the part of Dublin which by this division was ceded to Con was more advantageous in the profits arising from ship duties, fisheries, and other commercial emoluments; in consequence of which he demanded half the revenue. Con refused to accede to this demand, upon which their hostilities being renewed, they agreed to decide the controversy by a pitched battle, to be fought at Magh-Leana, now Moylena parish, *alias* Kilbride, near Tullamore, in the King's county. Here the armies of both encamped, on the north side of the Eiscir-Riada, not far from Durrow; and Con, finding himself inferior in forces, had recourse to stratagem: he surprised the enemy's camp early in the

morning, and obtained a victory. Gaul, the son of Morna, of the race of Sanbh (Firbolgic king of Connaught), a distinguished champion, slew Mogh Nuadhat, who, not expecting any attack from the enemy, lay asleep in his tent. There are still to be seen at Moylena two *tumuli*, in one of which the body of Mogh Nuadhat was interred, and in the other that of Fræch, the Spaniard, his brother-in-law. After this battle Con was proclaimed monarch of all Ireland; and he reigned twenty years in an uninterrupted peace and tranquillity.

Eoghan Taidhleach, or Mogh Nuadhat, had by Beara, his Spanish wife, two sons: 1. Olioll Olum, the ancestor of all the subsequent kings of Munster; and 2. Lughaidh Lagha, a champion much celebrated in Irish stories for his extraordinary strength, valour, and prowess.

II. Oilioll Olum. He became King of Leath-Mhogha, or the southern half of Ireland, after having conquered Lughaidh Maccon, the ancestor of O'Driscoll, in the battle of Ceann-Feabhradh Sleibhe Caoin, in the year 237. He married Sadhbh, or Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, and had by her seven sons, who all fell in the battle of Magh-Mucruimhe, near Athenry, in the present county of Galway, except Cormac Cas and Cian. Of these only three left issue, namely, Eoghan, Cormac Cas, and Cian, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll, of O'Meagher of Ikerrin, and several other families. It appears from a historical tract, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17, p. 849, that Oilioll Olum was jealous with his wife, Sabia; that he turned her away after she had a son and a daughter; and that she was obliged to live for some time in the mountain of Sliabh Comhalt, now Keeper Hill, in the county of Tipperary; that her brother, the Monarch Art, son of Con, put Oilioll on his trial for neglecting his wife and denying his children; and that the Ollavs, or chief Brehons, or Judges of Ireland, decided that the children were legitimate, and that Oilioll Olum should pay for their fosterage, and provide for them.

Previous to his time, the ancestors of the O'Driscolls, of the Ithian race, and the Ernaans, of the race of Heremon, had been kings of Munster, according to the fortune of each in the war, in which they were almost constantly embroiled with each other. But Oilioll Olum fixed the sceptre in his own family, and divided Munster into two parts, between his second son, Cormac Cas, and the heir of his eldest son, Eoghan, and enjoined that their descendants should succeed to the government of the province in alternate succession; and this injunction was complied with until the time of Brian Borumha, who set it aside for ever, after dethroning the heir, not only of Eoghan, but of Con of the Hundred Battles.

III. Eoghan.—He was the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, and brother of Cormac Cas, ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond. He was killed in the battle of Magh Mucruimhe, near Athenry, in the now county of Galway, fought A. D. 250, between Art, the son of Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland, and Lughaidh Maccon, the ancestor of the family of the O'Driscolls, who had been expelled Ireland A. D. 237, but returned in 240 with some British auxiliaries. It is stated in the authentic Irish annals that Eoghan, the son of Oilioll Olum, was killed in this battle by Benè, a Briton.

This Eoghan married Moncha, the daughter of Dil, a druid of noble extraction, and had issue by her:

IV. Fiacha Muilleathan. He was declared King of Munster, in accordance with the will of his grandfather, on the death of his uncle, Cormac Cas, which occurred A. D. 260. His

territory was invaded by Cormac Mac Art, the grandson of Con of the Hundred Battles; but Fiacha met him in a pitched battle at Drom-Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the present county of Limerick, where Cormac was defeated and obliged to make restitution for the injuries caused by this invasion. This Fiacha lived at Knockgraffon, near the Suir, in the county of Tipperary, where his moat and extensive entrenchments are still to be seen.

He had two sons, of whom the elder was called Oilioll Flannmore, and the younger, Oilioll Flannbeg. Oilioll Flannmore, having had no heir, adopted his brother, Oilioll Flannbeg, as his son, who, in his turn, became King of Leath-Mhogha, after the death of Mogh Corb, son of Cormac Cas, who was son of Oilioll Olum.

V. Oilioll Flannbeg. He was King of Munster for thirty years, and was slain in the battle of Corann by the men of Connaught, aided by Fothadh Conann, son of Maccon, the ancestor of the O'Driscolls. He had four sons, namely: 1. Eochaidh, King of Munster, whose race is extinct; 2. Daire Cearba, the ancestor of O'Donovan; 3. Lughaidh, ancestor of Mac Carthy and his correlatives; 4. Eoghan, from whom descended six saints, namely: 1. St. Cormac, whose life is given in the Book of Lecan, and published in a Latin translation by Colgan at 26th March; 2. St. Becan of Cill-Becain at the foot of Sliabh gCrot in Muscraighe-Chuirc; 3. St. Culan of Glenkeen, in the territory of Ui-Luigheach [Ileagh], in the present county of Tipperary, whose bell, called Bearnan-Culain, is still preserved; 4. St. Evin of Ros-glas, now Monasterevin, in the county of Kildare; 5. St. Dermot of Kilmacnowen, near the hill of Knocknarea, in the county of Sligo; and 6. Boetan of Cill-Boetain, in the territory of Dalaradia, in the east of Ulster.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 381, where O'Flaherty writes: "Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ supererant Achaius, rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donawan, Lugadius et Eugenius."

It should be here remarked, that Mr. Lainé falsifies this quotation from O'Flaherty in his pedigree of the Count Mac Carthy.

VI. Daire Cearba. He was King of Leath-Mhogha, and distinguished himself at the head of the forces of Munster in repelling the assaults of certain pirates who infested the coasts of Munster. He had seven sons, of whom the eldest was Fidhach, the father of the celebrated Crimhthann Mor mac Fidhaigh, the senior of the Milesian race, who became Monarch of Ireland despite of the rival race of Con of the Hundred Battles, and who established colonies of Munstermen at Glastonbury, and in different parts of Wales, where, according to Cormac's Glossary, there are several places called after his people, who no doubt, built the forts called *Ceiter Guidelod*, or forts of the Gaels or Irish, by the Welsh. It is also stated that this warlike monarch made some expeditions into Scotland in the year 369, where he assisted the Picts in opposing the Romans, under the Governor Theodosius. He is also said to have made some descents upon the coasts of Gaul, whence he returned with immense booty. This warlike monarch, by far the most distinguished that the Munster race can boast of in pagan times, was poisoned by his own sister, Mongfinn, the wife of Eochaidh Moyvaine, who had been Monarch of Ireland preceding Crimhthann. She effected this while Crimhthann was on a visit with her at Inis-Dornglas, an island in the River Moy in Connaught, in the hope that her eldest son, Brian, might be immediately seated on the throne of Ireland; and in order the more effectually to deceive her brother as to the contents of the proffered cup, she drank of it first herself, and died of the poison soon after. Crimhthann, on his way home

to Munster, died at a place in the south of the present county of Clare, which, from that memorable event, received the appellation of Sliab oigio an rig, i. e. the Mountain of the Death of the King. It has been remarked by ancient and modern Irish writers, that this execrable act of Mongfinn had not the desired effect, for that neither her son, Brian, nor any of her posterity, ever attained to the monarchy of Ireland, except Turlough O'Conor, and his son, Roderic, who were luckless monarchs to Ireland!

The race of this great monarch, Crimthann More, became extinct; but the race of Daire Cearba was continued by his second son, Fiacha Fidhgeinte, the ancestor of O'Donovan, and his third son, Eochaidh Liathanach, the ancestor of the tribe of Ui-Liathain, in the south-east of the present county of Cork, where their chief, Mac Tyrus, was very powerful at the English Invasion. His fourth son, Deaghaidh, or Dagæus, was ancestor of the Ui-Deaghaidh, in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, of whom was the virgin, St. Sinchea; and from Dera, his fifth son, descended the celebrated St. Rodanus of Lorha, in Lower Ormond, who cursed the royal palace of Tara, in the sixth century.

VII. Fiacha Fidhgeinte, the second son of Daire Cearba. After the death of Crimhthann More mac Fidhaigh, in A. D. 379, the race of Fiacha Fidhgeinte became the senior line of the Milesian race, and contended for the crown of Munster. Fiacha himself, however, never became King of Munster, for he was killed by his rival, Aengus Tireach, great-grandson of Cormac Cas, in a battle fought at Clidhna, near Glandore harbour, as appears from a poem by Cormac Mac Cuilleanain, quoted in the Book of Munster. While Crimhthann More mac Fidhaigh, the nephew of this Fiacha, was Monarch of Ireland, he made Conall Eachluath, the grandson of Aengus Tireach, King of Munster; and after the poisoning of Crimhthann, Enna Airgtheach, the son of Conall Eachluath, became King of Leath Mhogha; and none of the family of Crimhthann ever after attained to the sovereignty of all Munster.

The Leabhar Muimhneach or Munster Book, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, states that this Fiacha received the cognomen of fio-geinte, because he constructed a wooden horse at the fair of Aenach Cholmain in Magh-Life.

"*Fid-geint nuncupatus est quia fecit equum ligneum in Circinio Colmain in Campo Liphi.*"

From him descended the Ui-Fidhgeinte or Nepotes Fidhgenti, of whom was the celebrated St. Molua of Cluain-fearta Molua, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory, in whose life their situation is described as follows:

"Et venit [S. Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam .i. Nepotes Fidgenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a medio planicie Mumenie usque ad medium montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synnæ."—*Vit. S. Moluæ.* Ex codice Killkenniensi, in Marsh's Library, Dublin, V. 3. 1. 4, F. 135.

This Fiacha had three sons, viz.: Brian, Sedna, *a quo* Ui-Sedna, and Laeghaire, *a quo* the nepotes Laeghaire.

VIII. Brian. He was King of South Munster when Niall of the Nine Hostages was Monarch of Ireland. He had seven sons, viz.: 1. Cairbre Aebhdha, the ancestor of O'Donovan and Mac Eniry; 2. Goll; 3. Lughaidh; 4. Daire, from whose grandson, Conall, descended the tribe of Ui-Conaill, giving name to the Conilloes, in the county of Limerick, of whom was O'Coileain,

O'Kincaly, O'Billrin, and other families, but not the O'Connells, as asserted by Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, for the O'Connells of Kerry are of the same race as O'Falvy, i. e. of the race of Conary II., Monarch of Ireland; and the O'Connells of Cork, as appears from the historical poem of Cathan O'Duinin, are of the same race as the O'Donohoes of Eoghanacht Locha Lein in Kerry; 5. Fergus; 6. Ross; and 7. Cormac.

IX. Cairbre Aebhdha. He had five sons, viz.: 1. Erc, *a quo* O'Donovan; 2. Eccen, *a quo* the Fir-Thamhnaighe, the Ui-Brogain, and the Ui-Garbhain; 3. Trian; 4. Sedna, *a quo* Mac Eniry, chief of Corca-Muichead, now the parish of Corcamohid, *alias* Castletown Mac Eniry, in the south of the county of Limerick; and 5. Cormac, *a quo* Mac Caechluinge.

This Cairbre Aebhdha gave name to Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha, a territory comprising the barony of Coshma, and the district around Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick. He had several sons, of whom the eldest was,

X. Erc, who had two sons, Lonan and Kinfaela; the former was chief of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, and contemporary with St. Patrick, whom he entertained (according to the Tripartite Life, published by Colgan), in the year 439, at his palace, situated on the summit of the hill of Kea, near the mountain of Carn-Feradhaigh. But it appears that Lonan afterwards quarrelled with Patrick, and refused to become his convert, for which reason the saint cursed him, and predicted that his race would become extinct, and that his principality would be transferred to the race of his brother.

XI. Kinfaela. Nothing is known of this chieftain, except that he was the first of his race who embraced the Christian religion, about the year 439, and that the following generations descended from him:

XII. Oilioll Ceannfada.

XIII. Laipe.

XIV. Aengus.

XV. Aedh.

XVI. Crunnmael.

XVII. Eoghan, Chief of Ui-Figeinte, who was killed, according to Tighernach, in the year 667, in a battle fought against his neighbours, the people of Ara-Cliach, who inhabited the territory on the other side of the River Maigue.

XVIII. Aedh Roin. After the death of Eoghan, his relative, Conall, of the sept of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, became chief of all the Ui-Figeinte, and, on his death, which occurred in the year 701 (Ann. Tiger.), his brother, Aedh Dubh, became chief of the Nepotes Figeinte, but on his death, which happened in the year 715, the chieftainship reverted to

XIX. Duvdavoran, who died, Rex Nepotum Figeinte, in the year 750 (Ann. Tiger.) After his death the chieftainship devolved to Flann, son of Erc, who was the head of a sept of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, but, on his death in 755, the chieftainship reverted to

XX. Kinfaela, who ruled the Nepotes Figeinte for eleven years, and died a natural death in 767. After the death of Kinfaela, Scanlan, the son of Flann, of the sept of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, seized on the chieftainship and ruled the Ui-Figeinte for fourteen years. He died in the year 781, and was succeeded by his son or nephew, Murchadh, the grandson of Flann, who died in 802. At this period the race of Conall Gabhra got the upper hand of the race of Cairbre Aebhdha, for it appears

from the Irish annals that Murchadh was succeeded by Bruadar, who died in 809, and Bruadar by Dunadhach, the son of Scannlan, who died in 834, after having gained a considerable victory over the Danes, who had made an irruption into his territory. But on the death of Dunadhach, the chieftainship reverted to the race of Cairbre Aebhdha, and Niall, the son of Kinnfaela, is the next chief of the Ui-Figeinte recorded by the Irish annalists. He died in 844.

XXI. Cathal, Chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha.

XXII. Uainigh, Chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha.

XXIII. Cathal, Chief of the Ui-Figeinte, slain by the celebrated Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster. He had two sons, Uainidh, rex Coirpre, who died in 964, according to the old Annals of Innisfallen, and

XXIV. Donovan, the progenitor after whom the family name O'Donovan has been called. This Donovan made his name celebrated throughout Ireland for his opposition to the more powerful family of Dal-Cais of Thomond, which nearly caused the total destruction of his own sept. In the year 976, as we are informed by the Annalist Tighernach, Mahon, the son of Kennedy, King of Munster, was put to death by Maelmuaidh, the son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, to whom he had been treacherously delivered up by Donovan, the son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figeinte. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen add, that Mahon was killed at Bearna-dhearg [now the Red Gap or Red Chair, a chasm in the mountain of Sliabh Reagh, on the borders of Ui-Figeinte and Fermoy], and that the coarb of St. Finnbhar, or Bishop of Cork, denounced all those who were concerned in conspiring his death.

The removal of Mahon, head of the Dal-Cais, was, however, of no avail to the race of Eoghan, for it only cleared the way for his more illustrious brother, Brian, afterwards called Brian Borumha, who, immediately after the death of Mahon, made his way to the throne of Munster, in despite of all the opposition and treachery of his adversaries of South Munster. Nor did he leave the death of Mahon long unrevenged, for, in the year 977, he marched his forces into the plains of Ui-Figeinte, where Donovan and his father-in-law, Amlaff, or Auliffe, King of the Danes of Munster, had their forces in readiness to meet him, and a battle ensued, in which Brian vanquished his enemies with great slaughter, and left Donovan and Amlaff dead upon the field.—(*Annals of the Four Masters*, and *Annals of Innisfallen*). This Donovan also formed an alliance with the Danes of Waterford, and one of the sons of Imhar, or Ivor, King of the Danes of Waterford, was called Donovan after him. This Danish Donovan, who was evidently the grandson of Donovan, King of the Nepotes Figeinte, slew Dermot, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, in 995, and slew also in the same year Gillapatrick, Chief of Ossory, but was himself slain soon after by Cuduiligh, the son of Kineth, one of the men of Offaly, in revenge of the death of the Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh. At this period surnames became for the first time hereditary in Ireland, for we find that many of the chieftain families in Ireland took surnames from ancestors who were living at this period.—See a short article on this subject published by the Editor in the *Irish Penny Journal*, 10th April, 1841.

XXV. Cathal mac Donovan. Brian Borumha did not satisfy his revenge by the slaughter of Donovan and his people of Ui-Figeinte, together with their allies, the Danes of Munster. In the year 978 he marched a second time against the rival race of Eoghan or Eoghanachts, and came to an engagement with them at Bealach-Leachta, in Muskerry, near Macroom, in the now county of Cork,

where he vanquished them and their Danish allies with dreadful havoc. After this defeat the race of Eoghan were glad to give up their rivalship for the government of Munster, and to make peace with Brian on his own conditions. Accordingly we find these two great races of the blood of Oilioll Olum at peace with each other for a period of thirty-six years, that is, from the year 978 till 1014. Among the chieftains of the line of Eoghan who submitted to Brian on this occasion, was Cathal, the son of his inveterate enemy, Donovan, who, if we may rely on the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, fought at Clontarf, on the side of Brian, against his relatives the Danes; but it is more than probable that many of the Munster Danes (one of whom, according to Duald Mac Firbis's account of the Danish families in Ireland, was married to Brian Borumha's own daughter) fought also on the Irish side. He was placed in the second division of Brian's forces, of which Kian, the son of Maelmuaidh, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, had the chief command, and this division contended with the forces of Leinster. It does not appear whether or not Cathal was killed in this battle. He was married to a Danish wife, as is quite manifest from the name of his son,

XXVI. Amhlaoibh, Auliffe or Amlaff O'Donovan. He flourished A. D. 1041, and was evidently the O'Donovan who slew Donnchadh Ua Eachach, as mentioned in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under that year. He left a son—

XXVII. Murchadh O'Donovan, of whom nothing is known, except that he left a son—

XXVIII. Aneslis O'Donovan, a name which indicates a Danish connexion. In his time Desmond was thrown into a state of confusion in consequence of the feuds between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, during which the O'Donovans were driven from the plains of Ui-Figeinte, and forced to fly beyond the Mangartan mountain.—See note [m], under the year 1178, p. 45, *supra*. Whether they were ever after able to return has not been yet determined. Collins asserts, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, that O'Donovan resided at Croom, till he was driven thence by Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229; but this has not been proved. Murchadh had a son—

XXIX. Raghnall, Ranulph, Randal, or Reginald O'Donovan, another name which bespeaks a Danish alliance. In the year 1201 the chief of the O'Donovans, Amhlaoibh, Aulaf, or Auliff, was seated in the now county of Cork, where he was slain that year by the O'Briens and De Burgos, but how he stood related to this Raghnall has not been proved.—See note [o], under the year 1200, p. 126; and note [v], under the year 1418, pp. 832, 833, *supra*. Raghnall had a son—

XXX. Maelruanaidh, or Mulrony O'Donovan, who had

XXXI. Crom O'Donovan. Collins asserts that he was in possession of the great Castle of Crom or Croom, on the River Maigue, in the present county of Limerick, and this was the tradition in the country in 1686, when the manuscript called *Carbriæ Notitia* was written; but the Editor has not found this fact recorded in any contemporaneous document. *Cujus rei periculum veri ego ad me non recipio. Penes famam, veteremque traditionem esto fides.* According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was killed in, or immediately before, the year 1254, at Inis-an-bheil, now Pheale, near Inishkeen, in the county of Cork, by O'Mahony's people. This Crom is the ancestor of all the septs of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to Gleann a' Chroim, in the parish of Faulobus, which afterwards became the property of a branch of the Mac Carthys, who had their prin-

cipal seat at Dunmanway (and of whom Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., of Florence, is a descendant). According to Duald Mac Firbis, this Crom had three sons: 1. Cathal, the ancestor of the sept called Clann-Cathail; 2. Aneslis, from whom sprung Sliocht Aneslis-mic-a' Chroim, and Lochlainn, from whom came the Clann-Lochlainn, who possessed thirty-six ploughlands lying between the River Roury and Glandore harbour, and of whom we shall speak presently.

SLIOCHT-AINESLIS or CLANN-ENESLIS O'DONOVAN.

Aneslis, the second son of Crom, had issue four sons, namely, Donough More, Rickard, Walter, and Raghnall or Randal, who became the founders of four distinct septs, who all bore the generic tribe-name of Sliocht Aneslic-mic a' Chroim, which is anglicised in the public records. "Slught Eneslis mac Icroyme." The head of this sept possessed a small district of seven ploughlands in the parish of Kilmacabea, which district bore their tribe-name of Slught Eneslis Mac Icroym, or Clan-Eneslis Mac Icrim. It appears from various Inquisitions, and other public documents, that this sept of the O'Donovans held also other lands ontside their own little territory. An Inquisition taken at Cork on the 6th of October, 1607, finds "that Bernyhuila [now Butler's Gift], in the parish of Dromaleague, containing twoe ploughlands, and Muyny and Dyrryclohaghyghtragh, conteining twoe ploughlands, are holden of the Mannor of Castell-O Donyvane, by Slight Ineslis O Donyvane."

From another Inquisition taken at Cork on the 21st of September, 1625, it appears that there was another family of this sept seated at Kilcolman, in the barony of Courcies, for it states that "Donnell mac Cnoghor Buy Mac Eneslis O'Donovane, who died on the 5th of January, 1602, was seised of the town and lands of Killcollman, which his son and heir, Cnoghor Buy Mac Eneslis O'Donovane, mortgaged, on the 2nd of May, 1620, to John Lord Courcie, with power of Redemption. That said Cnoghor died on the 8th of May, leaving a son, Donnell, then three years old." It also appears, from a deposition preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, vol. vi. for Cork, p. 54, that "Daniel O'Donovane, *alias* Donnell Boy Mac Cnogher, of Derribrock, in Courcies, was in actual rebellion" [in 1641], "and went out to Spain." It appears, by the Act of Settlement, that "Captain Daniel Boy O'Donovane, of Killcollman, in the county of Cork, was among the persons who had faithfully served his Majesty beyond seas." It appears, from another Inquisition taken at Cork, on the 20th of August, 1632, that another branch of this sept, Dermott mac Teige mac Eneslis, was possessed of the lands of Lisnabrineny-Ierragh, in the parish of Kilmeen [in the barony of East Carbery]. The Editor has not been able to identify any living member of this sept, and shall therefore return to the senior branch,

THE CLANN-CAHILL O'DONOVAN.

XXXII. Cathal or Cahill O'Donovan, the first son of Crom. This Cathal gave name to the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Cork, which is defined in an Inquisition taken at Cork on the 6th of October, 1607, as containing three score and seven ploughlands, and "extending from the sea on the south to the Ryver of Myalagh, and bounded on the north with the landes of Clandonill Roe, the landes of Glan Icrime, and with the lands of Clanloghlin on the east, and the landes

of Clandermodie and Clanteige Rwoe on the west." This Inquisition also states that it contains two manors, viz.: "the Mannor of Castell O'Donyvane, conteining twentie and one ploughlands, and the Mannor of Rahyne."

This Cathal never had any possessions in the original territory of Ui-Figeinte, or Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha, in the present county of Limerick, but he seems to have acquired a considerable tract of mountain territory in Corca-Luighe, the original principality of the O'Driscolls, to which newly-acquired district he transferred the tribe-name of his family, viz.: Cairbre, which, by a strange whim of custom, was afterwards applied to a vast territory, now forming four baronies, in the county of Cork. This extension of the name looks strange enough, as it was transferred since the year 1200, and as the race who transferred it did not remain the dominant family in the district. The fact seems to have been that, when Mac Carthy Reagh got possession of a part of this territory, in the latter end of the thirteenth century, the Ui-Cairbre were the most important tribe within it, and that he and his descendants applied the name to the O'Donovan territory, and to all the minor cantreds attached by him from time to time.

This Cathal was of age in 1254, when he and Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy slew Dermot O'Mahony, in revenge of his father, Crom O'Donovan. He had two sons, both of whom became chiefs of the newly acquired territory, namely, Teige, No. XXXIII., of whom presently, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of the O'Donovans, and Imhar or Ivor, who was otherwise called Gilla-riabhach or Gillareagh, the ancestor of a sept of the O'Donovans, formerly seated at Castle Ivor, in the parish of Myross. According to a pedigree of the O'Donovans, compiled by John Collins, of Myross, the last Irish scholar, historiographer, and poet of Carbery, this Ivor built Castle Ivor in the year 1251, but where he found this date is a great puzzle to the Editor, who has not been able to find any authority for it; and yet he is inclined to believe that it is correct, for it appears from the old Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, that the son of this man was slain in 1282, by Gilla-Mochuda or Gillicuddy, the son of Dunlang O'Sullivan. The passage, which is in a very old hand, runs as follows:

"A. D. 1282. Mac Giulla riebrg I Donnubán ou marbáid ou Gilla Mocuda mac Dunlang I Sulluan."

"A. D. 1282. The son of Giulla-riebhach O'Donovan was killed by Gilla-Mochuda, son of Dunlang O'Sullivan."

This passage is authority to shew that the date, 1251, given by Collins (wherever he found it), may be correct. Collins says that Castle Ivor remained in the possession of the descendants of Ivor (an Gilla riebać) till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they were dispossessed by Donnell-na-gCroiceann, who was the Hector of this race. He adds, in a strain of poetical history, that this Ivor was a celebrated trader, and that he is now regarded as a magician in the wild traditions of the peasantry of the district, who believe that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, situated near Castle Ivor, in the townland of Listarkin, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set, and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. "I have seen," adds this poetical genealogist, "one person, in particular, testify, by oath, that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778." He should have added that this ship was said to have appeared immediately after the death of Daniel

O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, Esq., the representative of Donnell-na-gCroiceann, the extirpator of the race of Ivor.

XXXIII. Tadhg or Teige O'Donovan, son of Cathal, son of Crom. Nothing is recorded of this Teige, except that he begat three sons: 1. Murchadh, or Murrough, who was chief of his name about the year 1340; 2. Raghnall, or Randal (who had three sons, Donnell, Melaghlin, and Dermot); and 3. Conor (who was father of Aedh, the father of Dermot, who was father of Donough). The descendants of his younger sons, are still, no doubt, extant in Carbery, but their history is for ever consigned to oblivion.

XXXIV. Murchadh, Murrough, or Morgan O'Dovovan. He had two sons: 1. Rickard, who was Chief of Clancahill about the year 1370, the last generation given by Peregrine O'Clery, p. 216, in his pedigree of O'Donovan; and 2.—

XXXV. Conchobhar, Conor, or Cornelius O'Donovan. He had a son, Raghnall, or Randal, who was Chief of Clancahill about the year 1410; and, if we believe Collins (who quotes no authorities, having deemed himself an infallible one), he had another son, Murtough, who had a son, Aengus, or Æneas O'Donovan, of Clasharusheen, in the parishes of Kilmeen and Castleventry, whose territory, called Gleann-a-mhuillinn [i. e. the glen of the mill], comprised eight ploughlands. Collins adds that the head of this sept of the O'Donovans was distinguished by the name of Mac Æneas, and that the spacious ruins of his residence were to be seen at Clasharusheen in his own time. The Editor has not been able to find any authority, Irish or Anglo-Irish, for the existence of this sept of the O'Donovans; but the tradition in the country still states that an O'Donovan had a large house near the north-east boundary of the townland of Clasharusheen, where he was wont to murder his guests, whose bodies he buried in an adjoining field, called Pairc-na-cille, i. e. field of the church or burial-place.

XXXVI. Raghnall, Randal, or Reginald O'Donovan. According to Duald Mac Firbis he had a son, Dermot, the ancestor of all the subsequent chiefs of the O'Donovans; and Collins gives him a second son, Tioboid, the ancestor of a sept of the O'Donovans called Sliocht-Tioboid, who possessed a tract of land near the town of Skibbereen, where they built the Castle of Gortnaclogh, the ruins of which still remain, and are shewn on the Ordnance Map, on a detached portion of the parish of Creagh.

XXXVII. Dermot O'Donovan, the sixth in descent from Crom. It should be here remarked, that the different copies of the pedigree of O'Donovan differ in two generations before this Dermot. Two, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; one, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7; and one in the Cork manuscript, called the Seanchaidhe Muimhneach, have two Dermots; but Mac Firbis has only one; and the Editor has adopted his authority, though it is probable that there may have been two, and that the last of them is the Dermot O'Donovan mentioned in the Chancery record of 1592, as the great-grandfather of Donnell, the then O'Donovan. From this Dermot forward we have the clearest documentary evidence of the descent of the senior branch of this family. He had two sons: 1. Donnell, who succeeded his relative, Dermot Mac Conor, in the chieftainship of Clancahill, and enjoyed the same during his life, but of whose issue we have no further account; and 2. Teige (the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs) who succeeded his brother, and enjoyed the lordship of Clancahill during his life.

XXXVIII. Teige O'Donovan, Chief of Clancahill. Collins states that this Teige was privately married to Helena, daughter of Denis O'Donovan [Mac Eneslis] of Moyny, in the parish of Dromaleague, and that this Denis murdered Teige, while his only son, Donnell, was an infant; but this cannot be true, for we have the evidence of a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592–3, that Donnell O'Donovan succeeded his father, Teige mac Dermot, in the chieftainship of Clancahill, without any interruption, which could not have been the case if Donnell were a child at the time of his father's death. Collins has a long story about a Dermot a' Bhairc, or Jeremiah of the Barque (who was probably the son of Donnell, predecessor of Teige), having been inaugurated by Mac Carthy Reagh at Roscarbery, when Donnell mac Teige came up with his party to prevent his election, and slew him in the presence of Mac Carthy, even while he (the said Diarmaid a' Bhairc) held the straight white wand, the badge of his dignity, in his hand! This is probably true, but the Editor has not yet discovered any cotemporaneous record of it.

XXXIX. Donnell I. O'Donovan, commonly called Domhnall na g-Croiceann, i. e. Donnell of the Hides. He was inaugurated Chief of Clancahill, by Mac Carthy Reagh, about the year 1560. He was fostered by O'Leary at his castle of Carrignacurra (now called Castle Masters), situated in the parish of Inchageelagh, or Iveleary; and it would appear that it was by O'Leary's assistance that he was enabled to set aside his rival, Diarmaid-a'-Bhairc. He was married to Ellen, the daughter of O'Leary, at the church of Drumale, after having had by her Dermot O'Donovan, and other sons, who were declared bastards by the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in 1592. He had also Donnell and Teige, born after the solemnization of his marriage, "according to the rites of holy Church" [i. e. of Rome]. His eldest son, Dermot O'Donovan, was slain in the year 1581, at Lathach-na n-Damh, by the illustrious warrior, Donnell O'Sullevan, who afterwards became the O'Sullevan Beare, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters (see note [v], under that year, p. 1762, *supra*), and from O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.* He built Castle Donovan, according to Collins; but others think that parts of this castle are much older than his time. He died in the year 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son,

XL. Donnell II. O'Donovan. He succeeded his father in 1584; and, in 1586, he burned to the ground the bishop's house at Ross, which had been a short time before built by William Lyon, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 565, and the manuscript entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, written in 1686. In February, 1592–3, his brother, Teige, attempted to depose him on the score of illegitimacy, but failed. An abstract of the pleading is on record in the Court of Chancery, in Dublin, and extracts from it have been given by the Editor in the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1844. From this document it appears, among other curious facts relating to this family, that illegitimate sons, particularly Muliers, by the Civil Law, might be elected as chiefs of it. According to John Collins, he was the builder of the Castle of Raheen, which was found to be the head of a manor in 1607. On the 6th of October, 1607, the following Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, was taken before William Lyon, Bishop of Cork, to ascertain the extent of his territory, which was found to contain two manors, namely, the manor of Castle Donovan and the manor of Raheen. When these manors were first erected it is now difficult to determine. The Inquisition is as follows, as far as it can be deciphered, but the latter portion is quite illegible:

"Inquisition taken at the Cittie of Corke, in the Countie of Corke, the vi[th] day of October, 1607, Before the Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bysshopp of Corcke, and others, by the oathes of good men, &c. The Jurors doe finde, That the Poble or Cantred of Clancahill, is parcell of the countrey of Carribry, in the countie of Corke, and doth containe three scoare and seaven ploughlands, extending from the sea, on the south, to the Ryver of Myalagh[j], And bounded on the North with the landes of Clandonill Rwoe, the landes of Glan-I-crime[k], and the landes of Clanloghlin on the East, and the landes of Clandermodie and Clanteige Rwoe on the West. The which landes of Clancahill is a barren unfertile soyle, full of Bogges, rockes, and Woodd. The said Jurors doe also finde that Donyll O'Donyvane is the lawfull heyre, by descent from his Father and auncestors, to the said country of Clancahill. The said Jurors doe alsoe finde that the said Donyll O'Donyvane is seized of the Mannors, Castells, townes, &c., of Castell O'Donyvane, which doth conteine seaven quarters of land, or twentie and one ploughlands, called by the severall names hereafter following, viz[t]: the quarter of Swagh, conteining three ploughlands; the quarter of Kor-kell, conteining three ploughlandes; the quarter of Kilkisleagh, conteining three ploughlandes; the quarter of Killovynoge" [Killovinoge, in the parish of Drinagh], "conteining three ploughlandes; the quarter of Curraghylickey, conteining three ploughlandes, &c. &c. The said Jurors doe alsoe finde that Donyll O'Donyvane is seised of the quarter of Dirregrey and Lahertishane, conteining three ploughlandes, parcell of the foresaid Mannor. Alsoe, that the towne of Dromdallig, conteining one ploughland, is parcell of the Mannor aforesaid, &c. That Donyll O'Donyvane is seised of the townes Kilscohinaghty" [Kilscahanagh, in Drumaleague par.] "and Dyrryclohaghuoghtragh" [Derryclogh, Upper, in Drinagh par.], "conteining twoe ploughlandes, parcell of the foresaid Mannor. The said Jurors doe alsoe finde that the quarter of Gortinskryny" [now Gortnaskreeny, in Dromaleague par.], "conteining three ploughlandes, being the landes of Slight Ranell O'Donyvane, are by them holden of the Mannor of Castel O'Donyvane. That the quarter of Loghcrott, conteining three ploughlandes, is holden of the Mannor of Castell O'Donyvane, by Slight Dermody Rwoe[l] O'Donyvane, &c. That the Quarter of Aghagard, conteining three ploughlandes, is holden of the said Manor by Slight Teig m[c] Nicholl O'Donyvane, &c. That the quarter of Munan" [now Minane, in Drinagh parish] "and Lahanaght, conteining three ploughlandes, holden of the said Mannor by the Slight of Clanconelig" [Clann-Connelly], "&c. That the quarter of Garren" [now Garrane] "and Ballyvroig, conteining three ploughlandes, is holden of the said Mannor by Slight Clan Conelagh, &c. That Kinglyny, conteining one ploughlande, is holden of

[j] *Myalagh River.*—Now the Mealagh. This river rises in Cnoc na n-aḃann (*Collis fluminum*), or Owen Hill, situated in the west of the townland of Cullinagh, parish of Fanloḃair, now Fanlobus, in the barony of west division of West Carbery. It flows in a northerly direction, forming the boundary between the parishes of Dromaleague and Fanlobus; then, changing its course westerly, forms the boundary between Dromaleague and Kilmocomoge, and falls into Bantry Bay, a short distance to the north of the town of Bantry. The Rivers Ilah and Bandon have their sources in the same hill.

[k] *Glan I crime*, i. e. Gleann a' Chroim, i. e. Crom's Glen. This glen was called after Crom O'Donovan, who was slain by the O'Mahonys in 1254. According to the present tradition in the country it includes all that portion of the parish of Fanlobus lying south of the Bandon river. This territory belonged for many centuries to the Mac Carthys of Dunmanway.

[l] *Slight-Dermody Roe*, Sliocht Diarmada Ruaiḋ, i. e. the Race of Dermot Roe, or Jeremiah the Red. There is a townland in the parish of Drinagh, called Toughmacdermody, now the property of John Townshend, Esq., Dublin.

the Mannor of Castell O'Donyvane by the sept of Clanconelly, &c. That Bernyhuila" [Bearnahulla or Butler's Gift], "conteining twoe ploughlands, is holden of the aforesaid Mannor, by Slight Inesles O'Donyvane, &c. That Muyny and Dyrryclohaghyghtragh" [now Derryclough Lower, in Drinagh parish], "conteining two ploughlandes, is holden of the foresaid Mannor by Slight Inesles O'Donyvane, &c. That the ploughlande of Meal-I-Currane, lying within the said country of Clancahill, is mortgaged to Sir John Fitz-Edmond, Knight, &c. That the ploughland of Coulblach" [Coolbla, in Myross parish] "is in mortgadge with Donyll O'Donyvane, from Donyll Oge ny Keartin, &c. That Stackane & Aghenesky, conteining twoe ploughlandes, is parcell of the Mannor of Rahyne" [now Raheen Castle, in Myross parish], "&c. That the Ryne" [now Reen, in Myross parish], "conteining twoe ploughlandes, is parcell of the said Mannor of Rahyne, &c. That the Castell and half ploughland of Castell Ivire" [now Castle-Ire, in Myross parish], "and the half ploughland of Cast * * * * is parcell of the said Mannor of Rahyne. That Ballycahaine" [in Castlehaven parish] "and Ballyvickadane" [Ballymacadam], "conteining one ploughland, is alsoe parcell of the said Mannor of Rahyne, &c. That Gortbrack, conteining one ploughland, is parcell of the Mannor of Rahyne, &c. That Kylloge and Shanvallyvicka, conteining one ploughland, is in the possession of Donyll O'Donyvane, by vertue of a Mortgage, &c." [The remainder of this Inquisition is quite illegible.]

In the thirteenth year of the reign of James I., when it became the policy of the English Government to abolish the original Irish allodial tenures, and substitute those of England, he surrendered all his lands to the King, and received a re-grant of the same soon after, as will appear from the following extracts from Patent Roll, 13 Jac. I. Part 2, Article xi. Member 24:

"XI. 24. Surrender by Donell O'Donovan of Castle O'Donovan, in Cork C°. gent. of all his estates in Carbrie bar., in Cork C°., with the intention that the King shall re-convey the same to him by letters patent.—28th June, 13th reign.

"XII. 26. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple, of Beltries, in Scotland, Knt., appoints Donell O'Donovane, in Cork C°. gent., to accept a grant or grants from the King, of part of the lands expressed in Article XIV. for a sum of £447 13*s.* Sterling.—28th January, 12th reign.

"XIII. 28. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple appoints Donell O'Donovane, gent., to accept a grant from the King of the remaining part of the lands expressed in Article XIV. for a sum of £45 5*s.* 6*d.*—28th January, 12th reign.

"XIV. 29. Grant from the King to Donell O'Donovan of Castle O'Donovan, gent., Cork Co., in Carbrie Bar. The Castle of Sooagh, Sowagh, or Suagh, otherwise Castle O'Donovan*[m], and the town and lands of Sowagh, otherwise Suagh*, 3 plowlands in Clancahill; Carrowkeill*, 3 plow-

[m] *Castle O'Donovan*, Caṡleán Uí Ḋhonnaḃáin, now Castle Donovan, situated in the townland of Sowagh, *alias* Castledonovan, in the central portion of the parish of Dromaleague, barony of east division of West Carbery. The townland is now the property of St. John Clarke, Esq., Skibbereen, and others, let to four resident tenants, of whom Daniel Donovan is one, on leases of three lives, at lump rents. The soil is light, and fuel now very scarce. The walls of Castle Donovan are still standing, but exhibiting fearful rents, either from the effects of lightning or gunpowder. It was probably one of the two castles belonging to O'Donovan which were blown up with powder by the Cromwellians. This castle stands upon a rock, and is forty-two feet long, twenty-six feet broad, and about sixty feet high. The lower story is arched; and it is accessible to the top by means of a spiral staircase of stone. Not far distant from this castle is the townland of Seehane's, called O'Donovan's seat, which gave name to the townland.

lands, extending in the parcels of Glannaclohie[n], Duylis[o], and Gurtinhirr[p], in Clancahill; Carrownekilly-Caslagh, otherwise Carrownakmolly-Caslagh*, 3 plowlands, extending in the parcels of Garraneknockane and Dromosta[q], in Clancahill; Dromdaleige[r] and Sronakartin[s]*, 2 plowlands; Dirigrieh[t]*, 3 plowlands; Killavenoge[u]* and Twohm[c]. dermadie*, otherwise Tuohm[c] Dermody[w], 3 plowlands; Caslawrie, otherwise Caslurie[x]*, ½ plowland; Curraghilickie[y]*, 3 plowlands; Killstohanaght[z]* and Duricloghaghoughtragh[a]*, 2 plowlands; Kingleny, otherwise Kinglenny[b], 1 plowland; the castle, town, and lands of Rahine[c]†, 2 plowlands, all in Clancahill; Cowlebla[d]†, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; Castle-Iver[e]†, Stuckin[f]†, and Agheneskine[g]†, 2½ plowlands in Clanloghlin; Kealog[h]†, and Shanvallivikeagh[i]†, in Fornaght[k], 1 plowland, lying in Clandermott; rent for this plowland, 2*s.* 4*d.* Irish. Gortbrack†, Ballikahan[l]†, and Ballym[c]Adame[m]†, 2 plowlands in Clancahill; the two islands called the High and Low Islands[n], in Clancahill; a chief rent of £4 6*s.* Eng. out of Loghcrott[o]; out of Moyny[p]-Duricloghagheightragh[q], 2 plowlands, £2; out of Bearnahuiley[r] £2; out of Gortnescriny[s], £4; out of Aghagard[t], £1 11*s.* 1¼*d.*; out of Lahanaght[u], £2 17*s.* 9½*d.*; out of Munane[w], £1 8*s.* 10⅛*d.*; out of Carren[x], £2 17*s.* 9½*d.*; out of Garrigillihie[y], £4 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a bushel and a half of oats; out of the 6 plowlands of Slughtea[z], viz., Ballincalla[a], Cahirgeall[b],

[n] *Glannaclohie.*—Now Gleann na cloiċe, *anglice* Glannaclohy, a townland in the parish of Dromaleague, barony of east division of West Carbery, county of Cork.

[o] *Duylis.*—Now Deelish, in the same parish.

[p] *Gurtinnhir.*—Now Gurteenhir, in the same parish. There was a hamlet of thirteen houses here, about the year 1520, when Teige Mac Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans.

[q] *Dromosta.*—Now Dromusta, in the same parish. O'Donovan had a wooden house here.

[r] *Dromdaleige*, i. Drom da liag, Hill of the Two Stones; now Dromaleague.

[s] *Sronakartin.*—Now Sronacarton, in the same parish.

[t] *Dirigrieh.*—Now Derrynagree, in the same parish.

[u] *Killavinoge.*—Now Killovinoge, in the parish of Drinagh, and same barony.

[w] *Tuoh-mac-Dermody*: a district, still so called, in the parish of Drinagh.

[x] *Caslurie.*—Now Cashloura, in the same parish.

[y] *Curraghilickie.*—Now Curraghalicky, in the same parish.

[z] *Killscohannaght.*—Now Kilscohinagh, in the parish of Drumaleague.

[a] *Duricloghaghoughtragh.* — Now Doire cloċaċ uaċeraċ, *anglice* Derryclough Upper, in Drinagh parish.

[b] *Kinglenny.*—In the same.

[c] *Rahine.*—Now Raheen, in the parish of Myross.

[d] *Cowlebla.*—Written Culebla in Down Survey, where it is shewn as in the parish of Myross.

[e] *Castle-Iver*, Caiṙlean Iomair.—Now Castle-Ire, near Lough Cluhir, in the parish of Myross. A small portion of the ruins of this castle still remains.

[f] *Stuckin.*—Now Stookeen, in the same parish.

[g] *Agheneskine.*—Obsolete.

[h] *Kealog.*—Now Kealoge, in the parish of Castlehaven.

[i] *Shanvallyvikeagh.*—Obsolete.

[k] *Fornaght.*—In the parish of Castlehaven.

[l] *Ballikahan.*—Now Ballycahane, in the same parish.

[m] *Bally-mac-Adame.*—Now Ballymacadam, in the same parish.

[n] *High and Low Islands.*—In the parish of Myross.

[o] *Loghcrott*, Loċ Croc.—Now Lough-Crot, in the parish of Dromaleague.

[p] *Moyny.*—In the same parish. Now the property of Samuel Lewis, Esq.

[q] *Duricloghagheightragh.*—Now Derryclough, Lower, in the parish of Drinagh.

[r] *Bearnahuiley.*—Now Barnahuilla, *alias* Butler's Gift, in the parish of Dromaleague.

[s] *Gortnascriny.*—Now Gortnascreeny, in the parish of Caheragh.

[t] *Aghagard.*—Obsolete.

[u] *Lahanaght.*—In the parish of Drinagh.

[w] *Munane.*—Now Minane, in the same parish.

[x] *Carren.*—Now Garrane, in the same parish.

[y] *Garrigillihie.*—Now Carrigillihy, in the parish of Myross.

[z] *Slughtea*, i. e. Sliocht Aeda, i. e. Race of Hugh, a district in the parish of Myross.

[a] *Ballincalla*, Baile an ċala, in the same parish.

[b] *Cahirgeall*, Caṫair ġeal, i. e. White Stone Fort, now Cahergal, in the same parish.

Beallavaddy, Kilnelarhagh, Cwoscronin[c], Foniglogbe, Meadull, and Ballinetony, £2 18 10¼¼*d.*, and 3 bushels of oats; out of Ballincaslaine, 4 plowlands, £6, and 2 bushels of oats; out of Drissane[d], 3 plowlands, £3 4*s.*; out of each of the 27 plowlands of Slught-Teige O'Mahowne, 1*s.* 10*d.*, in all £3 17*s.* 6*d.*; out of each of the 6 plowlands of Caharagh, Bellaghedoone[e], Killenlea[f], Aghaveele[g], Knockgorrome[h], and Glantawicke, 4*s.* 5¼*d.*; out of Rine[i], 2 plowlands, £1 3*s.*; out of Balliroe[k], £1 8*s.* 10⅓*d.*; the town and lands of Drissane, 3 plowlands, in Clancahill; Mirous[l]†, 2 plowlands; Meaulicarrane[m]†, 1 plowland; Aghagard†, 3 plowlands; Gortnascriny*, 3½ plowlands; Loghcrott*, 3 plowlands; Lahannaght, 2 plowlands; Mounane*, 1 plowland; Duricloghagheightragh*, 1 plowland; Carren*, 2 plowlands; Balliroe*, 1 plowland; Carrigillibie†, 3 plowlands; Ballincalla†, 2 plowlands; Cahirgeale†, Bellvaddie†, Killnalarhagh†, Cuoscronine†. Faniglohie†, Meadull†, and Ballinatony†, 4 plowlands; the island of Briddie, called the Sconice-island[n]; Ballincaslaine†, 4 plowlands; Ballinagornagh[o]† and Keamnabrickie[p]†, 1 plowland; Dromenedie, 1½ plowland; Clasnacallie† and Tonebracke†, 8 gnives; in the said Clasnacallie, 1 gnive; Curnaconerta, 1 plowland; Scraggagh†, ½ plowland in Bohannaght[q]; Bane-Ishell[r] in Clomoungane, 8 gnives; Brahillis[s], Voghterglinny, Dromnasoon, Conkinemore, and the four western gnives of Rossavany, containing 3 plowlands and 4 gnives; Westskieve, Cahirbegg, and Clogaghriough, 2 plowlands; Muyny*, 1 plowland; Bearnahuiley*, 2 plowlands; Clounty[t], Mealgoone[u], Drometecloghie, and Killicoosane[w], in Clanloghlin, 3 plowlands; Ballagh-Idoone, 1½ plowland, in the 6 plowlands of Caharagh in Clanteige-Roe; Killineleigh, ½ plowland in the said 6 plowlands of Caharagh; in Kilbirie, ½ plowland; and in Kilbowrowe, ½ plowland; all the customs, royalties, dues, and privileges, heretofore or now granted, due, and payable to the said Donell and his ancestors, in the ports, bays, or creeks of Castlehaven, Squince, Conkeogh[x], and the western part of Glandore[y]; saving to Donell Mc Cartie, the King's ward, all chief rents, customs, and privileges, due or payable to any of his ancestors. The lands thus marked *, are created the manor of Castle-Donovan, with 500 Acres in Demesne;

[c] *Cwoscronin.*—Now Crosscroneen. This and all the ploughlands of Slughtea are in the parish of Myross.

[d] *Drissane.*—In the parish of Castlehaven.

[e] *Bellaghedoone.*—Now Ballaghadoon, in the parish of Caheragh.

[f] *Killenlea.*—Now Killeenleagh, in the same parish.

[g] *Aghaveele.*—Now Aghaval, in the same parish.

[h] *Knockgorrome.*—Now Knockgorm, i. e. Cnoc gorm, Blue Hill, in the same parish.

[i] *Rine.*—Now Rinn, *anglice* Reen, in the parish of Myross.

[k] *Balliroe.*—Now Ballyroe, in the parish of Kilmacabea.

[l] *Mirous.*—Now Myross, in the parish of the same name.

[m] *Meaulicarrane.*—Now Meall Uí Choppain, *anglice* Meallicarrane, in the parish of Myross.

[n] *The Sconice Island.*—Now Sconce Island, in the parish of Myross.

[o] *Ballinargornagh.*—In the parish of Roscarbery

[p] *Keamnabrickie.*—Now more correctly, Céimnabpice, *anglice* Keamnabricka, a townland in parish of Roscarbery.

[q] *Bohannaght.*—Now Bohenagh, in the same parish.

[r] *Bane-Ishell*, Bán ſpeal, i.e. Low Field, now Bawneshal, in the parish of Castlehaven.

[s] *Brahillis.*—Now Brahalish, in the parish of Durus.

[t] *Clounty.*—Now Cloontiea, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

[u] *Mealgoone.*—Now Meall a gabann, i. e. the Smith's Hillock, *anglicised* Maulagow, or Meallagowan, a townland in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

[w] *Killicoosane.*—Now Killacousane, in the same parish.

[x] *Conkeogh*, i. e. Cuan caéć.—Now Blind Harbour, in the parish of Myross.

[y] *Glandore*, called in Irish Cuan Dóp. Now Glandore Harbour, near Skibbereen, in the county of Cork. In an elegy, by Teige Olltach O'Cainte, on the death of Conor O'Connelly, who was harper to O'Donovan (Donnell, the husband of the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Donnell Mac Carthy), the O'Donovans are called Cupaiò ó Chuan Dop, the Heroes of Cuan-Dor.

power to create tenures; to hold courts leet and baron[z]; to hold a Tuesday market at Dromdaleige, and one fair there on every 14th September, and the day after, unless when the said day falls on Saturday, then the fair to commence on the following Monday; with courts of pie-powder and the usual tolls; rent 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish. The lands thus marked †, are created the manor of Rahine[a], with the like Demesne and privileges; to hold a Friday market at Rahine, and a yearly fair on Ascension day, and the day after, at Banelaghen[b]; with courts of pie-powder, and the usual tolls. To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—29th June, 13th reign."

In 1629 he made a nuncupative testament, the only one that remains on record, though he lived ten years afterwards. It is preserved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, and runs as follows:

"Memorandum: that Mr. Daniell O'Donovane, of Rahine, in the County of Corke, gent. being of perfect mind and memory, although sicke and weake in bodie, made this last will and testament the fourteenth daie of August, Anno Domini 1629, att Rahin aforesaid, in manner following, viz[t]: First of all I bequeath my soule to God Allmightie, and my bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege. Item; I bequeathe my lands, rents, and inheritance, unto my sonne and heire Daniell O'Donovane. Item; I bequeathe to my maried wife, Juan Cartie, *alias* Donovane, the third parte of all my moveable goods, and all my sheepe, hogges, and swyne, without division. Item; I bequeathe to Juan Ny Teige O'Donovane, the daughter of my sonne Teige O'Donovane, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe to Ellen Carthie, the daughter of Florence M[c] Carthie, of Beannduffe, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe to Juan Ny Morough Donovane, the daughter of my sonne, Morough Donovane, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe to Morough M[c] Richerde, the sonne of Richerde Donovane, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe all the rest of my moveable goods unto Ellen Donovane, the daughter of Daniell O'Donovane, my sonne and heire. Item; I bequeathe to my sonne Keadagh O'Donovane, One Hundred Pounds Sterling, in manner following, viz.: my sonne and heire Daniell O'Donovane, to paye Three score and sixteene pounds hereof, and Juan Carthie, *alias* Donovane, to paye Twentie fower pounds hereof. Item; I made and appointed Daniell O'Donovane, my sonne and heire, to be my sole Executor, and left all the remainder of my goods unto him. The aforesaid last will and nuncupative Testament was made and delivered before us whose names ensue: Florence M[c] Carthy, Teige M[c] Carty, Charles m[c] Donough Carthy, Eugenius Callan."

He married, first, Helena, the daughter of William Barry, of Lislee, in the barony of Barryroe, the son of James Fitz Richard Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and by her he had Daniel O'Donovan, his son and heir, and perhaps others. According to an old manuscript Pedigree of O'Donovan, preserved at Lambeth, he had eleven sons, nine of whom were children when that pedigree was penned. Of these eleven sons three totally disappear from recorded history, and the Editor has been long of opinion, that his own ancestor, Edmond, who fled from Bawnlahan to the county of

[z] *Courts leet and baron.*—From a traditional recollection of this, the peasantry of the mountains of Carbery believe that O'Donovan was a baron; but he never enjoyed any English title.

[a] *Rahine.*—Now Raheen. O'Donovan had a castle there.

[b] *Banelaghen*, bán leaṫan, i. e. Broad Field, now Bawnlahan. O'Donovan had a house here, and it was from this place the Editor's ancestor fled to the county of Kilkenny some years before 1643, for he was killed that year at Ballinvegga, about four miles north of New Ross, Co. Wexford.

Kilkenny before 1643, was one of them.—See note *, under the year 1600, p. 2155, *supra*, where the Editor's descent from this Edmond is given. That his eldest son and successor was not the son of Joane Mac Carthy appears from an ode addressed to this Daniel, in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, and an elegy composed on his death by Conor O'Daly in 1660, in both which he is called son of Helena. He married secondly, about the year 1584, Joane or Johanna, the daughter of Sir Owen, who was the son of Donnell Mac Carthy, by Eleanor, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, and he had by her, 2. Teige, the ancestor of O'Donovan, of Montpellier, near Cork; 3. Capt. Murrough O'Donovan, who was slain in His Majesty's service, at Rathmines, near Dublin, as appears by the King's letter; 4. Donough or Denis, the ancestor of James O'Donovan, of Cooldurragha, in the parish of Myross; 5. Dermot or Jeremias, who was wounded at Prague, in 1648, see p. 2155, *supra*; 6. Captain Richard, slain in foreign parts in His Majesty's service, who was the ancestor of the late Lieutenant Philip O'Donovan, of Donovan's-street, in the city of Cork; 7. Keadagh, ancestor of Richard Donovan, Esq., of Lisheens House, near Ballincollig, and of Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of Ardahill. He had also three daughters, the eldest of whom, Honora, was married to Teige an-Duna Mac Carthy, of Dunmanway, the second to Mac Carthy of Mourne, and the third to O'Mahony Finn, of Ivahagh.

It appears from an old letter preserved at Bawnlahan, that this Donnell was living, a very old man, in 1636, and it is quite certain, from the date of the livery of seisin to his son, that he lived till 1639.

O'DONOVAN OF CASTLE DONOVAN AND BAWNLAHAN.

XLI. Donnell III. O'Donovan, the tenth in direct descent from Crom, succeeded his father on the 13th of Feb. 1639–40, when he obtained livery of seisin from His Majesty.—(Rot. Pat. Char. I. 15°. 7ª. p. f. R. 49.) He was never inaugurated, the livery of seisin from the King having been, in his time, substituted for the delivery of the white wand by Mac Carthy Reagh. Notwithstanding this, however, a southern poet, Muldowny O'Morrison, knowing or caring nothing about the change in the mode of succession, addressed an ode to him on his accession to the chieftainship of Clancahill, in which ode it is hinted that he had rivals to contend with, but whom he threw into the shade by his bravery, hospitality, and bounty. In this ode, in which he is styled "son of Helena," the treasury of the men of science, who had hoarded nothing except the noble characteristics of his ancestors, it is stated that, to maintain the hereditary dignity of his chieftainship, he avoided accumulating riches, and increased the lustre derived from his ancestors by his hospitality and bounty, in which he expended all his revenue; that he took in hand the trade of war, in which he has been triumphantly successful. He is called the mighty tower in the battle, the true basis which supports his people; the defender of the distressed against danger, the idol of his followers, and the terror of stranger foes. The poet concludes by sixteen lines of eulogium on his wife, Sheela, the daughter of Rory O'Shaughnessy, of the race of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, on whom she reflected the lustre she had derived from him.

This Sheela, or Gylles, who died in 1680, as appears by an Irish elegy on her death, was the daughter of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy of Gort, in the county of Galway, Chief of Kinelea; and O'Donovan had by her: 1. Daniel, afterwards a Colonel of foot in the service of James II. and

M. P. for Baltimore; 2. Cnoghour, or Conor, living in 1655; 3. Murrough, living in 1655; 4. Richard, living in 1655. In 1640, Jan. 22, he obtained a pass permit from the Earl of Barrymore: "Whereas his sacred Majestie by his Royall pleasure, under his hand and signet, signified that it was his pleasure that Daniell O'Donovane, Esq., should passe with his owne and his servant's swordes too and froo within this His Majestie's kingdome of Irelande; and whereas the said Daniell O'Donovane hath occasion, himself, &c., to repaire into the Countie of Gallwaye, in the province of Connaght, about his affaires. These are, therefore, to require you to permitt the said Daniell O'Donovan, with, &c., to passe into the said Countie, and to returne without trouble, &c. 15th year of his Majestie's Raigne.—BARRYMORE." He was a strict loyalist in the year 1641, and joined Lord Castlehaven, who lived within two miles of his castle of Raheen, and assisted that nobleman in the taking the towns of Mallow and Doneraile, and the castles of Milton, Connagh, and Rostelion. But Cromwell, landing in Dublin on the 14th of August, 1649, checked the career of the loyalists. It appears from a certificate by the Earl of Clancarty, and also from the King's letter in favour of Daniel, his son, afterwards Colonel O'Donovan, that Cromwell's forces wasted O'Donovan's territory with fire and sword, and blew up two of his castles with gunpowder, and compelled O'Donovan himself to surrender. Clancarty's certificate runs as follows:

"Certificate, that Daniel O'Donovan raised, at his own charge, two companies of foote, and by the Lord Marquis of Ormond's Commission, Morrogh O'Donovan, brother to the said O'Donovan, was Captain on [of] one in Col. Henessy's regiment, under the command of his Excellencie at the siedge of Dublin, where he was killed, and that Rickard O'Donovan, brother also to the said O'Donovan, was Captain of the other company in Col. O'Driscoll's regiment, and retired with his company in Col. O'Driscoll's regiment beyond seas, where he was killed in his Majestie's service. And that, in 1650, the said O'Donovane, through much fidelitie and of his own accord, quitted all his demaines, and chearfully did appear under my command in his Majesty's service; whereupon the Usurped Power fell then immediately on all the castles, houses, and lands of the said O'Donovan, burning, killing, and destroying all they could come by, and have blown upp with powder two of his said castles, &c., which, at the instance of Daniel O'Donovan, son and heire unto the said O'Donovan, I certify, as witness my hand, 24 Martii, 1660.

"CLANCARTIE."

His Majesty's letter, and also a letter from Helena, Countess of Clanrickarde, to the Marquis of Ormond, in favour of Colonel O'Donovan, state the same facts.

Among the family papers at Bawnlahan, there is a petition of "Daniell O'Donovane, to the worshipfull Vincent Toobin, Esq., touching Col. Phayer's engagement to O'Donovan, when he surrendered his castles to the Commonwealth, to rayse thereout some satisfaction for your petitioner." This Colonel Robert Phayer was governor of Cork for the Parliament in 1656, as appears from a letter of protection from him given for Daniel O'Donovan to Colonel Ingoldsby, Governor of Limerick, 25th April, 1656, when O'Donovan proposed to go across the Shannon [to O'Shaughnessy]. This Colonel Phayer was appointed by Cromwell in 1649, and continued till the Restoration in 1660, when he was sent prisoner to Dublin.

In 1650, July 11th, this O'Donovan entered into a covenant with Donough Mac Daniel Carthy and Florence O'Driscoll, reciting:

"For as much as it is thought convenient and necessarie that friends and neighbours in those more than troublesome times should ioyne and unit their helping hands together, to withstand and resist all insolencies and annoyances that should invade either by their enemyes, back friends or any other: wee, therefore, the undernamed, doe, by these presents, covenant and faithfully promise, and thereupon ingage our honesties, to the utmost of our power, to be ayding and assisting one to another in maintaining, uphoulding, and defending our lives, estates, and goods whatsoever, against all person and persons that would intend or act any violence, oppression, or any other unlawfull preiudice unto any or either of us, or that would increach upon any of the respective Cantridges of Clann-Cahill, or Clanndermod, and Collimore, or any other of our rights or intreats whatsoever: further, it is faithfully promised and agreed upon betwixt us the undernamed, that if any or either of us would conceave or apprehend any cause of iealousie or suspition of imperformance of this covenant, that it shall not be a breach hereof, but rather to be reconciled by the maior vote of the undernamed not concerned in that cause of iealousie, if any be; this tending to a faire correspondencie betweene us in the three cantridges before mentioned: and for the due performance hereof wee have heereunto subscribed our hands the 11th of July, 1650. Moreover, it is agreed upon and faithfully promised by and betweenee us that noe person or persons shall or may have commaund over our men in Armes, or to be in Armes, without our approbation, or the approbation of the maior parte of us, if we may from our superiours obtaine it; moreover, that any officer or officers voted & named by us may not exact, preiudice, or charge any or either of us, nor proceed in any thing wherein wee may be concerned, without the consent of us or the maior parte of us: and for the better performance heereof wee have taken our oathes upon the holy Evangelists, as witness our hands, the 11th of July, 1650.

"Daniell O'Donovan.
Donnogh m^c Daniell Carthy.
F. O'Driscoll."

He died in August, 1660; and we have the following testimony to his character, signed by his neighbours, the Protestant gentlemen of Carbery, who were present at his death. The original is at Bawnlahan, in the possession of Mr Powell:

"Wee, the undernamed persons, were personally present when the late O'Donovane, of happy memory, upon his death-bed, in August last, 1660, making his last will and Testament, left his cordial, serious blessing upon Donough, Lord of Muskry, and his Honnerable Issue for ever, and prayed his Honnour to continue his former friendship, amitie, and favour to his owne Issue; and that his Honnour knew that he grounded and founded all his ponderous affaires always upon his Lordship, who was Honnourably pleased to keepe and maintayne that his confidence in his Lordship unto and untill that present day. And alsoe commanded his sonne and heire, upon his blessing, to intimate soe much unto his Lordship, and to be advised and governed in all his weightie affaires by his Honnour, and enioyned him to be faithfull and obedient unto him and his noble Issue for ever; and to ioyne with him in all that would tend to their good and profitt, as time and occasion should require. And further he sayd that upon heareing of his Highness the Lord Marquis of Ormond's Landing at Corke, with a Commission from his Majestie for pardoning and forgiveing all and every the natives of this kingdome that would accept of his Majestie's peace then to be proclaimed by his

Highness, he rode instantly to Corke, and upon his entering into his Highnes' lodging ther, his quarter-maister generall (who was formerly acquainted with O'Donovane), said, with a loud voice, la eigin dar eirig O'Donauane ruar, and upon that his highness desired O'Donovane to tell him how those Rimes first begun, which he tould him, as he heard from part of his ancestors, and there in the Lord of Inchiquin's presence, O'Donovane voluntarily accepted and ioyfully applauded his said Majestie's peace; and humbly prayed his Majestie's pardon and forgiueness, if he had any way offended him, as he did not any way that he knew; and in continuation of his Loyal submission he rode with his Highnes, in the company of the Lord of Inchiquin, as far as Gleanmoire, three miles from Cork, and there parting with him humbly prayed his Highnes to be alwayes myndfull of him. All which wee certifie to have heard from O'Donovane the time above sayd, as wittnes our hands the first day of December, 1660.

"Owen Field,
William Goghen," &c.

There is another certificate to the same effect signed by thirty-nine of the English Protestants of Carbery.

There was an elegy composed on his death by Conor Cam O'Daly of Munter-Bhaire, of which there is a copy in the possession of the Editor. In this elegy O'Daly calls this chieftain the son of Helena (as being the son of Helena Barry), laments the loss of this active warrior of wisdom and courage at that most critical period, when the Irish were so distrustful of each other. He remarks that his wife and children were raving with grief around his tomb; that distinguished men of the English and Irish race were overwhelmed with sorrow at his death, and that some of his neighbours after his death became enemies to his sept and territory; but he remarks with emphasis that before they lost their protecting chieftain, neither friend nor foe had obtained sway over them, and that no plunderer had circumvented them. That now the Clann-Chathail, the blood of the noble Fiacha Figente, the humane progeny of Donovan, were like a flock without a shepherd, having lost in him their defender against their enemies, their strong bulwark, their directing wisdom, their soul, their head of council, the supporter of their fame, and their active swordsman in the hard conflict; a man of mildness, uprightness, and humanity; a man of meek but vigorous and subtle mind, of unusual insight into the future, who had wisdom without guile in his covenants, and who possessed strength, but never wished to exercise it, though he always exhibited firmness of mind and force of character when just restraint was necessary; a man of modesty, temperance, and humility, deporting himself with deference towards the poor as well as the rich; a man of a majestic mind, of piety, generosity, and truth. At the end he gives the year of his death as follows:

"Three score years exactly,
One thousand years besides six hundred,
Was the age of the son of God
When O'Donovan departed."

His wife, Sheela, died in the year 1680, as appears from an elegy on her death, beginning, "Gatar buna bár eSíle." She was the daughter of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, by Elizabeth Lynch, and was, at least, twenty years younger than her husband.

XLII. DANIEL IV. On the death of his father in 1660, being left without any estates, he petitioned His Majesty, Charles II., immediately after his restoration, to restore him to his father's property. His petition runs as follows:

"To the King's most Excellent Majestie.

"The humble petition of Daniell O'Donovane, Esq. In most humble manner beseecheth your Majestie to cast your gracious eye uppon the annexed, wherein your Majestie may reade of the Petitioner's late deceased father's sufferings and civill deportment sithence ye first breaking out of the Rebellion in Ireland in the year 1641, untill this present, which your Petitioner can make apeare by proofe beyonde exceptions. And yett your Pettioner is at present dispossessed of all his Lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Irelande.

"May it, therefore, please your Majestie, and as the Pettioner never acted directly or indirectly against your Majestie's service, his late deceased father's reall integrity in the furtherance of your Majesties service appearing, there being no delinquency to be laide to theire charge, to give order that your Pettioner may (without any further trouble) be forthwith putt in possession of all and singular the estate and estates, whereof his late deceased father and he were dispossessed by the late Usurped Power, and therein confirmed and settled by your Majesties gracious order, and your Pettitioner shall pray, &c."

"*Whitehall, March* 3, 1661.

"His Majestie is graciously pleased to referr this Petition to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Moor, the Lord Viscount Loftus, and the Lord Kingston, or any two of them, to consider thereof, and certifie his Majestie what they consider fitt to be done therein.

"WILLIAM MORRICE."

It appears from a Pass Permit given to O'Donovan on this occasion that he went to England:

"Charles R.—Charles by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, and soe forth. To all loveing subjects whome it may concerne, Greeting. These are to will and require you to suffer and permitt Daniel O'Donovan, Esq., and his servants and their necessaries, to Imbarke in any of our Ports, and passe into our Kingdome of Ireland; and there to remaine and travell with theire swords freely and quietly aboute theire lawfull occasions, and to return into England upon occasions, without any lett, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever."

This was followed by a letter from the King to the Irish Government, recommending O'Donovan's claim to their serious attention. The result was, that he was restored to a small portion of the Manor of Raheen, but to no part of the Manor of Castle Donovan, which the King by Patent, in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted unto Lieutenant Nathaniel Evanson, at a rent of £22 4*s.* 11*d.*

O'Donovan also obtained a certificate from the English inhabitants of the barony of Carbery, and its vicinity, testifying to the character of himself and his father, which is worded as follows:

"Wee, English Inhabitants, living in the Barrony of Carberrie and the part adjacent, in the Countie of Corke, doe from our knowledge humbly certifie all those whome it may concerne, that Mr. Daniell O'Donovane, *alias* O'Donovane, chief of that name and family, hath from his childhood

lived inoffensive towarde us and all his neighbours, and loyall and faithfull to his Majestie; And that his father, Daniel O'Donovane, lately deceased, both in the beginning and continuance of the late unhappy warr in Ireland, did by many signall testimonies declare and shewe his constant good affection to the English, in his willingnes on all occasions to serve them in their distress and want; and that his loyall and good affection to the late King, of Blessed memorie, hath been manifestly seen to us and others; which deportment of his wrought so effectually, that there werr present hundreds of English and chiefest Neighbourhood attending his corps to the grave, more than ever was seen by any of us to any other of his Nation, which was not long after the tyme of his Majestie's happy restauration of his Crowne and Dignitie, to which wee doe subscribe this 20th day of May, 1662.

"AMOS BENNETT, JOHN GOODWYN,
JAMES DEVREX, EDWARD BRYAN,
BOYLE HULL, JOHN HEALY,
THOMAS HUNGERFORD, ABELL MARSHALL,
THOMAS JARVYS, EDWARD CLERKE."

O'Donovan also obtained a letter from the Countess of Clanrickard to the Duke of Ormond, recommending him to his Grace's special notice and protection:

[*November*, 1665.]

"To his Grace James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, These are.

"May it please your Grace,—The Bearer, Daniel O'Donovan, sonne and heire to Daniel O'Donovan, late of Castle Donovan, in the County of Corke, Deceased, hath been left without any provision for him in the Act of Settlement, which I believe hath beene occasioned by the Death of my Deare Lord and husband, and my sonne, for I [often heard them] speake of the said Daniel Donovan, the father [of the bearer], to be a person who at all times, and upon all occasions, was ready to serve his Majestie, as appeares by your Grace's and my husband's certificates, which the bearer hath to shew, and which I humbly pray your Grace to peruse, together with his Majestie's Gratious letters, which he alsoe hath, wherein there is mention made of his father's raising men under your Grace's command, Two companies of foote, whereof both his brothers were Captaines, and one of them, with his company, totally slaine with your Grace at the siege of Dublin, at Rathmoines, and the other slaine in his Majestie's service beyond seas. Now I humbly referr the condition of the poore Gentleman to your Grace's consideration, he having noe other friends to mediate for him, since the death of my dearest friends."

This is indorsed in another hand, "Lady Clanrickarde's letter to ye Duke of Ormond, in [favour] of O'Donovan."

The King's letter and the decree of the Court of Claims are as follows. They are extracted from Adventurers' Certificates, Roll xviii., preserved in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin. There is another copy of the King's letter at Bawnlahan House, in the possession of Edward Powell, Esq.

"Daniell O'Donovane, Esq., sonn and heire of Daniell O'Donovane, of Castle O'Donovane, in the county of Corke, deceased, did exhibit his Petition and Schedule before us, His Majesty's

Commissioners, upon the 3rd March, 18th year Chas. II., thereby setting forth, that by virtue of his Majesty's gracious Letter, which followeth in these words :

"Charles R.—We having taken into consideration the report of the Earle of Drogheda and the Lord Kingeston, grounded on our order of referance of the thirtieth of March last past, graunted on the Petition of Daniell O'Donovane, Esq., wherein it appeareth by the Certificate of our right trusty and right intirely beloved James Duke of Ormond, steward of our household, and other certificates in the said report mencioned, That Daniell O'Donovane, of Castle O'Donovane, in the county of Corke, in our kingdome of Ireland, submitted unto the Peace concluded in our said kingdome, in the yeare one thousand six hundred and forty-eight, and constantly adhered thereunto, contributing his best endeavours to advance it, and suppresse all oppositions that might be thereunto given, signally testifying upon all occasions his loyalty and fidelity to our service ; and that he raised, at his own cost and charge, by Commission from the said Duke of Ormond, then our Lieutenant of Ireland, two foote companies, whereof one was commanded, as Captaine, by Morrogh O'Donnovane, his Brother, in the regiment of Collonell Hennesy, under the Command of our said Lieut. of Ireland, at the seidge of Dublin, where the said Captaine Morogh O'Donovane was killed in our service. And that Richard O'Donovane retired himselfe and Company into forraigne partes, and there was also killed in our service, when hee had first, as Captaine of the other foote Company in Collonel O'Driscoll's Regiment, contributed his best endeavours for the furtherance of our service, till the late Usurped Power became prevalent in our said kingdome of Ireland; and that Daniell O'Donovane persevering still constant in his loyalty to us, the said Usurped Power seized upon all his Estate, burning, killing, and destroying all that came in their way, and blew up, with powder, two of his the said Daniell's Castles. All which induced the referrees aforesaid to be of opinion that Daniell O'Donovane, sonn to the said Daniell, lately deceased, is by our Declaration for the settlement of that Kingdome, restorable to the estate whereof his said father was dispossessed as abovesaid. We have, therefore, thought fitt, and it is our will and pleasure, that the said Daniell be forthwith established in the quiett and peaceable possession of all the Castles, houses, Lands, tenements, leases, mortgages, & hereditaments whatsoever, whereof the said Daniell O'Donovane, his father, was dispossessed by the late usurped government ; and the rather for that wee find by Certificates of sundry persons of quallity, his English neighbours, that hee ever was affeccionate to the English ; and alwayes industrious and carefull to preserve their interest and goods from the rapine and pilladge of the rude multitude. And if any part of the premisses be possessed by reprizable adventurers, or souldiers, that they be reprized without delay, and the Petitioner forthwith restored to that parte of his Estate alsoe (his father nor himselfe ever accepting any Lands in Connaught, or the County of Clare, in [as much as] that they still expected to be restored to their owne by our happy restauration), and if any Rent or Rents, or other sume or sumes of mony doe remayne in charge on the premisses in our Court of Exchequer, in our said Kingdome, which were putt in charge since the moneth of October, 1641, the Barons of our said Court and every of them, and every other officer there whom it may concerne, are forthwith to cause the same to be put out of charge. And our further will and pleasure is, that our Lords Justices of our said Kingdome, our Commissioners, and all other our Governour and Governours for the tyme being, our sheriffes and other officers, whom it shall or may concerne, doe cause this

our order to be put in due and speedy execution, for which this shall be to them and every of them a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the eighteenth day of Aprill, 1661, in the thirteenth yeare of our reigne.

"By His Majesty's Command,

"WIL. MORRICE.

"To our trusty and right welbeloved Councellor Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Chancellor of our Kingdome of Ireland; and to our right trusty and right welbeloved Cousins and Councellours, Roger Earle of Orrery and Charles Earle of Mountrath, Justices of our said Kingdome; and to the Commissioners appointed to execute our Declaration for the settlement of that our Kingdome; & to the Chief Governour or Governours thereof for the time being; and to all other our Officers and Ministers whom it may Concerne."

"And by one Clause or Proviso in the said Explanatory Act expressed, hee is lawfully and rightfully intituled unto several lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said Petition and Schedule mentioned.

"It appeared unto this Court that Daniel O'Donovane, deceased, father to the Claymant, was in the actuall seizin and possession thereof upon the 22nd October, 1641; and that the Claymant was in the actuall seizen & possession thereof upon the 22nd August, 1663. It is Decreed that he and his heires and assigns shall & may have, hold, & enjoy the following lands, tenements, and hereditaments, that is to say: Curraghalicky, three plowlands, containing 640 acres of profitable lands, plantation measure, and 176 acres of unprofitable lands; in Derryclaghagh, two plowlands, 322A. 1R. 28P. prof., and 122A. unprof. In Cashlurragh and Killavinoge, 569A. 2R. 16P. prof.; Coolbla, one plowland, 192A. 3R. 8P. prof.; and Banlaghan, one plowland, 146A. 3R. 8P. profit.; all lying and being in the Barony of Carbery, and County of Corke; the totall of plantation acres being 1871A. 2R. and 20 perches, which make 3031A. 2R. 35P. English statute measure.

"The same to be held and enjoyed by the said Daniel O'Donovane, his heires and assigns, for Ever, in free and Common Soccage, as of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin; rendering and paying for the same, yearly, £28 8*s.* 5¼*d.* Sterling, at the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer in Dublin; and this our judgment and Decree we do hereby Certifie, to the end that effectuall letters patents may be forthwith granted unto the said Daniell O'Donovane, his heirs and assigns, for Ever, this 21st day of December, 1666.

"EDW. SMYTHE, W. CHURCHILL,
EDW. DERING, EDW. COOKE."

In 1684 he was put on his trial for high treason, as appears from a certified copy of a record in the possession of O'Donovan of Montpellier, which states: "That Daniell O'Donovan, Esq. (being committed by Sir Emanuel Moore, Esq., one of his Majestie's, &c., for high Treason, on the information of one John Donovan), was at the said Assizes indicted for that he the said Daniell O'Donovan, the 1st December, in the, &c., at Ardagh, in the county of Corke, did traitorously,

together with other traitours unknowne, conspire, imagine, &c., the death of our Sovraigne Lord the King, &c., in his lodgings in Whitehall, and also to levie warre against the King, &c., and to depose and deprive his Majestie of his regall power, &c., by procuring, bringing in, &c., a forraigne power, to witt, the French King and his army, and to that end, &c. To which indictment said Daniel O'Donovan pleaded "*not guilty*," and for his tryall put himselfe on his country, which absolutely acquitted him, and found him not guilty thereof; whereupon the said Daniel O'Donovan was then discharged, without any rule of the good behaviour. All which I certifie, &c.

"JONAH SANKEY."

Soon after this period we find him a colonel of a regiment of foot, consisting of thirteen companies, in the service of James II. On the 25th July, 1689, he received the following order from James II.:

"James Rex [autograph],—Our will and pleasure is, that you keep up all the supernumerary companies of the Regiment under your command that are over and above thirteen, till we send you our further orders to dispose thereof. And you are to send us an account of their number, that subsistence may be ordered for them. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of July, 1689, and in the 5th yeare of our Reigne.

"By his Majesty's Command,

"MELFORT.

"To our Trusty and wellbeloved Coll. Daniell O'Donovan, commanding a Regiment in our service."

How far the subsistence here promised was given will appear from the following petition, sent by Colonel O'Donovan soon after to His Majesty. No date appears, but it was probably in 1689.

Petition to the King, that "Petitioner, Daniel O'Donovan's father, raised two companies of foote, commanded by Petitioner's uncles, who were both slaine in his late Majestie's service. That by his late Majestie's letter, Petitioner was to be restored to an ancient Estate of about £2000 per annum; but by the partiality of the late Government was deprived of it, &c. That Petitioner suffered long imprisonment by the oppression of the late Earl of Orrerie, and was tried for his life, before Lord Chief Justice Keateing and Sir Richard Reynalls, uppon account of the late pretended Plot, &c. That Petitioner, by Commission, raised about Christmas last a Regiment of foot, and ever since kept them without any subsistence from your Majestie, whereby Petitioner is exposed to censure, &c. That Petitioner will slight all perills, &c., to serve your Majestie; and that Petitioner's habitation and estate are exposed to the sea, and pirates frequently annoying the Inhabitants, so that it is requisite to have still men in arms thereabouts."

Among the Bawnlahan papers, many of which are now in the possession of O'Donovan at Montpellier, are numerous letters, military orders of Lord Dover, General Wauchop, La Motte, and others, accounts of men, arms, and moneys, captures of places, and notes for exchange of prisoners during the civil war, addressed to the Honourable, and, sometimes, Right Honourable Colonel Daniel O'Donovan, at various places in Munster. These documents are very curious, and should be all published. Among them is a "Precept of Pierce Nagle, High Sheriff of the county of Corke, to the Provost of the Borough of Baltimore, to elect two Burgesses of that Borough to

the Parliament to be holden on the 7th of May next, at Dublin, dated 9th April, 1896; and also a draft of the return of Members of Parliament for the Borough of Baltimore, in April, 1689, between Pierce Nagle, High Sheriff of the county of Corke, and Cornelius O'Donovan, Morough O'Donovan, Cornelius O'Donovan of Kilmacabea, Daniel O'Donovan of Kilgliny, Daniel Regane, Daniel O'Donovan of Gortnaskehy, Timothy Regane, Daniel O'Donovan of Fornaght, Thady Regane of Ballyvarloghly, Cornelius O'Donovane of Ballyncala, and Keadagh O'Donovan, all Burgesses of the towne and Borough of Baltimore, duly choosing Daniel O'Donovan, *alias* O'Donovan, Esq., and Richard O'Donovan, Esq., Doctor of Both Laws, to be members, &c. In this document the name, "Richard O'Donovan, Doctor of Both Laws," is cancelled throughout, and that of "Jeremie O'Donovan, Esq." written above it. (This was Jeremy Donovan of Dublin, Chief of the Clan-Loughlin.)

In October, 1690, Col. O'Donovan was Deputy Governor of Charles Fort, which was summoned to surrender by Lord Marlborough; but the Governor, Sir Edwart Scott, answered, that it would be time enough a month hence to talk of surrendering; upon which the trenches were opened the 5th of October. The batteries were managed on the east side by the Danes in King William's service, and on the north by the English. On the fifteenth a breach was made by the Danes; and the English being masters of the counterscarp, they sprung a mine with good success, and every thing was ready for an assault, when the Governor capitulated, and surrendered upon honourable conditions, which would not have been granted, but that the weather was exceeding bad, provisions scarce, and the army very sickly. Colonel O'Donovan delivered the keys of this fort into Lord Marlborough's hands, who, having thus fortunately accomplished the design of his voyage, left his brother, Brigadier Churchill, governor of Charles Fort, and returned with his fleet to Portsmouth. The garrison in Charles Fort, which consisted of 1200 men, had liberty to march out with their arms and baggage, and were conducted to Limerick.—*Story*, p. 147. Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 206.

It appears from a letter in the handwriting of Helena, Countess of Clanrickard, and addressed to her son, John, ninth Earl of Clanrickard, that Colonel O'Donovan was treated unfairly by James the Second's party. It is at present in the possession of O'Donovan of Montpellier, and runs as follows:

"My dear Lord,—This goes by a kind clergyman and an officer in Coll. Donovan's Regiment, of the same name, and, I suppose, his neere relations. They make a complaint of hard measure done to Coll. O'Donovan; and truly such proceedings are unparrelelled. The King and all of and in his interest have a part in a wrong and injury soe gross and palpable. Your Lordship will concurre in this when you have heard what they have to say, and to it your Lordshipp is referred by

"My Lord, your very affectionate mother,

"and most humble Servant,

"Hellena Clanrickarde.

"Coll. O'Donovan is a neere relation to my children by their father; and, tho' not so neere, yet related to me too."

This Helena Clanrickarde was the daughter of Donogh Mac Carthy, first Earl of Clancarty, by Ellen Butler, sister of James, first Duke of Ormonde. She was the second wife of William,

seventh Earl of Clanrickarde, who was the nephew of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, the maternal grandfather of Col. O'Donovan.—See Burke's *Extinct Peerage of Ireland*, 1840; Lodge's *Peerage*, by Archdall, vol. iv. p. 39; Burke's *Hibernia Dominicana*; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society of Dublin, p. 381.

The above letter was written on the 24th of April, 1691. On the 18th of May following, we find a letter, in the handwriting of Colonel Hamilton, offering, on the part of the Government, to Colonel O'Donovan, that he shall be free for ever from all private actions, from any injury or trespass done by him, since the 1st of August, 1688, to the date hereof. The following is a faithful copy of this letter, preserving the writer's peculiar orthography and odd phraseology:

"*Bandon*, 18 *May*, 1691.

"SIR,—I have orders given me to signifie you that you shall be for ever free from all private actions, from any injury or trespass done by you, or by your command, since the 1st of August, 1688, to the date hereof, which, in my opinion, is both honourable and very large conditions. What specified above, and what Capt. Hamilton shewd you under hand and seall, I be engadge shall be confirm'd, both by goverment and generall; if not accept'd off, I wish verie heartlie that I had never mov'd itt. I march from this on Wensday, so you may perswad y' self not to find a second frind that can procure you larger conditions as what now I offer. All I have now to say, that since I have obtain'd what you can desair, I don't doubt but you will be so *just* as to comply with my desair. I me, Sr,

"Your most humble servt.

"Lett me have your possitive answar. "GEO. HAMILTONE.

"For Colonell O'Donovan, att Drummoor, These."

Colonel O'Donovan did not comply with this request; on the 12th of October, 1691, he received an order from the Honourable Major-General Wanehope, to march with his regiment to the harbour of Cork, there to be embarked. This order is worded as follows:

"Notwithstanding any former orders, you are heareby, on sight heareof, required to march with the Regiment under your command to the harbor of Cork, there to be imbarked. Given under my hand, at Litter, this 12th of November, 1691.

"JO. WANEHOPE.

"To Coll. O'Donnevan these, att Gortneshemer."

It does not appear that he went off to foreign parts on this occasion; for it is evident from a pass-permit, in the handwriting of Bryan Townesend, that he went to Cork on the 4th of January, 1692, to deliver himself up as a prisoner:

"Permit Col. O'Donovan to travell to Timoleague, and from thence to Corke, in order to deliver himselfe a prisoner unto the High Sheriff without molestation, he behaveing himselfe as becometh, unless you have any order to the contrary from the said Sheriff. Dated this 4th day of January, 1692.

"B. TOWNESEND.

"You are also to permit Capt. Conolly and Captain Donovan to pass as above.—B. T"

It appears from a letter in the handwriting of John Hill, touching an equity suit then in court pending, that Colonel O'Donovan was living in January, 1701. He married, first, Victoria, daughter of Captain Coppinger, and had by her one daughter, Victoria, who married Captain Cornelius O'Donovan, the ancestor of the present O'Donovan (Morgan William, of Montpellier). He married, secondly, in 1665, Elizabeth Tonson, the daughter of Major Tonson, and had by her three daughters, namely: 1. Sarah; 2. Honora; and 3. Catherine; and four sons: 1. Richard, his eldest son, and heir; 2. Daniel, who died young; 3. Barry, who died young; and 4. Cornelius, who married Honora, daughter of Mac Fineen Duff, and had issue Richard, who had a son, Cornelius, who died at Dingle, *s. p.* in 1841, the last of the descendants of Colonel Daniel O'Donovan in the male line.

XLIII. Captain Richard, son of Colonel Daniel O'Donovan. He married, in 1703, Ellinor Fitzgerald, daughter of the Knight of Kerry, by whom he had three children: 1. Daniel, his successor; 2. Rickard, who died unmarried; and some daughters, the eldest of whom was Elizabeth, who married Silvester O'Sullivan, head of the sept called Mac Fineenduff, of Derreenavurrig, near Kenmare, in Kerry, by whom she had numerous issue. Among the Bawnlahan papers are curious articles of agreement, dated 12th September, 1703, between the parties, in which, among other things, Richard O'Donovan, *alias* O'Donovan, "promises to pay the said Silvester £200 sterling, as soon as he, the said Richard, shall recover his wife's fortune or portion from the present Knight of Kerry"!!

XLIV. Daniel V., son of Captain Richard O'Donovan. He married, first, in the year 1721, in the eighteenth year of his age, Anne Kearney, daughter of James Kearney, Esq., of Garrettstown, in the barony of Courcies, but had no issue by her; and secondly, in the year 1763, in the sixtieth year of his age, Jane Becher (daughter of John Becher, Esq., of Hollybrook), then fifteen years old, and had by her four children: 1. Richard, a General in the English service; 2. John, a captain in the English service, who was killed in the year 1796; 3. Ellen, or Helena, who married John Warren, Esq., of Codrum, and died without issue in 1840; and 4. Jane, who died unmarried in the year 1833. This Daniel conformed to the established religion of the State in 1729, and died in 1778. In his will, dated 22nd December, 1778, he leaves the reversion of his estates to Morgan Donovan, Esq., then living in the city of Cork, the grandfather of O'Donovan of Montpellier. He was buried in the church of Myross, where he was followed by his second wife, Jane Becher, in 1812. The following is a copy of his will:

"In the name of God, amen, I, Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Jane," [*alias* Bawnlahan] "Esq., in the parish of Myrus, and county of Cork, being in perfect sence and memory, but feeble and weak, do make this my last will, revoking all wills to this date made. First, I order all my debits to be justly paid, and resign my soule to Allmighty God, and to have my Body privatly interd in my family burying-place at Myrus. I appoint my good friends, James Kearny, Esq., of Garrettstown; Thomas Sarsfield, Esq., of Ducloen; Thos. Hungerford, Esq., of Foxhall; and Michl. Becher, Esq., to be Executors and Administrators of this my last will, to settle and avoid any disputes hereafter in my family. *Imprimis*, I leave my Estate clear, as by my settlement will appear, to my eldest son, Richard O'Donovan, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and, in failure of Issue male in him, of my second son, John Donovan, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; in failure of Issue male or

female in either, I leave the reversion of my Estate to Morgan Donovan, Esq., now living in the city of Cork, and to his heirs male lawfully begotten ; subject, in case of accidents, to the sum of ten thousand pounds Ster. to my Eldest Dauther, Elen O'Donovan, and the like sum to be paid to my second Dauther, Jane O'Donovan, being the sum of ten thousand pounds Ster., and to their heirs : if Either should dye, the surviving person to come in for the intire twenty thousand pounds. Secondly, I give and devise the sum of Two thousand pounds, being my wife's fortune, with two thousand pounds more, which I had a power by my settlement, and one thousand pounds more, debits due to me from different persons, which in all amounts to five thousand pounds, to be dispos'd of in manor following : I order those five thousand pounds to be equally divided between my three younger Children, share equaly alike ; and if either should dye under the age of fifteen years, or unmaried, the surviving person or persons to come in for such part ; in case of failure in the younger children, the above five thousand pounds to come to my eldest son, Richard; viz. John O'Donovan, Elen O'Donovan, and Jane O'Donovan, are what I call my younger children. I give and devise to my dear and beloved wife One hundred Acres of her choice part of the lands at Castle Jane, with the dweling-house, out-houses, and offices, during the minority of my son, Richard, she keeping the same in proper order. I give unto my dear and beloved wife her post-Sheas," [Chaise] " Horses, and Harness, and what belongs to the Sheas as usual, knowing her to be a loveing mother and faithfull wife. I give and bequeth unto my Sister O'Sullivan's children, male and female, five pounds sterling, to be given each of them. I leave all other debits, goods, chattles, and all manor of property, to my son, Richard, over and above what I have herein set forth.

" Given under my hand and seale this 22nd day of December, 1778, seventy-eight; Castle Jane.

" DAN. O'DONOVAN.

" Before the perfection of this will, I give and bequeath to my second son, John O'Donovan, my part of the lease purchased from Thos. Baylie, called Clontaff, to him and his heirs and assigns ; with the lands of Cahnenausnah, when recovered by law. Witness my hand and seale, as above dated,

" DAN. O'DONOVAN.

" Signed & sealed in presence of us,

" ALEXANDER DONOVAN,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
DAVID HORAN,
JOHN DONOVAN."

Smith, in his *History of Cork* (1st edit., p. 271), in noticing Banlaghan, writes : " In this parish [of Moyross], is Banlaghan, the seat of O'Donovan, chief of that ancient family, a worthy, courteous gentleman."

XLV. RICHARD II., SON OF DANIEL O'DONOVAN. He was born about 1764, and, in 1800, married Emma Anne Powell, a Welsh lady, by whom he had no issue. He levied fines and suffered a recovery of all his property, and thus cut off the remainder of O'Donovan of Montpellier in the estates. He was Colonel of the Enniskillen Dragoons, and afterwards a General in the English service, and the intimate acquaintance of the Prince Regent, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose life he saved in the retreat from Holland. He died in 1829, after having willed his pro-

perty[c] to his wife, Emma Anne Powell, who died in 1832, after having willed the remnant of the estate of the senior branch of the O'Donovan family to her brother, Major Powell, whose sons now enjoy it.—*Sic transit, &c.*

O'DONOVAN OF MONTPELLIER.

On the death of General O'Donovan, in 1829, the Rev. Morgan Donovan, of Montpellier, began to style himself "the O'Donovan," though the next heir to this dignity at the time was Captain Cornelius O'Donovan of Tralee, who was the son of Richard, son of Cornelius, the second son of Colonel O'Donovan, who left issue. This Captain Cornelius died at Dingle, in 1841, without issue; but, after his death, the next heir to the dignity of O'Donovan was Morgan William O'Donovan, of Montpellier, who descended from Teige O'Donovan of Raheen and Drishane, the second son of Donell O'Donovan, who was inaugurated in 1584, and died in 1638 or 1639. His pedigree is published in Burke's *History of the Commoners*. The following is a copy of the probate of the will of his ancestor, Teige, which proves, beyond a question, that he was the brother of Daniel III., the husband of Gylles O'Shaughnessy.

"In Dei nomine, Amen. I, Teige O'Donovane of Drishane, in the Countie of Corke, Gent., beinge of perfect witt and memory, though weake in bodie, doe make this my last will and testament as followeth: First, I bequeath my soule to God Almightie, and my bodie to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Rosse Carbery. Item, I bequeath unto my sonne and heire, Daniell mac Teige, and his heires males, the nine Gnives, three quarters of a plo: of the south ploughland of Drishane, and the tenn Gnives, in mortgadge of fower score and tenn pounds and eleven shillings ster., in the quarter of Kilmacbie, called Caghir Cairbrie, halfe a ploughland; and Cahirnebologie fower Gnives, and the halfe ploughland of Carighbane, which I hold in fee simple, in the quarter of Revolder and the halfe ploughland of Gortnacloghee and Dromenidy, which I hold in moortgadge from Owen mac Cormack for fifteene pounds tenn pence, ster.; also the two Gnives of the plo. of Lahanaght, which I hold in mortgadge from Conohor mac Awlife for fowerteene pounds, ster. Also the five Gnives of Loghcrote, the three Gnives of Crothe, and the two gnives of Knockboie, which I hold in fee simple, the gnive and quarter of a gnive in Knockboy aforesaid, which I hold in mortgadge of Donogh mac Teige, alias Bronagh, for eleaven pounds ten shillings and six pence, ster. Also the halfe ploughland of Dirigule, which I hold in mortgadge from Dermod oge and Donough mac Dermod for twenty pounds, vizt. tenn pounds, ster., each of them oweth, and thirteene pounds six shillings tenn pence, ster., which the said Donogh mac Dermod oweth me by specialties. And for want of such issue males of the said Daniell, lawfully begotten or to be begotten, the remainder of all the before recited premisses to my second sonne, Morrogh mac Teige, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfully begotten or to be begotten. And for want of such Issue males of the said Morrogh, the Remainders thereof unto my brothers equally devided

[c] *Willed his property.*—The following are the names of the lands remaining to General O'Donovan at the time of his death in 1829, and which were bequeathed by him to his wife, Emma Anne Powell: 1. Bawnlahan; 2. Coolebin; 3. Islands; 4. Clontaff; 5. Kilgleeny, or Kilglinny; 6. Curraghalicky; 7. Curryglass; 8. The Pike; 9. Coomatholin. This was a very small portion of Clancahill. These lands were bequeathed by the said Emma Anne Powell, relict of the late General O'Donovan, to her brother, the late Major Powell, whose two sons have divided them equally.

betweene them. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my wife, Joanne Donovane, alias Goggan, the ploughland of Drishane, whereupon my house standeth now, and the three Gnives of Dirireloge, in the quarter of Kilmacbie, which she holdeth by a Deed of jointure, as by the said more at large appeareth, and the Reversion of Remainder of the said lands unto my sonne, Daniell, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of such Issue males, the Remainder thereof to the use or uses as afore specified. Also I bequeath unto my said wife the third part of all my Chattle, Horses, Cows, and household stuffe. Item, I bequeath unto my second sonne, Morragh mac Teige, the forty pounds tenn shillings, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Dermod O Driscoll of Doulough; forty pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Cnoghor Oge O Driscoll of Ballynarde. Provided that if it fortune or happen that my said sonne, Morrogh, should die in his minority or nonadge, my will is that the remainder of this which I bequeath him shall revert and remain to his Brother, my eldest sonne and heire, Daniell. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my five daughters, vizt. to Joane ny Teige, Ellen ny Teige, Eilene ny Teige, and Shilie ny Teige, Twenty pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Dermod mac Finine of Cnockebolleintagert; Twelve pound, ster., due unto me upon Finine O Driscoll upon specialties; and thirteene pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Teige mac Moriartagh mac Teige of Gort Shanecrone, to be equally divided betweene them in equal portions. And if it shall happen or fortune that any of them shall die in their minority, that then her portion so dieinge shall be equally devided betweene the survivors. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my said five daughters the two parts of my Chattle, horses, and corne, as my Brothers, or two or three of them, in their discretion shall thinke fitt to devide them. Item, I bequeath and leaue towardes the dischargeinge of my Debts the six pounds, ster. due unto me by specialties upon ——— mac Fillmie of Maleloghy; and also the tenn pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon mac Con mac Teige of Murrigh. Also, I leave and bequeath unto my sonne and heire, Daniel mac Teige, and heires males, *ut supra*, thirteene pounds and twelve shillings, ster., which are due unto me by severall specialties and notes upon Donogh mac Teige mac Feylimy of Glaunagele; and also the fifteene shillings which are due unto me upon Thomas Kecrafte, endinge upon ——— Item, my said sonne and heir, Daniell, is to discharge and pay unto my Brother Richard's sonne, Daniell mac Richard, Twenty pounds, ster., which he has upon me by specialties. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my sonne and heire, Daniell, the two parts of my household stuffe. And also doe name and appoint my Brother, Morrogh Donovane, sole Executor of this my last will and testament. As Witnesse my hand and seale the Tenth day of February, one thousand six hundred thirty-nine.

"Teige Donovane.

"Being present,

"Donell Donovane.
Charolus Thohig, Presbiter.
Donogh Donovane."

"In Dei nomine.—Notwithstandinge my former Will, of the specialties followinge my will now is, to give forty pounds of the monies due unto me upon Donogh mac Teige mac Feylimie unto my daughter, Honora. And also I doe leave her the tenn pounds due unto me upon Donell mac

Dermodie mac Donogh of Ardagh mac Kannith. And the six pounds due unto me upon Daniell mac Donogh mac Teige mac Owen. And the five pounds due unto me upon Moriartah mac Conohor. All which I leave unto my foresaid Daughter, Honora ny Teige, and I doe leaue her to my Sister Honora[d]. And I doe leave with my Brothers (if God should call away my sonnes, which God forbid), dureinge their minorities, that they shall looke to my daughters in bestowinge the specialties mentioned in my said former will upon them, ACCORDINGE AS MY BROTHER O'DONOVANE[e] AND THE REST OF MY BROTHERS SHALL IN THEIR CONSCIENCE THINKE FITT. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto putt my hand the Ealeventh day of February.

"TEIGE DONOVANE.

"Being present,

"CAHIR Ô THOHIG.
MORROGH DONOVANE.
ENEAS CALLNANE."

"Tenore præsentium Nos Thomas Ffrith[ee] Clericus in artibus Magister, Reverendis. in Christo patris ac Domini Domini Guilielmi[f] permissione Divina Corcag. et Rossen. Episcopi Cancellarius et Vicarius in spiritualibus Generalis, in et pro tot. Dioc. Rossen. predict. rite et legitime constitutus, Notum facimus universis quod tertio Die mensis Martii, anno Domini 1639 Probatum fuit hoc testamentum et coddicillum suprascriptum Thadæi O Donovane, qui dum vixit de parochia Creagh, Dioc. Rossen., generosi defuncti, coram magistro Ludovico Vigours Clerico et Surrogato Venerabilis viri Thomæ Ffrith predicti, necnon per Nos approbatum et insinuat . . . . in Curia Rossensi; commissaque fuit et est administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum, iurium, creditorum, et cattallorum dicti defuncti, ac testamentum eius hoc qualitercunque concernen. Moriartie Donovane, fratri naturali dicti Defuncti Executori in hoc testamento nominato, Imprimisque de bene et fideliter administrando eadem, ac de vero et perfecto inventorio omnium et singulorum bonorum, jurium, creditorum, et Cattallorum dicti defuncti conficiendo, et illud in Curia Rossensi predicta citra festo Philippi et Jacobi proximè futuro exhibendo et introducendo, necnon et de justo computo calculo sive ratione in hac parte reddendo quandocunque ad hoc debitè et congruè requisitus fuerit, ad sancta Dei Evangelia juratus. In Cujus Rei testimonio Sigillum Officii Rossensis predicti præsentibus apposuimus. Datum die mensis et Anno Domini supradicto.

XLI. TEIGE O'DONOVAN, of Raheen and Drishane, whose will is above given, was the second son of the chief O'Donovan, and evidently his first son by Johanna Mac Carthy. He married Joane Goggan, and had by her two sons: 1. Daniel, who died without issue; and 2. Murrough or Morgan; and five daughters, viz. Joane, Ellen, Eilene, Shilie, and Honora.

[d] *My sister Honora.*—She was married to the celebrated Teige-an-Duna Mac Carthy of Dunmanway.

[e] *My brother O'Donovane*, i. e. the chief of the name, who at this time was Daniel III., the husband of Gylles O'Shaughnessy. Morogh, the testator's executor, was the third son of O'Donovan (Daniel II.) He was killed at Rathmines, near Dublin, in 1649, leaving a son, Daniel, who was living at Carrowgarriff in 1662, when he empowered his cousin, Daniel, afterwards Colonel Daniel O'Donovan, to sue for the recovery of his lands in Dublin as his attorney.

[ee] *Thomas Ffrith.*—He was Archdeacon of Ross from 1639 to 1631.—See Cotton's *Fasti*, p. 251.

[f] *Guilielmi.*—This was the celebrated William Chapple, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, who had so distinguished himself before James I. at Cambridge by his argumentation, that the respondent, Dr. Roberts, unable to solve his arguments, fell into a swoon in the pulpit.—See Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 568.

XLII. Murrough or Morgan O'Donovan. He married Jane Galway, and had issue seven sons, who are mentioned in a deed of settlement of 1684, in the following order: Conogher, Teige, William, Bartholomew, Richard, Donogh, and Morogh. On these certain lands, which are still in the family, are settled in strict entail, first vested in Richard O'Donovan, Esq., Doctor of both Laws, of the city of Cork, and Donogh Mahowny, of Ardrivinigh, in West Carbery. From the eldest of these the present O'Donovan is descended; the second, Teige, was a Captain in the regiment of Colonel O'Driscoll, and was slain at Castletownsend in 1690; William, the third son, had a son, William, who was living in 1742; but no account of the others is preserved.

XLIII. Conor or Cornelius O'Donovan. He was a Captain in the regiment of Colonel O'Donovan. In 1684 he married Victoria, only daughter of Colonel O'Donovan, and had by her two sons, Morgan and Teige. He obtained, in 1700, a general pardon from King William III. (Inrolled 12th Will. III. 2. p. f. r. 22), and died young, leaving his two sons as wards to Bryan Townsend of Castletownsend. His widow married a Mr. Turnbull of London, as appears by several of her father's letters.

XLIV. Morgan Donovan, Esq., of Ballincalla. He was born in the year 1687, and, in 1691, claimed, by his guardian, Bryan Townsend, Esq., an estate in tail in Drishane, and various other lands in the barony of West Carbery, late estate of Cornelius O'Donovan, which claim was allowed, as appears from the printed list of claims before the Commissioners of the forfeitures of 1691. His guardian, Bryan Townsend, made him graduate at Oxford, where he conformed to the religion of the State, and became a staunch Williamite. In a lease made by him in 1714, for a term of 999 years, he binds the tenant to pay five shillings a year for a bottle of claret, to drink the glorious and immortal memory of King William III. He purchased the estate of Montpellier, near Cork, in 1728; and was in the Commission of the Peace in the reign of George II. In 1733 he married Mary Ronayne (daughter of Thomas Ronayne, Esq., of Hodnettswood), who had been a Roman Catholic, but she conformed in the same year, after her marriage, as appears from the list of converts from Popery, wherein her name is entered, under that year, as "Mary, wife of Morgan Donovan, Esq." He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLV. Morgan Donovan, Esq. He married in May, 1766, Melian Towgood French, daughter of Savadge French, Esq., of the city of Cork. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLVI. The Rev. Morgan Donovan. He was born in 1769, and, in 1814, built Montpellier house, near Cork, on the estate which had been purchased by his grandfather in 1728. He married the daughter of William Jones, Esq., Recorder of Cork, and had by her: 1. Morgan William, the present O'Donovan, born in 1796; 2. William Jones, born in 1799; and 3. Henry. On the death of General O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in 1829, he began to style himself the O'Donovan; but there was a senior branch living till 1841, when Captain Cornelius, a legitimate descendant of Colonel O'Donovan, died at Dingle without issue.

XLVII. Morgan William O'Donovan, Esq., Barrister at Law, now the O'Donovan. He married, in July, 1844, Susan, daughter of the late William Armstrong Creed, formerly of the 4th Foot. He still retains a considerable fragment of the O'Donovan territory, as will appear from the following list of the lands of which he is the head landlord.

Names of the Lands of the O'Donovan, all in the East Division of the Barony of West Carbery, and County of Cork, August the 1st, 1842.

PRESENT NAME.	PATENT OF CAR. II. TO MURRAGH DONOVAN.	IN DEEDS OF 1619, ETC.	PARISHES.
Carrigfadda.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Abbeystrowry.
Lisardgeehee, *alias* Lisardee.	Lissardgehy, *alias* Gortinvally.	Lissardgeehie, 1630; Lissardghee, 1670; Lisardgoyhy, 1630; Gortnevarre, 1621-35; Gortnaballay, 1630.	Ditto.
Barnagollopy.	Ballygasby.	. . . . .	Creagh and Castlehaven.
Coomnageehee.	. . . . .	Clounemenaghee, 1643.	Abbeystrowry.
Derrygoole.	Same.	Dirrigoole, 1670; Diregoole, 1630.	Ditto.
Drishanebeg.	Same.	Drishanebeg, 1628, 29, 33, 35; Dryshan, 1621-72; Drishane, 1623; Dryshan Beg, 1624; Begg, 1625, 35, 38.	Creagh.
Russagh, *alias* Rossagh.	. . . . .	Gortenrossigh, 1638.	Abbeystrowry.
Ardagh.	Same.	Killardagh & Gortinvally, 1632.	Tullogh, *alias* Baltimore.
Lick.	Lickiwith.	Like and Munig, 1640; Licke and Munnig, 1640.	Ditto.
Bunlick.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.
Knockvallintaggart.	Same.	Knockevollytagart, 1633; Gurt, 1633.	Ditto.
Gortshanecrone.	Gortancroan.	Gortsheane Crone, 1632.	Ditto.
Ballinard.	Ballynard.	Ballynard, 1629, 35, 38, 64, 70; Ballinarde, 1670; Ballinnard, 1677.	Ditto.
Barna, part of Ballymorane, *alias* Ballyourane.	Ballymorane.	. . . . .	Cahiragh.
Barna Mountain, *alias* Lugnacoppul.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.
Bluyd (East).	Blood.	. . . . .	Castlehaven, *alias* Glanbarahane.
Burriroe.	Barriroe.	. . . . .	Ditto.
Minlogh, part of Glanteige.	Menlagh.	Mealloghie, 1626-31; Maulelough, 1670; Maulalough, 1670.	Glanneberraghane, 1627.
Glanageele, part of ditto.	Glangettle, *alias* Glangeill.	Glaneigele, 1627; Glanteigkylline, 1632.	Ditto.
Laherdanemore, *alias* Knocknagowr, part of ditto.	Knocknagowre.	. . . . .	Ditto.
Lisheenroe, *alias* Lisseenroe, part of Glanteige.	Lisseenmore.	Part of Fearnagilla, 1631.	Ditto.
Lahanaght.	Same, *alias* Lahanagh.	. . . . .	Drinagh.
Tuonafuora, *alias* Bohernabrada.	Bohernabreedagh.	. . . . .	Drimaleague, *alias* Drumdaligue.
Knockbuoy, *alias* Knockeenbuoy, part of Loughrott.	. . . . .	Knockboy, 1623.	Dromdalyege, 1624.
	Loghcrott.	Loughcrotte, 1624.	Ditto.
Upper Loughrott, *alias* Crott.	. . . . .	Croattes, 1624.	Ditto.
Carrigbane, part of Rivoulder.	Garrybane, *alias* Carribane part of Reavoulder.	Reavolder, 1619.	Killmacabea.

According to the pedigree of the O'Donovans, compiled by John Collins of Myross, Teige, the son of the O'Donovan who married the daugher of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, had a grandson, Teige, or Timothy, a Captain, who was killed at Castletownsend, in 1690, together with the young Colonel O'Driscoll.—See Smith's *History of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 207. According to the tradition in Carbery, as communicated to the Editor by James O'Donovan of Cooldurragha, in a letter

dated 10th August, 1842, this Captain Teige is now represented by John Donovan, of John-street, Waterford, a shoemaker, whose descent is traced as follows:

XL. DONNELL O'DONOVAN, chief, 1584–1639.

XLI. TEIGE O'DONOVAN.

XLII. MURROUGH O'DONOVAN.

XLIII. CAPTAIN TEIGE O'DONOVAN, slain 1690.

XLIV. TIMOTHY O'DONOVAN. He married the daughter of Thomas Coppinger, of Affadown, the father of the Rev. John Coppinger, by whom he had,

XLV. TIMOTHY O'DONOVAN, who settled in Waterford.

XLVI. JOHN DONOVAN of Waterford, who believes that he is the head of the O'Donovans, and went to Cork to take law proceedings for the recovery of General O'Donovan's estate. This line of descent is probably correct, but no documentary evidence has been furnished to support it.

Let us now return to the fourth son of the last inaugurated O'Donovan,

O'DONOVAN OF COOLDURRAGHA, PARISH OF MYROSS, CORK.

XLII. DONOUGH or DENIS O'DONOVAN, of Forenaght. There is extant a curious poem addressed to this Donough, on his lying dangerously ill, by his foster-father, Conor Cam O'Daly, who calls him "Donough, son of Donnell and Joane, a pillar in battle;" his "ꝺalta ꝺil ꝼoġlamḋa, i. e. his dear and learned alumnus." He lived at Forenaght, in the parish of Castlehaven, and married Mary, the daughter of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, commonly called Maiġiṡṫir na Móna, or Master of Mourne Preceptory, in Muskerry, and had by her one son,

XLIII. CAPTAIN DANIEL O'DONOVAN. Collins says that he was "one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the county of Cork, and a Captain under his cousin-german, Colonel O'Donovan, in the year 1689." There is extant among the Bawnlahan papers a memorandum, in his own handwriting, of his having taken Castletownsend by surprise, on the 9th of March, 1688–9. It runs as follows:

"Whereas Captain Daniell mac Donogh O'Donovan, of Colonel O'Donovan's Regiment, haueing liued neere Castletowne, in the barony of Carrebry, in the county of Corcke, where Mr. Bryen Townsy gathered a garrison of the Rebles in that country; the said Captain imploy'd two spies to learne aboute the said Castletowne what the Garrison did, and bringing him intelligence, the second of this instant, that the Garrison there, sending aboundance of their goods, arms, and amonition, for Baltimore, by water, with whom a Number of y' Garrison went to convey them. Uppon which intelligence the said Captain took immediately twenty of the most resolute men of his companie, and conuayed them, by a stratagem, neere the castle of the said Castletown, soe that, unawares, he came to command the Castle Doore, and Townsey being not there, but heereing that the said Captain was there, sent to him that he was willing to deliver up the Castle to Colonel O'Donovan, if the said Captain had his orders, and the orders being there, possession was given of all the Castle to the said Captain Donovan, wherein he found of armes but what followeth: Twentie-nine fireing armes, three pistles, and a hundred small bulletts, seaven swords, three Bottles, with two hornes full of powder; and it seems they threwed a ferquin of powder, and a great quantity

of musquet bulletts, into the sea, at my arriveing. This is a full and true account uppon the said Captain's reputation, as heere he affirmes under his hand, the 9th March, 168⅔.

"DA: O'DONOVANE."

In a list of attainted persons, preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, his name occurs as "Daniel mac Donogh Donovan. nuper de Ffornaght, in Com. Cork."

He married Mary, daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, of Imokilly, commonly called Eamonn Chúil O'g-Corra, and had issue,

XLIV. PHILIP O'DONOVAN, of Listarkin, in the parish of Myross, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas O'Hea, of Barryroe, and had issue,

XLV. JAMES O'DONOVAN, of Ardra, in the parish of Myross, who married Catherine, daughter of Timothy Mac Carthy, of Muskerry, and had issue several sons, who died without issue; and

XLVI. PHILIP O'DONOVAN, of Cooldurragha, in the parish of Myross. Collins speaks of him as living in his own time, and calls him "the great grandson of Captain Daniel mac Donough O'Donovan." His words are: "His" [i. e. Captain Daniel's] "great grandson, Philip Donovan, of Cooldorgha, in the parish of Myross, is the present representative of this branch, a gentleman justly esteemed for courtesy and hospitality, who is married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel mac Rickard mac Keady Donovan, by Eleanor, the daughter of Mac Fineen Duff, and Elizabeth, only sister to the late O'Donovan." He died in May, 1821, and was interred with his ancestors, in Myross church. He left issue,

XLV. JAMES O'DONOVAN, of Cooldurragha. Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of O'Donovan's Cove, in a letter to the Editor, February 1st, 1841, expresses his belief that this James O'Donovan, "who is now reduced to the station of a struggling farmer, but a person of excellent and respectable character, is the eldest representative of the house of O'Donovan." This assertion, however, was made without a knowledge of the fact that his ancestor, Donough, was the fourth son of the O'Donovan, who made his last will in 1629, and died in 1639, or that the descendants of the second son were extant. The present O'Donovan, of Montpellier, and John Donovan, of Waterford, shoemaker, are decidedly of an older branch than this James, however it has happened that local tradition has cast the seniority upon him, and invested him with a titular chieftainship.

O'DONOVAN, LATE OF DONOVAN-STREET, CITY OF CORK.

XLI. RICHARD O'DONOVAN, the sixth son of Daniel O'Donovan, who was inaugurated in 1584, and died in 1639, married Mary, who was the daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, and, by her mother, grand-daughter of Lord Muskerry, and great grand-daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, and had by her: 1. Daniel, who is mentioned in his grandfather, Donnell's, will of 1629, and in his uncle Teige's will of 1639, but of whose descendants, if he left any, no account is preserved; 2. Murrough, living in 1629, who left a daughter, Joane; and 3,

XLII. RICHARD O'DONOVAN, Esq., LL.D., who is said to have studied for twenty-two years in the University of Toulouse, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of both Laws. He afterwards went to London, where he acquired the degree of Doctor of the Canon Law. He returned to Ireland on the accession of James II., and was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of

Baltimore, but he resigned to Jeremy Donovan, of Rinogreany, chief of the Clann-Loughlin. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.—*Vide* manuscript in Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 25. This Richard died in the year 1694, as appears from an Irish elegy composed on his death, in which he is called Riocard mac Riocaird :

"Fíle ḟrar-líoṁṫa, ḟroṁṫa,
bre ṫeaṁ caoinḃreaṫaċ, cneartta,
ḋlíġṫeóir ḋearḃṫa ḋeiġṁeartta."

"A ready-polished approved poet,
A justly-judging mild Brehon,
A tried and estimable lawyer."

The year of his death is recorded in the following quatrain :

"Sé ċéo ḋéaġ, ġlan ċúnear ġroḋ,
ceiṫre ceiṫ-ḃliaḋna ir noċoḋ,
Aoir mic Ḋe, ṡeaḋ ar ṡaoirṫe,
Do b'é ar éaġ an uarail-ṡe."

"Sixteen hundred,—a true computation,—
Four years exact and ninety,
Was the age of the Son of God, cause of our salvation,
On the death of this noble."

This Dr. Richard O'Donovan married Catherine Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court, near Cork (the aunt of Mary Ronayne, the wife of Morgan Donovan, Esq., the ancestor of the O'Donovan of Montpellier), and had by her four sons, viz. : 1. Daniel, of whom presently ; 2. Morgan ; 3. Richard ; 4. William. Of the race of these three younger sons, the Editor has not been able to trace any account.

XLIII. Daniel O'Donovan of Dunnamark. He was appointed Portrieve of Baltimore, by James II., in 1687.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 272. He married Maria Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holmes, son of Sir John Holmes, and had by her five sons : 1. Philip, of whom presently ; 2. Morgan ; 3. Richard ; 4. Daniel ; 5. William ; and three daughters : 1. Mary, who married Lieutenant Philip Somerville, R. N., by whom she had one son, Philip Somerville, late Captain of the Eugenia sloop of war, and of the Nemesis and Rotia frigates; 2. Elizabeth.

XLIV. Philip O'Donovan of Curranea, near Skibbereen. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain James Coppinger, lord of five manors, in the barony of West Carbery, in the county of Cork, and had by her two sons : 1. the late Lieutenant Philip O'Donovan, of Donovan-street, in the city of Cork ; 2. William ; both of whom served in the navy, and sailed with their cousin, Captain Philip Somerville ; and three daughters : 1. Mary, who married Hugh Mac Adam, Merchant ; 2. Jane, who married Lieutenant John Salmon, R. N. ; and 3. Catherine, who married Lieutenant William Somerville, the son of Captain Philip Somerville aforesaid.

XLV. Lieut. Philip Donovan died some twenty years ago, leaving one daughter. According to an old pedigree of this branch, written on parchment, which was sent to the Editor by Doctor Daniel Donovan of Skibbereen, they bore different arms from those of the Bawnlahan and Ballymore family. They are as follows:

Arms.—Argent issuing from the sinister side of the shield, a cubit dexter arm naked, the hand proper grasping a sword in pale entwined with an evet between three golden balls.

Crest.—A white falcon alighting.

Motto.—Crom-a-boo, "taken from the famous castle of Crom, built by the O'Donovans, which afterwards fell to the Kildare family, who also use the same motto."

The Editor does not know where any member of this once very respectable family is now seated.

XLI. Let us now go back to the youngest son of the last inaugurated O'Donovan, Keadagh More, "a gentleman of great stature, bodily strength, and military abilities."—*Collins.* His descendants are now known in the country by the name of Clann-Keady Donovan, the most respectable of whom are Richard Donovan, Esq., of Lisheens House, near Ballincollig, and Timothy O'Donovan, of Ardahill house, near Bantry, whose descent is as follows:

Keadagh More.

XLII. Daniel.	Rickard.
XLIII. Richard.	Daniel, married Eleanor, daughter of Mac Fineen Duff by Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. Richard O'Donovan of Bawnlahan.
XLIV. Richard.	Keadagh.
XLV. Richard, now at Lisheens.	Timothy O'Donovan of Ardahill, married the daughter of Daniel O'Sullivan of Rinnydonagan, by the sister of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P.
XLVI. Richard, a boy.	

O'DONOVAN OF O'DONOVAN'S COVE.

Another highly respectable branch of the Clann-Cahill O'Donovan is seated at O'Donovan's Cove, in Muintir-Vary, or parish of Kilcrohane, in West Carbery, the present head of whom is Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., J. P. They descend from Teige O'Donovan of Gorteeniher, in the parish of Dromaleague, a near kinsman to the Chief, Teige, No. XXXVIII., but the exact relationship has not been yet proved. According to John Collins, the line of descent is as follows:

1. Teige O'Donovan of Gorteeniher, father of
2. Diarmaid O'Donovan, surnamed An Eich, i. e. of the Steed, father of
3. Jeremiah O'Donovan of Caheragh, father of
4. Timothy O'Donovan of Ballaghadoon. He married a Mac Carthy, and had issue,
5. Richard O'Donovan of Kilmacabea. He married Elizabeth O'Donovan, sister of James O'Donovan of Reenogreny, and of Alexander O'Donovan of Squince, and had issue,
6. Timothy O'Donovan, Esq. In the year 1754, he was a student at the University of Toulouse, where, on the 15th July that year, he vanquished in single combat the most celebrated swordsman in France, as appears by a record attested by the proper authorities, in the possession

of his grandson. He married Eleanor Mac Carthy, daughter of Florence Mac Carthy of Gortnascreena, in the county of Cork, by Jane O'Driscoll, daughter of the O'Driscoll of Creagh, and had issue two sons, Richard, his heir, and Daniel, a Lieutenant in the English service.

7. Richard O'Donovan, Esq., of O'Donovan's Cove. He married Jane, daughter of Alexander O'Donovan of Squince, the representative of O'Donovan of Reenogreny, and had issue: 1. Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., J. P., the head of this family; 2. Daniel O'Donovan, Esq., M. D., J. P., of Skibbereen; 3. Richard O'Donovan, Esq., of Fort Lodge. Collins speaks of this Richard, No. 7, as a gentleman of great hospitality and goodness, who had a fortune of about £2000 a year.

8. Timothy O'Donovan, Esq. He married Maria Rogers, daughter of Joseph Rogers, M. D., and Mary L'Avallyn, one of the co-heiresses of Philip L'Avallyn, Esq., of Waterpark, in the county of Cork, and has issue,

9. Richard O'Donovan, Junior. He married Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald of Cork, merchant, by Catherine Mac Carthy, daughter of Mac Carthy of Woodview, in the county of Cork, and niece to the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. He has issue one son, Timothy.

We will now return to Loughlin, the third son of Crom.

THE CLANN-LOUGHLIN O'DONOVAN.

XXXIII. Lochlainn, who is the ancestor of the second most important sept of the O'Donovans, called Clann-Lochlainn, *anglice* Clanloughlin, originally possessed a small territory consisting of thirty-six ploughlands, situate between the River Roury and the harbour of Glandore. This sept, after the decay of the English power in Carbery, obtained possession of Cloch-an-Traghbhaile, *anglice* Cloghadtradbally, a castle which, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, had been erected at the head of Cuan-Dór, or Glandore Harbour, and now called Glandore Castle, by the chief of the Barretts of Munster in the year 1215. According to a pedigree of this sept, given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical manuscript (Lord Roden's copy), p. 633, Lochlainn, third son of Crom, had a son,

XXXIV. Donnchadh or Donough of Loch Crot, who had a son,

XXXV. Cathal, who had a son,

XXXVI. Diarmaid, who had a son,

XXXVII. Donnchadh. He is the last generation given by Mac Firbis. The Editor, in comparing his descent with that of the Clancahill, and with the pedigree of this sept deduced from the public records, is satisfied that this line was continued by the great grandson of this Donnchadh; namely,

XL. Donnell na Carton O'Donovan of Cloghatradbally Castle, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, as appears from an Inquisition taken at Bandon-Bridge on the 14th day of August, in the sixth year of the reign of Charles I. He was succeeded by his son,

XLI. Donnell Oge na Carton O'Donovan. On the 28th of June, thirteenth of James I., he surrendered his possessions to the King, and received a regrant of the same, to hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage. From this grant, which is here printed, it appears that the head of the Clann-Loughlin had, at this time, a territory nearly as extensive as that of the head of the O'Donovans, of whom the former was independent.

"Patent Roll, James I., anno 13, part 2, Art. II. memb. 6.

"II. 6. Surrender by Donnell oge ny Cartin O'Donovan, of Cloghetradbally, in Cork Co., gent. and Moriertagh Mac Donell oge ny Cartan O'Donovan, of Ardagh, in Cork Co., gentleman, of all their estates in Cork Co., as set out in article VI.—28 June, 13th of reign.

"III. 8. Deed whereby Sir James Semple, of Beltries, in Scotland, Knt., appoints Donell oge ny Cartin, of Cloghehytradebally, in Cork Co., and Moriertagh Mac Donell oge ny Cartin, of Ardagh, in Cork Co., gentlemen, to receive a grant from the King of part of the lands set out in article VI., for a sum of £112 English.—28th January, 12th of reign.

"IV. 9. Deed between the parties named in the preceding article, to accept a grant of other lands set out in Article VI., for a sum of £120 English.—28th January, 12th reign.

"V. 11. Another deed of the same import as the preceding, for a sum of £157 18*s.*—28th January, 12th reign.

"VI. 12. Grant from the King to Donell oge ny Cartin O'Donovan, of Cloghehitradbally[g], in Cork Co., gent., and Morhirtagh Mac Donell oge ny Cartin O'Donovan, of Ardagh[h], in the same Co., gent.

"*Cork Co.*—The castle of Cloghetradbally*, and the towns and lands of Aghetobredmore[i]*, Aghetobredbegg[j]*, and Rishane[k]*, containing 3 plowlands in Clanloghlin; Carigloskie[l]*, ½ plowland, parcel of Ringreny[m] qr.*; Carrowgarruff[n], 3½ plowlands; Ballirerie[o]*, Keamore[p]*, Kippaghnebohie[q]*, Knockskeagh[r], in Slew-Irin*, Bra[s]*, Bealahacolane[t]*, each 1 plowland; a chief rent of 6*d.*, Eng.; out of Stuckin[u] plowland; out of Ardagh, 6*d.*; out of Aghenestan, 6*d.*; out of Killeans, 2½ plowlands; £1 2*s.* 6*d.* out of Glantawick, in Dromullihie[v], ½ plowland, 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of Curr-Hurck, 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of Inshinanowen[w], 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of Kilbegg[x], ½ plowland, 2*s.* 9½*d.*; out of Ballinegornahnegeneny[y] and Creggane[z], 1 plowland, 11*s.* 1*d.*; out of Mealmarin[a], in Rinegreny,

[g] *Cloghatradbally: recte* Cloghatrabally, Cloc a'ṫraḋ-baile, i. e. the Stone, or Stone Fortress of the Strand Town; now Glandore Castle, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery.

[h] *Ardagh.*—A townland in the parish of Myross.

[i] *Aghetobredmore.*—Now Aḋaḃ an ṫoḃair ṁóir, *anglice* Aghatobermore, or Aghatubbredmore, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

[j] *Aghetobredbegg.*—Now Aghatubbredbeg, in the same parish.

[k] *Rishane.*—Now Rushane, in the same parish.

[l] *Carigloskie.*—Now Carriglusky, in the same parish.

[m] *Ringreny:* i. e. O'Greny's Point, or Promontory; now Rinagreena, or Reenogreny, a townland situated in the south of the same parish. It is the property of Thomas Deasy, Esq., of Clonakilty, let to Rickard Donovan, Esq. (Clerk of the Crown for the county of Cork), on lease of lives renewable for ever.

[n] *Carrowgarruff:* i. e. the Rough Quarter; now Carhoogarriff, a townland in the parish of Kilmacabea.

[o] *Balkrerie:* i. e. Rogerstown; now Ballyriree, in th parish of Kilmacabea.

[p] *Keamore.*—Now Keymore, in the same parish.

[q] *Kippaghnabohie.*—Now Cappanaboha, in the same parish.

[r] *Knockskeagh.*—Now Knockscagh, Cnoc ṡgeaċ, Hill of the Thorns, in the same parish.

[s] *Bra.*—Now Brade, in the parish of Myross.

[t] *Bealahacolane.*—Now Ballycolane, in the same parish.

[u] *Stuckin.*—Now Stookeen, in the same parish.

[v] *Dromullihie.*—Now Drumilihy, in the parish of Kilmacabea.

[w] *Inshinanowen.*—Now Inchananoon, Inṡe na n-uan, the *Inch*, or Holm of the Lambs, in the same parish.

[x] *Kilbegg.*—Now Kilbeg, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

[y] *Ballinegornaghneganeny.*—Now Ballynagornagh, in the parish of Rosscarbery.

[z] *Creggane.*—Now Creggan, in the same parish.

[a] *Mealmarin.*—Now Meall-Mareen, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

½ plowland, 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of 2 plowlands of Rinegreny, £1 2*s.* 2*d.*; out of each of the 7 plowlands of Tooghmealhie, 11*s.* 1*d.*; out of each of the two plowlands of Furroe[b], 11*s.* 1*d.*; all the customs, royalties, dues, and privileges, due and payable to Daniel otherwise Donell oge ne Cartin O'Donovan, and his ancestors, in the port of Glandore. Ardagh[*], 1 plowland; The Killeans[*], 2½ plowlands, of which the half of Cullankelly[c] is free from the country charges; Banefune[d *], Mealnegearah[e *], and Ballincloghie[f *], 2 plowlands; Ballinegornaghneganeny[*], and Creggan[*], 1 plowland; Mealmurin, otherwise Mealmarin[*] in Rinegreny, ½ plowland; Glanetawicke[*], ½ plowland; the 3 south gnives[g] in Cur-Iturke†; ½ plowland in Dromullihy; the two south plowlands of Eadenecurra[h], otherwise Eadencurrie, in Slughtcorky; Balltine Mac Craghoughtragh[i], 1½ plowland in Evahagh; Cahiroleckine[j], ½ plowland in Evahagh; one-third part of Cahirnibologie, containing 4 gnives in the qr. of Kilmac-Ibe[k], in Slught-Eneslies Mac Icrim[l]; Cahirkaniva, ½ plowland in Killekebeh qr. in Slught-Enesles Mac Icrim; in Bohenagh[m], 1 plowland and 3 gnives in Clan-Enesles Mac Icrim; Gortenahen, 3 gnives in the plowland of Brooley[n], in Slught-Eneslys Mac Icrim; in Classneeally, 1 gnive in the said Brooley; the E. half plowland of Beallainurgher[o], and the W. half plowland in Bealamurgher, in Clancromin; the W. half plowland of Kilcursagh[p], in Clancromyn; two gnives in the plowland of Balli Mac Owen[q], in Clancromyn; Killdee[r] otherwise Killee, Knockanepubble, and Knockemeteiry, 4½ plowlands in Clancromin; Clandirrin[s] otherwise Clowndirrin, ½ plowland; Gurtineduigh otherwise Gurtineduig[t], ½ plowland; Corrigarehen otherwise Carigecaren, ½ plowland; Milnilehan, ½ plowland; and 2 gnives of Cahernabolaghy otherwise Cahernabolgie, containing in all 1 plowland and 8 gnives in Slught-Enesles Mac Icroym; Killwilleran, 1 plowland in Clancromin; in Maushie, 1 plowland in Clancromin; in E. Croghan[u], 3 gnives in Clancromin; Drommore[v], 3 plowlands in Clanteige-Roe; Colman[w] and Bargorme, 3 plowlands

[b] *Furroe.*—Now Froe, in the parish of Rosscarbery.

[c] *Cullanekelly.*—Now Cullane, in the parish of Kilmacabea.

[d] *Banefune*, Bán ꝑionn, i. e. the Fair or White Field, now Bawnfune, in the same parish.

[e] *Mealnagearah*, Meall na girre.—Now Mealinagirra, in the same parish.

[f] *Ballincloghie*, Baile an loca.—Now Ballinlough, in the same parish.

[g] *The 3 South Gnives.*—Now The Three Gneeves, in the same parish.

[h] *Eadenacurra.*—Now Edencurra, in the parish of Ballymoney.

Baltine Mac Craghoughtragh.—A townland extending into the parishes of Skull and Kilmoe, in O'Mahony's country, in West Carbery.

[j] *Cahirolecknine.*—Now Caher, in the parish of Kilmoe.

[k] *Kilmac-Ibe.*—Now Kilmacabea.

[l] *Slught-Enesles Mac Icrim*, Sliocc Aineslip mic a Chroim, i. e. the race of Aneslis, son of Crom, a sept of the O'Donovans, descended from Ancalis, the second son of Crom, who was slain by the O'Mahonys in 1254. They gave name to a district in the parish of Kilmacabea. They were otherwise called Clann Aineslip mic a'Chruim.

[m] *Bohenagh.*—A townland in the parish of Rosscarbery.

[n] *Brooley.*—Now Brulea, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

[o] *Beallamurgher*, Béal áta an uṙcair.—Now Ballynerough, in the parish of Kilnagross. Mac Nyn Cromin Mac Carthy had a great castle at this place.

[p] *Kilcursagh.*—Now Kilcourcey, not far from Mac Inyn Cromin's castle of Belanagher.

[q] *Balli Mac Owen.*—Now Ballymacowen, a townland in the parish of Kilnagross.

[r] *Kildee.*—Now Kildee, a townland in a parish of the same name.

[s] *Clandirrin.*—Now Clonderreen, in the parish of Rathclarin.

[t] *Gurtineduig.*—A townland in the parish of Kilmacabea.

[u] *Croghan.*—Now Croghane, in the parish of Kilnagross.

[v] *Drummore.*—Now Dromore, in the parish of Caberagh.

[w] *Colman.*—Now Collamane, in the parish of Caberagh.

in Clanteige-Roe; Ballirisoade[x], 2 plowlands and 2 gnives in Slught-Teige-O'Mahowne; Rathroane[y], 1¼ plowland; Fahane[z], 1½ plowland, both in Slught Mac Teige O'Mahowne; Kilcoursie, ½ plowland; Caricanowy, ½ plowland in Clancromin; Cahirkirky[a], 1 plowland in Carrowballer[b]; Killvellogie[c], ½ plowland in Clancromin; Skart[d] otherwise Skarth, 3 plowlands in Clanteige-Roe; Litterlicky[e], 3 plowlands; Aghavile otherwise Aghawile[f], Carrigillostrane, Glantawick otherwise Glantaucke, Currigoony, and Knockgorme, 4 plowlands in the 6 plowlands of Caharagh, all in Clanteige-Roe[g]; Knockanemucke[h] and Coorenehorny, 1 plowland; Fagha, 1 plowland; Carigboy, Baudermoddowligh, and Rossyvanng, 1 plowland and 2 gnives in Coolenelonge, in Clanteigeyler; Banenyknockan, 1 plowland in Slught Teige O'Mahown; Ardglasse, 1 plowland; Dromelorie, Dromkeole[i], Derrigoline, Baneshenclogh[k], and Sronegreeh[l], 3 plowlands; all in Slaught-Mac Teige O'Mahowne; the castle and ½ plowland of Dirrilemlarie[m], in the qr. of Balliwooig[n], and the ½ plowland of Balliwooig, in the same, in Clancromin; Garrans, ½ plowland in the quarter of Dromeleggah; Tullagh, ½ plowland, and in Maushe, 8 gnives; Ballinard, 1½ plowland; Dirrivillin, 1 plowland in the qr. of Balliwoige; five gnives in the plowland of Croghan; in Maushe, 4 gnives, all in Clancromine; the E. half plowland of Cnockycullin, and the ½ plowland of Mawlerawre[o], in Dromleggah qr., in Clancromin; 4 gnives in the plowland of Litter[p], in Clanvollen[q]; four gnives called Pallice[r], Ardfield parish, in Garranard, in Kiltallowe, Coill ꝛ-Sealbaiġ; Lisnebrenny-Ierhagh[s], otherwise the West Lisnebrenny, Lisnabrinna, in Kilmeen, 1 plowland in Glanvollins[t]; saving all chief rents, services, royalties, customs, and privileges, due and payable to Donnell Mac Cartie, the King's ward, or to any of his ancestors, and all his right to all or any of the premises. The lands thus marked * are created the manor of Cloghetradbally, with 500 Acres in demesne,

[x] *Ballirisode.*—Now Ballyrisode, a townland in the parish of Kilmore, in West Carbery.

[y] *Rathbroane.*—Now Rathruane, in the parish of Skull.

[z] *Fahane.*—A townland in the parish of Kilcrohane, in West Carbery.

[a] *Cahirkirky.*—A townland in the parish of Kilmeen.

[b] *Carrowballor.*—Now Carhoowouler, or Bouler's Quarter, in the parish of Desertserges.

[c] *Killvillogie.*—Now Kilbeloge, in the same parish.

[d] *Skart.*—Now probably Skartankilleen, in the parish of Skull, in O'Mahony's country.

[e] *Littirlicky.*—Now Litterlicky, in the parish of Kilmacomoge.

[f] *Aghavile.*—Now Aghaval, in the parish of Caheragh.

[g] *Clanteige Roe,* Clann Taiḋ Ruaiḋ, i. e. the clan or sept of Teige Roe, or Thaddæus Rufus.—A sept of the O'Mahonys, who gave their name to a district in the parish of Caheragh, in West Carbery.

[h] *Knockanemucke.*—Now Knocknamuck, in the parish of Kilmacommoge.

[i] *Drumkeole.*—Now Drumkeol, in the parish of Kilmacommoge.

[k] *Baneshenclogh.*—Now Bawnshanaclogh, in the parish of Skull.

[l] *Sronegreeh.*—Now Sronagreehy, in the parish of Kilmacommoge.

[m] *Dirrilemlarie.*—Now Castle-Derry, adjoining Ballyvoigue, in the parish of Ḋíreṁ Saeṙġura, Desertserges. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in the northern angle of Castlederry townland, and near the boundary of Ballyvoigue, which originally comprised several sub-denominations.

[n] *Ballyvoige.*—Now Ballyvoigue, in the parish of Desertserges.

[o] *Mawlerawre,* Meall ṙaṁaṙ.—A townland in the parish of Kilmaloda.

[p] *Litter.*—A townland in the parish of Kilmeen.

[q] *Clanvollen.*—Now Gleann-a'-mhuillinn, *anglice* Glenawilling, i. e. the glen or valley of the mill, a district comprising the entire of the parish of Kilmeen.

[r] *Pallice,* Ṙailíṙ.—A townland in the parish of Ardfield.

[s] *Lisnebrenny-Ierhagh.*—Now Ḷiosṙ na Ḃṙuiġne ıaṙḋaṙać, Lisnabrinna West, in the parish of Kilmeen.

[t] *Glanvollins:* i. e. Glenawilling, a district in the parish of Kilmeen.

power to create tenures, and to hold courts leet and baron. To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—29th January, 13th reign."

This Donnell Oge-na-Carton O'Donovane died on the 24th of January, 1629, and was succeeded by his son,

XLII. Moriertagh mac Donnell Oge na Carton O'Donovan, who was then of age and married. This appears from the following Inquisition, taken at Bandon Bridge on the 14th day of August, in the sixth year of the reign of Charles I.:

"Inquisitio capta apud Bandonbridge in Comitatu predicto" [Cork] "decimo quarto die Augusti anno regni domini Caroli &c. sexto coram Phillippo Percivall Wilielmo Wiseman armigero Escætori domini regis Comitatui predicto (et aliis) per sacramenta proborum &c. qui dicunt quod Donell ny Carten O'Donovane nuper de Cloghytradballie in Comitatu predicto, generosus, seisitus fuit de feodo de Castro villa et terra de Cloghytradbally, in Comitatu predicto. Ac de Aghytobredmore, Aghytobredbegge, et Rishane, in Comitatu predicto, continentibus in toto tres Carrucatas terræ annualis valoris triginta solidorum. Ac de Carriggyloskie, in Comitatu predicto, continente dimidium unius Carrucatæ terræ annualis valoris quinque solidorum. Ac de Carrowgarruffe, in Comitatu predicto, continente tres Carrucatas terræ et tres gneeves, annualis valoris triginta solidorum. Ac de Ballyrerie in Comitatu predicto continente unam Carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum ac de Cappaghnyboghie in Comitatu predicto continente unam Carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Knockskeaghe in Comitatu predicto continente unam carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Mileenen Cloniteishe in Comitatu predicto continente unam Carrucatam annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Dromtycloghie et Malegowin in Comitatu predicto continente unam carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Killcowsane et Gortyowen in Comitatu predicto continente unam carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de annuali redditu sex denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Stuckine. Ac de annuali redditu sex denariorum sterlingorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Ardaghe. Ac de annuali redditu viginti duorum solidorum et duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Cullans. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Glanytullaghe in Dromeleighe. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Curryturke. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Inshynacouen. Ac de annuali redditu duorum solidorum & novem denariorum & unius obuli exeuntium ex villa et terra de Kilbegge in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu undecim solidorum & duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Kilbegge in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu undecim solidorum & duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Ballynagornaghe & Creggane in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Mawlenuirrine in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu viginti duorum solidorum et duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Rynangadanaghe in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu undecim solidorum & unius denarii exeuntium ex qualibet Carrucata terra de septem Carrucatis terræ de Towghmealy in Comitatu predicto. Ac de et in annuali redditu undecim solidorum & unius denarii exeuntium ex utraque Carrucata de duabus Carrucatis terræ de Farroe in Comitatu predicto. Ac

de annuali redditu viginti duorum solidorum exeuntium ex duobus Carrucatis terræ de Ballyloghe & Banefunne in Mawler Geraghe in Comitatu predicto. Ac de hujusmodi regalitatibus et debitis que ante hac soluta fuerunt antecessoribus suis infra portum de Glandore in Comitatu predicto. Et sic sesitus predictus Donell ny Carton O'Donovane obiit decimo die Maij anno domini 1580. Et quod predictus Donell oge ny Carten O'Donovane fuit ejus filius et proximus heres ac fuit plene etatis tempore mortis predicti Donell ny Carten O'Donovane & maritatus. Et quod omnia premissa tempore mortis predicti Donell O'Donovane tenebantur de nuper domina Elizabetha nuper regina Anglie &c. sed per quod servicium Iuratores predicti ignorant. Dicunt etiam quod predictus Donell oge ny Carten O'Donovane post mortem patris sui predicti in omnia premissa intravit & fuit inde seisitus de feodo. Et sic seisitus existens dominus Iacobus nuper rex Anglie mandavit quasdam separales literas suas Arthuro Chichester de Belfast ad tunc Deputatum suum hujus regni sui Hibernie quarum quidem separalium literarum tenor sequitur in hec verba. Jame Rex right trustie &c. ——— Quodque secundum tenorem predictarum literarum predictus Jacobus sempell miles per factum suum gerens datum vicesimo octavo die Januarij anno regni dicti nuper domini regis Anglie &c. duodecimo (inter alia) nominavit et constituit prefatum Donell oge O'Donovane et quendam Moreartagh mac Donell O'Donovane heredes & assignatos suos recipere & obtinere a dicto nuper domino rege heredibus et successoribus suis unam vel plures concessionem vel concessiones dictis Donell oge O'Donovane et Moreartaghe mc Donell O'Donovane concedendam & conficiendas de premissis predictis. Et ulterius dicunt quod post confeccionem dicti facti assignacionis per dictum Jacobum Sempell militem prefato Donell oge O'Donovane et Moreartaghe mac Donell O'Donovane in formam predictam iidem Donell oge O'Donovane et Murtagh mac Donnell per quoddam factum suum sursumreddicionis gerens datum xxviii die Junii Anno regni dicti nuper domini Regis Anglie &c. decimo tertio sursumreddiderunt premissa predicta in manus ipsius nuper domini Regis virtute cujus sursumreddicionis idem nuper dominus Rex Jacobus fuit seisitus de omnibus premissis de feodo. Et sic seisitus existens per literas suas patentes gerentes datum apud Dublin vicesimo nono die Junii anno regni dicti nuper domini regis Jacobi xiii° concessit omnia premissa predicta prefato Donell Oge O'Donovane et Moreartagh mac Donell O'Donovane heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Tenendum de dicto nuper domino rege Jacobo heredibus &c. suis ut de Castro suo Dublin in libero et Communi soccagio virtute quarum quidem literarum patentium iidem Donell Oge O'Donovane et Moreartagh mac Donell O'Donovane in premissis intraverunt & fuerunt inde seisiti de feodo. Et sic seisiti existentes per chartam suam datam xxii° die Decembris anno regni dicti nuper domini Regis decimo tertio supradicto in consideratione summe centum liberarum feoffavit quendam Moroghe O'Donovane heredes et assignatos suos imperpetuum de predictis tribus Carrucatis et tribus gneeves terræ in Carrowgarruffe predicto in Comitatu predicto et postea per factum suum relaxacionis datum decimo quarto die Octobris 1629 idem Donell Oge ny Carten O'Donovane remisit &c. prefato Morogh O'Donovane totum jus suum in predictis tribus Carrucatis et tribus gneeves terræ in Carrowgarruffe predicto. Et ulterius quod predicti Donell Oge & Murtagh post concessionem dictarum literarum patentium in consideratione summe triginta et sex librarum feoffaverunt quendam Wilielmus Yonge heredes et assignatos suos imperpetuum de dimidio Carrucatæ terræ de Carigyloskie predicto per modum mortui vadii sub condicione redempcionis. Ac etiam post confectionem dictarum literarum pa-

tentium scilicet feoffaverunt quendam Johannem Yonge heredes et assignatos suos imperpetuum de Carucata terræ de Milleenen Cloyntie predicto per modum mortui vadii in consideracione summe septuaginta librarum sub condicione redempcionis. Et ulterius Juratores prædicti dicunt quod predictus Donell Oge ny Carten O'Donovane de ceteris premissis ut prefertur seisitus existens obiit inde seisitus vicesimo quarto die Januarii anno domini 1629. Et quod Moriertagh mac Donell Oge O'Donovane est ejus filius et proximus heres ac fuit plene etatis tempore mortis patris sui predicti et maritatus. Et quod omnia premissa tenentur prout lex postulat."

Moriertagh Mac Donnell Oge O'Donovan was succeeded by his son,

XLIII. Daniel Mac Mortogh O'Donovan of Cloghatradbally and Rinogreny, who flourished during the Insurrection of 1641, as appears by two depositions in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, 7th vol. for Cork. His name appears in the list of attainted persons in a manuscript in the same Library, as "Daniel O'Donovan de Gallinlaghlin [i. e. of Clann-Laghlin] in Comitatu Cork;" but he was not attainted, for we have sufficient evidence to shew that he was succeeded by his son,

XLIV. Jeremy Donovan, Esq., M. P. for Baltimore in 1689, who obtained letters patent from Charles II., on the 9th of December, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, of various lands in the baronies of Carbery and Courcy, in the county of Cork, and in the south liberties and suburbs of the city of Cork; also in Back Lane, Corn Market, and James's-street, in the city of Dublin; in the town of Bray; and in the barony of Duleek, in the county of Meath. His lands in the county of Cork were erected into the manor of Donovan's Leap, with a Court Leet, Court Baron, and Cort of Record, and all the privileges to a manor belonging.—Inrolled 3rd Feb. 1684.

This Jeremy Donovan was chief of the Clann-Loughlin. He was a Protestant, and married, in 1686, Miss Elizabeth Tallant. He was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty in Ireland by James II. on the 23rd of July, *anno regni quinto*.—See manuscript T. C. D., E. 3. 25.

A deed, dated 30th November, 1708, between Jeremiah Donovan, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and the Honourable Allan Broderick, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons, recites a marriage article, dated 11th day of June, 1686, between Oliver Tallant of the one part, and said Jeremiah Donovan of the other part; states the marriage of said Jeremiah Donovan with Miss Elizabeth Tallant; and then, in pursuance of an agreement at the marriage, he conveys to Allan Broderick, in trust, the following lands: the Manor of the Leap, *alias* O'Donovan's Leap and Kilmacabea, containing as follows: 3 plowlands of Kilmacabea; 1 plowland of Knockscagh, part of Ballyrery; 2 plowlands of Ballinloghy, Bawnfune, Maulnagira; the plowland of Keamore; the plowland of Kappanabohy; the lands of Leap, Ballyroe, Cullane, Modrana; the plowland of Brulea; the plowland of Kilcoleman[u], in the county of Cork; the lands of Little Bray, in the county of Dublin; the lands of Balsarne and Blackditch, in the county of Meath; the Marsh of Monerea, in the south liberties and suburbs of the city of Cork; Pouldorane, Gortnaclassy, Gortnahoregan, in the said county of the city of Cork; in trust for his own live use and for a jointure of £160 per annum of his wife, Elizabeth Tallant; and then to the use of Jeremiah Donovan the younger, his son, for life and his issue male; in failure of same, then to John Donovan, his second son, for life, and his issue male; and then to Anne Cusack, *alias* Donovan,

[u] *Kilcoleman.*—This townland, which is situated in the barony of Courcies, had belonged to Captain Daniel Boy O'Donovan, of the sept of Mac Eneslis, in 1641.—See page 2438, *supra*.

his only daughter, wife of Adam Cusack[v], Esq., of Rathgare, in the county of Dublin, and her issue male, taking the name of Donovan.

This Jeremiah or Jeremy Donovan died in 1709, leaving his sons minors.

XLV. Jeremy Donovan, Junior. In 1722, he levied fines and suffered a recovery of all his father's property, and mortgaged and incumbered all his lands. It appears from the following advertisement of his in *Pue's Occurrences*, on the 25th of August, 1730, that he had then a very considerable estate in the county Cork:

"The following Lands to be let from the first of May, 1731, for lives, with or without Renewals, or for any Term of years:

	A.	R.	P.
"The Town and Lands of Kilmacabea, Arable and Pasture, containing, ...	397	1	31
"The Town and Lands of Cappynabohy, Arable and Pasture, containing . . .	298	0	0
"The Town and Lands of Knockscagh, Arable and Pasture, containing	349	0	18
"The Town and Lands of Gorteendooge, Arable and Pasture, containing . . .	287	0	30
"The Town and Lands of Ballinlogh and Ballyryreen, Arable and Pasture, containing	301	0	6
"The Town and Lands of Mannogyra, Arable and Pasture, containing	337	1	29
"The Town and Lands of Keymore, Arable and Pasture, containing	466	3	2

"All situate in the county of Cork; 24 miles distant from Cork, 10 from Kinsale, and 14 from Bandon. Note: the Bay of Glandore beats on the lands of Kilmacabea, where a ship of 100 tun may ride.

"Two Fairs yearly held on part of the Lands of Kilmacabea, known by the name of Donovan's Leap.

"A parcel of ground in Coleman's Lane, in the City of Cork, containing 145 Feet in front.

"The Lands of Little Bray, in the county of Dublin, within 10 small miles of Dublin, with a good large dwelling House, out Houses, and 3 new stables, all well improved, containing

	A.	R.	P.
	127	0	0
"Commons thereunto belonging	64	0	0

"A dwelling House in Back-Lane, in the City of Dublin, known by the name of Donovan's Arms.

"Whoever hath a mind to treat for said Land and Houses, are desired to send their proposals to Jeremiah Donnovan, Esq., at Sir Compton Domvill's house, in Bride-street, Dublin."

In 1737, March 6, this Jeremiah Donovan, junior, sold for £5,400, to Richard Tonson, all the lands called the Manor of Donovan's Leap, and died unmarried in the year 1743. His brother, John, then brought ejectments, under the limitations of the deed executed by his father on the 30th of November, 1708, to recover possession; but before trial he died without issue. On John's death, his sister, Anne Donovan, the wife of Adam Cusack, became entitled, but she was so poor that she could not go to law. In March, 1770, Anne Donovan, *alias* Cusack, died, leaving two

[v] *Adam Cusack* of Rathgar was the son of Robert Cusack, who died at Bath in October, 1707, as appears from his tomb there. This Adam married Anne Donovan, the only daughter of Jeremy Donovan, Esq., of Dublin, and had by her John Cusack, Esq., of Rathgar, who married Mary Armstrong, but died without issue; and Edward, who was living, according to Monsieur Lainé, in 1767, and died *s. p.* in 1780.—See Lainé's *Genealogy of the House of De Cusack.*

sons, John Cusack and Edward Cusack. In February, 1775, John Cusack, as heir at law of Jeremiah Donovan, entered his claim at foot of fines levied by his uncle in 1722, but, being poor, and at law in other ways, did no other act as to the county of Cork estates during his life. He died without issue, leaving his only brother, Edward, his heir, and the heir of Jeremiah Donovan. On the 26th April, 1780, Edward Cusack died without issue and unmarried, and left his estates in the county of Cork to his kinsman, Jeremiah Donovan, and devised his estate in the city of Dublin to Robert Fitzgerald. This Jeremiah Donovan was descended from Cornelius O'Donovan, the brother of Jeremiah O'Donovan, M. P. in 1789.

XLIV. Cornelius O'Donovan of Kilmacabea. A deed, dated 3rd February, 1700, between Cornelius O'Donovan of Kilmacabea and Jeremy O'Donovan, his eldest son and heir, and Denis Mac Carthy*, of Spring House, in the county of Tipperary (the ancestor of the Count Mac Carthy), and Ellen, his daughter, states that a marriage was about to take place between said Jeremy and Ellen. She had a fortune of £400, and Cornelius O'Donovan conveyed the lands of Rinogreny, the lands of Ballincroky, in the Liberties of the city of Cork; and the lands of Curraheen and Ballymacrone, in the barony of Ibane, for the uses of the said marriage.

XLV. Jeremy Donovan. He married Ellen Mac Carthy above referred to, and had issue, James, who had one daughter, and

XLVI. Alexander Donovan. He married a Miss Catherine O'Keeffe, by whom he had issue: 1. Jeremiah Donovan, the devisee of Edward Cusack in 1780, of whom presently; 2. James Donovan of Clonakilty, M. D., the father of the late Alexander Donovan, Esq., of Gray's Inn, London, who was appointed a district Judge in Jamaica in 1842, of Jeremiah O'Donovan of Middleton, in the county of Cork, whose son, Richard O'Donovan, is one of the editors of the *London Daily News;* and of Richard Donovan, Clerk of the Crown for the county of Cork; 3. Alexander Donovan of Squince, the father of Alexander, and Daniel O'Donovan of Squince, and James O'Donovan of Gravesend, in Kent.

XLVII. Jeremiah Donovan, Captain, R. N., father of

XLVIII. Alexander Donovan, Lieutenant, R. N., who married a Miss Scott, and has issue.

XLIX. Jeremiah Donovan, Esq., of Wood-street, Dublin, Solicitor.

THE DONOVANS OF BALLYMORE AND CLONMORE, IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

The descent of the Wexford branch of the O'Donovans had been sent to Munster by a member of that family about the year 1740. James O'Donovan of Cooldurragha, in a letter to the Editor, dated January 16, 1843, writes: "I had an old manuscript pedigree of the Leinster branch of the O'Donovans, written about 100 years ago, which I gave Collins, and thought no more about it till the present time. It has lately occurred to me that something material might be contained in it, and

* *Denis Mac Carthy.*—See Monsieur Lainé's Pedigree of the Count Mac Carthy. There was another branch of this family of Rinogreny seated at Ross, in the county of Cork. Cornelius O'Donovan, Esq., of Ross, married Mary, who was the daughter of Charles Mac Carthy, M. D., of Cork, by Ellen, eldest daughter of Pierce Nagle, Esq., of Aghnakishy, the brother of Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General to James II.—*Pedigree of O'Kearney.*

I have made every inquiry, and taken several journeys in search of it, but all to no purpose." Taking for granted that this pedigree was correct and correctly copied by Collins, the descent of the Leinster Donovans will be as follows:

XLI. Donnell Oge na Carton O'Donovan, who died in 1629, was father of

XLII. Richard na Carton O'Donovan, father of

XLIII. Murrough O'Donovan, who was father of

XLIV. Murtough O'Donovan, who had a son,

XLV. Rickard Donovan, who left Munster and settled at Clonmore, in the county of Wexford. He was bequeathed the Wexford estates by the will of his brother-in-law, Alderman Thomas Kieran, on the 20th of January, 1694. On the 13th August, 1696, on the marriage of his then eldest son, Mortagh, he made a deed of settlement of the castle, town, and lands of Upper Fernes, together with all the other townlands he possessed, to trustees, to the use of his son, Mortagh, and the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten; and, for want of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of the said Rickard Donovan, his father, lawfully to be begotten; failing such remainder, to the issue female of the said Mortagh; and in failure of such remainder, to the right heirs of said Mortagh for ever. Rickard Donovan married, first, Bridget, sister of Alderman Thomas Kieran, who was sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1687. He married, secondly, Julian Carew; and had issue, by his first wife, five sons and three daughters, viz.:

1. Rickard, died unmarried.

2. Mortagh, his heir, head of the Ballymore family.

3. Cornelius of Clonmore, who married, first, Bridget, daughter of Abraham Hughes, Esq., of Ballytrent, county of Wexford, and had issue: 1. Abraham, a physician in Enniscorthy, died unmarried; 2. Rickard of Clonmore, married Winifred, daughter of Henry Milward, of Ballyharron, county of Wexford. His will was proved in Dublin in 1781, and he left issue five co-heiresses, viz.: 1. Eliza, married Cadwallader Edwards, Esq., of Ballyhire; 2. Sarah, married John Cox, Esq., of Coolcliffe; 3. Winifred, married Rev. Joseph Miller, of Ross, second wife; 4. Lucy, married John Glascott, Esq., of Pilltown; 5. Julia, married Richard Newton King, Esq., of Macmine: all in the county of Wexford.

Cornelius Donovan, of Clonmore, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Killiane Castle, county Wexford. His will is dated 20th October, 1735, and was proved in the diocese of Ferns, 18th July, 1739, and he had issue by his second wife, John, Cornelius, Elizabeth, and Juliana, who married Cornelius Fitz-Patrick, Esq., and had Cornelius Donovan Fitz-Patrick.

4. Rickard, who resided at Camolin Park. He was a captain of Dragoons, and married a daughter of Richard Nixon, Esq., of Wexford, and had issue five sons and one daughter, viz.: 1. George; 2. Cornelius, who had a daughter, Mary, who married Robert Blaney, of Camolin; 3. Richard; 4. Rickard; 5. Denn-Nixon; 6. Juliana, married, first, 15th September, 1741, Richard, sixth Earl of Anglesey; secondly, Matthew Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot.

5. Thomas, who married a lady of the Fitzgerald family, and had issue a son, Murtagh.

1. ———, who married ——— Gough, of Ballyorel, and had issue one son, Arthur, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

2. ———, who married ——— King, and had issue Richard, William, and Mary.

3. Elizabeth, who married (articles dated 24th July, 1701) the Rev. Michael Mosse, Prebend of Whitechurch, county Wexford, and had issue Mary.

Rickard Donovan, of Clonmore, first settler in Wexford, made his will 2nd June, 1707; it was proved in the diocese of Ferns, 4th December, same year, and he was succeeded by his second son,

XLVI. Mortagh Donovan, Esq., of Ballymore, a colonel of horse, who was born the 20th May, 1697, and baptized 7th June following by the Rev. Nathaniel Huson, the sponsors being Colonel Robert Wolseley and John White, Esq., godfathers; Mrs. Christine Shapland and sister, Mary Archer, godmothers. He married, first, 13th August, 1696, Lucy, daughter of Henry Archer, of Enniscorthy, and had issue:

1. Richard, his heir.
2. Henry, who left issue.

He married, secondly (settlements being dated 23rd May, 1704), Anna, third daughter of Robert Carew, Esq., of Castletown, in the county Waterford, by whom (whose will was proved in Dublin in 1713) he had issue two sons, Robert being one of them, and three daughters; one of them, Catherine, married the Rev. S. Hayden, Rector of Ferns, who was killed at Enniscorthy in the Rebellion of 1798. Colonel Donovan died intestate in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLVII. Richard Donovan, Esq., of Ballymore, a captain of horse, who, in Trinity Term, 1731, suffered a common recovery of the estates, and thereby docked the several remainders created and limited by the deed of 13th August, 1696, and shortly afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Edward Rogers, of Bessmount, near Enniscorthy, and had issue:

1. Edward, his heir.
2. Lucy, married Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton Hall, Cumberland.
3. Mary, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, in 1805.
4. Frances, married Charles Hill, of St. John's, county Wexford.
5. Henrietta, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, in 1795.

Captain Donovan's will is dated 8th June, 1767, and, dying 15th July, 1768, his will was proved in Dublin same year, and he was succeeded by his only son,

XLVIII. Edward Donovan, Esq., of Ballymore, who was called to the Irish bar. He married (the deed of settlement made by his father on said marriage being dated 19th January, 1747) Mary, daughter of Captain John Broughton, of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, and had issue,

1. Richard, his heir.
2. Robert, of 24, Peter-street, Dublin, Attorney, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1828.
3. George, went to America, married Miss Devereux, and had issue.
4. John, of Dublin, and also of Charles-street, Westminster, London, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1817.
5. William, of Dublin, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1814.
6. Edward, in holy orders, of Ballymore, in the county Westmeath, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1827.
7. Mary, of Dublin, died unmarried. Will proved 1824.
8. Eliza, died unmarried, February, 1831.
9. Julia, married Robert Verner, Esq., of Dublin, and has issue; she died in 1840.

10. Lucy, married James Barker, Esq., of Dublin.

11. Caroline, unmarried.

Counsellor Donovan's will is dated 15th March, 1773; proved in Dublin, 26th April, same year. His widow's will was proved, same place, 1794. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLIX. Richard Donovan, Esq., of Ballymore, who, having attained his age of twenty-one years, on the 6th May, 1778, in the Easter Term of that year, suffered a common recovery of the estates, and it was declared by said deed, that the said recovery should enure to the use of the said Richard Donovan, and his heirs and assigns for ever. He married (settlement being dated 27th and 28th June, 1780) Anne, daughter of Goddard Richards, Esq., of the Grange, in the same county, and had issue,

1. Richard, his heir, now of Ballymore.

2. Goddard Edward, Captain, 83rd Regiment, died unmarried, at the Cape of Good Hope, 1808.

3. Robert, married Miss Taylor, and had issue: 1. Richard; 2. Robert; 3. Henry; 4. Edwin; 5. Albert William; 6. Henrietta Anne, married, 1837, James Mac Kenny, of Dublin; 7. Laura; 8. Mary Medora.

4. John, died unmarried. Will, Dublin, 1829.

5. George, married, and has issue.

6. William, married Miss Dallas, of Portarlington, and has issue, William John.

7. Henry, died unmarried in Jamaica.

8. Solomon, in holy orders.

9. Arthur, died young.

10. Anne, married Solomon Speer, Esq., of the county of Tyrone, called to the Irish bar, and had issue.

11. Catharine, died unmarried, 24th January, 1837.

12. Mary, married John Glascott, Esq., called to the Irish bar, and has issue.

13. Eliza, married Mr. William Russell, of Bloomfield, county Wexford, and has issue.

14. Caroline.

Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, was in the commission of the peace for the county Wexford. He died the 9th January, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

L. Richard Donovan, Esq., now of Ballymore, born 21st April, 1781; married, 18th October, 1816, Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Westby, Esq., of High Park, county Wicklow, and has issue:

1. Richard, born 17th October, 1819.

2. Edward Westby, born 6th September, 1821, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment.

3. Henry George, born 2nd Feb., 1826; baptized at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 17th April, 1826.

4. Robert, born 5th April, 1829; baptized at Clifton, 17th April, same year.

5. Phœbe.

6. Frances.

7. Anne.

Richard Donovan served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wexford in 1819.

Arms.—Argent, issuing from the sinister side of the shield a cubit dexter arm, vested gules,

cuffed azure, the hand proper grasping an old Irish sword, the blade entwined with a serpent proper.

Crest.—A falcon alighting.

Mottoes.—"Adjuvante, Deo in hostes;" also "Vir super hostes." Irish, Fílla ap a námaid abú.

Estates.—In the counties of Wexford, Queen's County, and Tipperary.

Seat.—Ballymore, Camolin, Wexford.

Ferns was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to Sir Thomas Masterson, Knight, a Cheshire gentleman, who was sent over as governor of this district, and appointed Grand Seneschal and Constable of this castle, with a lease of the manor, whose son, Sir Richard Masterson, Knight, left, in 1627, four co-heiresses, viz.: Catherine, married Edward Butler, Esq., of Cloughnegairah, County Wexford (Wilton), Baron of Kayer; Margaret, married Robert Shee, Esq., of Uppercourt, in the county of Kilkenny; Mabell, married Nicholas Devereux, Esq., of Balmagir, in the county of Wexford; and ———, married Walter Sinnott, Esq., of Rosgarland, in the county of Wexford. This property was forfeited after the Rebellion of 1641, and was granted by patent of Charles II., dated 20th May, in the twentieth year of his reign, to Arthur Parsons, Esq., comprising the townlands of Upper Ferns, the Castle part of the town; Ferranagananagh, Pouledeogherory, Ballyshane, Ballygormockane, and Agheremore, *alias* Agnemore, *alias* Aghnemore, with their appurtenances, containing 1070A. 2R. 32P.; Ballymollen, *alias* Milltown, containing 95A.; Kilkesan, *alias* Killany, Ballycreene, Ballyregane, Ballymore, Ballyally, *alias* Ballyolly, *alias* Ballyfolly, containing 900 acres in fee.

Thomas Kieran, by his will, dated 20th of January, 1694, bequeathed (with the exception of Ballymore, which by same will be bequeathed to Mortagh Donovan) all the above townlands unto his brother-in-law, Rickard Donovan of Clonmore, in the county of Wexford, Gent., his heirs and assigns, which Rickard is mentioned in said will as father of Mortagh Donovan; and which will was witnessed by Cornelius Donovan, Eskenah Carr, and Owen Bardan.

25th Nov. 1667, Charles II., by patent, granted 100 acres of the south-east part of the townland of Clonmore to Charles Collins.

30th June, 1668, Charles Collins conveyed same to Thomas Holme.

7th January, 1681, Thomas Holme conveyed same to Francis Randall, acknowledging in the deed that the patent was made in the name of Charles Collins only as a trustee for Randall, who was an officer stationed at Barbadoes.

7th January, 1713, Samuel Randall, merchant, of Cork, son and heir of Francis Randall, granted a lease of lives, renewable for ever, to Cornelius Donovan, of the townland of Clonmore, with all the rights, &c. &c., as heretofore enjoyed by Rickard Donovan, father of Cornelius, reserving a head rent of £16, and renewal fines of £8 each life.

20th July, 1740, Richard Donovan of Ballymore renewed the above lease at the desire of Rickard Donovan of Clonmore; he, Rickard Donovan of Ballymore, having acquired the fee from Samuel Randall.

THE O'DONOVANS OF CALRY-CASHEL.

There was another family of this name seated in the territory of Calry-Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. These are also sprung from the royal line of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster,

but not through the same son as the Hy-Figeinte, but from his third son, Kian, who was also the ancestor of the O'Carrolls, O'Meaghers, and other families in the neighbouring territories. Duald Mac Firbis gives the descent of Donovan, their progenitor, as follows, in his Genealogical Manuscript (Lord Roden's copy, p. 633): Donovan, son of Colman, son of Randal, son of Cormac, son of Laighnen, son of Cumara, son of Murchadh, son of Muirchertach, son of Eochaid Faebharghlas, the ancestor of O'Meagher, son of Conla, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll, and of O'Conor of Glengeven, in the north of Ulster, son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum.

There are various families of the Donovans of this race living at present in the Glen of Agherlagh, as well as in the neighbourhood of Fethard, and various other places in the county of Tipperary, where they still retain the manly vigour and warlike characteristics of their great ancestor, Teige mac Kein.

In the time of the Editor's grandfather, three brothers of this race settled at Kilmacow, in the county of Kilkenny, namely, Michael Donovan, Bernard Donovan, and Luke Donovan, of whom the last left no issue. Michael married Anastasia O'Neill, daughter of Laurence O'Neill, Esq., of Ballyneill, by Catherine Power, and had issue two sons: 1. John, the father of Michael Donovan, Esq., 11, Clare-street, Dublin, the author of an Essay on Galvanism, and of various scientific articles in Lardner's Encyclopedia, and who, by his discoveries in chemistry, has reflected honour, not only upon his name, but upon the ancient Irish race, who, until recently, have been supposed incapable of originating anything in metaphysics, physiology, or chemistry, having during the two last centuries distinguished themselves over Europe more as soldiers, diplomatists, and orators, than as philosophers, chemists, and cultivators of the fine arts. 2. Laurence O'Neill Donovan, who went to India, where he realized a large fortune; he returned to Dublin in 1807, and married a sister of Dr. Singer, F.T.C.D., but died without male issue. Bernard Donovan, the second brother, married Rose O'Neill, the sister of Anastasia aforesaid, by whom he had issue three sons, and one daughter: 1. John; 2. Laurence; 3. Neal. John held a high rank in the Spanish service, and married the daughter of the Governor of East Florida, by whom he had two sons. Laurence, the second son of Bernard, was Commissary-General in the British service, and Comptroller of Surinam, in the West Indies. He died unmarried. Neal Donovan, the third son of Bernard, went to South America, and is supposed to have been drowned. Bernard Donovan's daughter, Lucinda, married Laurence Crowe, Esq., of the county of Clare and of the city of Dublin, by whom she had several sons and one daughter, Maria Carolina, who is married to the Prince of Bassano, son of the Prince of Peace, who was Prime Minister and Generalissimo to Charles IV. of Spain.

O'DONOVAN OF TUATH O'FEEHILY.

It should be also remarked that there had been a family of O'Donovan seated in Tuath-O'Feehily in O'Driscoll's country, before the Hy-Figeinte had been driven from the plains along the River Maigue, in the present county of Limerick. They are mentioned in a very curious tract on the tribes, districts, and history of the territory of Corca-Luighe, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 122 *et sequent.*, and in Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical work, p. 677, as situated in Tuath O bhFithcheallaigh, extending from Gaibhlin-an-ghaithneamhna to Oilen Insi-Duine, and from Dun-Eoghain to Glaise-Draighneacha. The other feudatories of the same district were

O'Comhraidh, O'h-Iarnain, O'Nuallain, and O'Croinin. No pedigree of this sept, who are probably of the same race as the O'Driscolls, has been discovered. It would appear that the old fort of Dangan-Donovan was erected by their ancestor, for it is certain that this fort is much older than the time that the Hy-Figeinte O'Donovans settled in Corca-Luighe. It is highly probable that a great number of the O'Donovans of the county of Cork are of this family. The Hy-Figeinte may in general be distinguished from them by their small hands and feet, and a peculiar formation of the toes, by which the race of Cairbre Aebhdha are infallibly known to one another.

PEDIGREE OF MAC CARTHY OF DUNMANWAY,

CHIEF OF GLEANN-A-CHROIM.

From Lughaidh, the third son of Oilioll Flannbeg, No. V., *supra*, was descended,

XXV. Carthach, *a quo* Mac Carthy. He was the great-grandson of Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, and was killed in the year 1045.

XXVI. Muireadhach Mac Carthy, died 1095.

XXVII. Cormac Mac Carthy of Magh-Tamhnaigh, King of Desmond, slain in 1138.

XXVIII. Diarmaid Mac Carthy of Kill-Baghaine, King of Desmond, slain 1185.

XXIX. Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, K. D., slain 1185. He had two sons: Cormac Finn, K. D., who died in 1215, the ancestor of Mac Carthy More and Mac Carthy of Muskerry, and of Mac Donough of Duhallow, and various other septs; Domhnall God, the ancestor of Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, and of Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chroim.

XXX. Donnell God Mac Carthy.

XXXI. Donnell Mael Mac Carthy.

XXXII. Donnell Cam Mac Carthy.

XXXIII. Donnell Glas Mac Carthy. He had three sons: 1. Donnell Reagh, the ancestor of Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery; 2. Cormac Donn, the ancestor of Mac Carthy of Gleann-a'-Chroim; and a third son by the daughter of O'Croimin, called Mac Inghine Ui Chroimin, from whom are descended the Mac Carthys of Clancromine, who had a strong castle at Beal-atha-an-Urchair till 1641, when their chief was slain, and their territory forfeited.

XXXIV. Cormac Donn Mac Carthy. He was Chief of Carbery, and was slain in 1366.—See p. 633, *supra*. He had eight sons, viz.: 1. Dermot; 2. Felim; 3. Donnell; 4. Owen; 5. Teige; 6. Fineen; 7. Cormac; 8. Donough; of whose descendants little is known, except those of Felim, from whom the subsequent chiefs of Gleann-a-Chroim are descended.

XXXV. Felim Mac Carthy.

XXXVI. Teige Mac Carthy.

XXXVII. Fineen or Florence Mac Carthy.

XXXVIII. Cormac Mac Carthy. He had four sons, viz.: 1. Fineen, or Florence, who, according to a pedigree of this family, preserved in a manuscript at Lambeth Palace, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 151, "was slayne by his nephew, Cormocke Downe." This Fineen had

married a daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, by whom he left a son, Cormac, who married More, daughter of Dermot Oge O'Leary, by whom he had a daughter, who married Dermot O'Crowly of Coill-tSealbhaigh, and two sons,—Felim, who was slain in 1641, and Cormac Reagh. 2. The second son of Cormac, No. XXXVIII., was Dermot-na-nGlac, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs, of whom presently; his third son was named Owen; and his fourth son, Felim; but it is stated by the writer of the Lambeth Pedigree, just referred to, that their descendants were all dead when he was writing, which was about the year 1652.

XXXIX. Dermot-na-nglac Mac Carthy of Dunmanway, Chief of the Gleann-a-Chroim. He married Ellinor, the daughter of the celebrated Sir Cormac Mac Carthy of Muskerry, the friend of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, and had issue: 1. Cormac Donn, who, according to the Lambeth Pedigree, married a daughter of Connogher O'Leary, and was "Hanged in chaynes at Corke, for murdering his Vnkle Fynin,"—he left one son, Felim, and a daughter, who was married to Arthur O'Crowly; 2. Fineen, who died without issue; 3. Teige-an-Fhorsa, i. e. Timothy of the Force, ancestor of the subsequent chiefs; and one daughter, who was married to David O'Crowly.

XL. Teige-an-Fhorsa, i. e. Timothy of the Force, usually called Teige Onorsie by English writers. He married, first, a daughter of Mac Fineen, and widow of Turlough Backagh Mac Sweeny; and secondly, Ellenor, daughter of Rory Mac Sheehy, who survived him, and had issue: 1. Teige-an-Duna, of whom presently; 2. Dermot, who, according to an Inquisition taken at the King's Castle in Cork, on the 26th of August, 1618, claimed Togher, Shancrane, Quynrath, Dyereagh, and various other lands in the neighbourhood of Dunmanway; and a daughter, who was married to Randal Oge O'Hurley. He had also an illegitimate son, Fineen.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, under the great seal of Ireland, dated at Dublin the 28th day of December, the thirty-third year of her reign, granted to this Teige Mac Dermot Mac Carthy the Castle of Dunmanway, and the entire territory of Gleann-a-Chroim. He afterwards surrendered to James I. and received a re-grant of all his territory. This appears from two Inquisitions, one taken at the King's Old Castle, in Cork, on the 26th of August, 1618, and the other at the same place on the 13th of August, in the twenty-first year of the reign of James I. These Inquisitions are as follows:

"Inquisitio capta apud le Kinges Castell in Corck, in Comitatu Cork, xxvi.° die augusti, 1618, annoque regni domini Jacobi &c., decimo sexto, coram Richardo domino Boyle Barone de Youghill (et aliis) per sacramenta proborum &c., qui dicunt quod Teig mac Dermodie Cartey, alias Norsey, de Downemeanwy in Comitatu Cork, armiger defunctus, diem suum clausit extremum apud civitatem Cork, tertio die Julii anno millesimo sexcentesimo decimo octavo; Et quod tempore vite sue seisitus fuit de feodo, viz.: de Castro, villa et terra vocata Downemeanwye, alias Downemeanvay, in dicto Comitatu Cork, continente tres carrucatas terræ, in Glawn Icryem, in Baronie de Carribry, valoris per annum xx.ª; Ac de villa et terra sive quarterio terre de Dromeleyn in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terre, valoris per annum xx.ª; Ac de villa sive quarterio terre de Inshy, in Comitatu predicto, continente tres carrucatas terre, valoris per annum xx.ª; Ac de villa sive quarterio terre de Quynrath in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.ª; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio terræ vocata Togher, continente tres carrucatas terræ in

dicto Comitatu, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam de villa et quarterio terræ vocata Altaghe, in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam de villa et terra de Ballyhalogge, in dicto Comitatu continente duas carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xiii.s; Ac etiam de villa et quarterio terræ vocata Mahoney, alias Mahona, in dicto Comitatu Cork, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam de Kileonan in dicto comitatu continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam de villa et quarterio terræ vocata Lyssebealyd, alias Lyssebelfaddaghe, in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam de et in villa sive quarterio vocato Ferlaghan, alias Bealaghane, in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam sexdecem Gnyves terræ jacentibus in duobus carrucatis terræ de Clonnwgane, Cloungane in Glanykroym predicto, ac nuper in tenura dicti Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias Teig I Norcey, valoris per annum xx.s; Ac etiam de dimidio unius carrucatæ terræ de Dyrrynecaharragh, in Comitatu predicto, valoris per annum ii.s; Ac etiam de una carrucata terræ in le occidentali Drynighe, alias Drynigh-in-tample, valoris per annum iiii.s iiii.d; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio terræ, vocata Kilvarry alias Kilwarry, in dicto comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.s; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio vocato East Drynagh in dicto comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.s; Ac etiam de quatuor Gnyves terræ vocatis Farren Innyneherrin, valoris per annum ii.s; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio terræ vocata Curraghnymaddery, alias Tullagh, in dicto comitatu Cork, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.s; Ac de villa et terra de Carroughnyhomogh alias Twllaghe continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.s

"Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartie per cartam suam datam x.o die Februarii, 1608, concessit Thome fitz John Barry, de Ballyne Corry, in dicto Comitatu Cork, et Donogho mac Teig O'Learie, de Tome, in dicto Comitatu, generosis, de omnibus, villis, terris, &c. de Ratherownyhawne, Kahaurow mac altigg, in dicto comitatu, continente sex carrucatas terræ, cum omnibus boscis, et aliis pertinentibus quibuscumque, ad opus et usum suum proprium durante vita sua naturali, et post mortem suam Ellenore ny Reyry mac Shyhy uxori ejus et post mortem suam ad opus et usum Dermicii mac Teig mac Cartey et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis, sub certis aliis conditionibus in eadem Carta expressis.

"Ac ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, seisitus fuit sub modo et forma predicto de dimidio unius carrucate terre vocate Garranetonereigh, in dicto Comitatu, valoris per annum ii.s; Ac Juratores predicti ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, seisitus fuit, de feodo, de annuali redditu exeunte de terris sequentibus viz.: de et ex villa et terra de Littergorman alias Kippagh, in dicto Comitatu, continente unum quarterium terræ iiii.l viii.s x.d obolique sterlingorum per annum; Ac etiam de et ex villa et quarterio terræ de Dromedrastill, alias Coulkelloure, in dicto Comitatu, iiii.l viii.s x.d obolique sterlingorum per annum.

"Ac ulterius dicunt quod Ellenor ny Shyhy vidua et relicta predicti Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, legittime fuit maritata, et clamat dotem omnium premissorum.

"Ac etiam dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, tempore vite sue seisitus fuit de omnibus Castris, villis, terris, et hereditamentis, et tenuit eadem de Domino rege,

virtute literarum patentium dicti Domini Regis, datarum apud Dublin, vicesimo nono die Junii anno regni Jacobi Anglie &c. xiii° per quasquidem literas patentes dictus Dominus Rex concessit omnia premissa predicto Teig mac Dermody et heredibus suis in feodo simplice, sub annuali redditu L iii^{s}. iii^{d}. Hibernic; et quod tenentur in libero et communi soccagio, et non in Capite; Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, sic seisitus existens de premissis, obiit inde seisitus, et quod premissa tempore mortis sue predicte et tunc tenebantur in libero et communi soccagio de dicto Domino nostro Jacobo Rege ut de Castro de Dublin, per fidelitatem tantum; Et ulterius dicunt quod Teig oge mac Cartey, alias I-Downy, est filius et legittimus heres predicti Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, et quod tempore mortis predicti patris sui fuit etatis triginta annorum, aut circiter, et tempore captionis hujus Inquisitionis, fuit etatis triginta quatuor annorum, aut circiter, et maritatus tempore mortis predicti patris sui; Et ulterius dicunt quod Dermisius mac Teig mac Dermody clamat proprium jus hereditatis de et in terris sequentibus, viz.: de et in villa et in duobus carrucatis terræ et novem gnyves de Tougher; Ac de et in villa et una carrucata terre de Shancrane et de et in villa et dimidio unius Carrucatæ terræ de Quynrath et de et in villa et dimidio unius carrucate terre de Dyereagh et de et in villa et quatuor gnyves terre vocatis Inenerery ac etiam de et in villa et quatuor gnyves terre vocatis Derrymaheraghe; Ac de et in villa et duobus carrucatis terre de Cwylmontaine et Caherownymaddery; Ac de et in villis et quatuor gnyves terre de Drinaghintample in Clanloghlin; Ac etiam de et in villa et dimidio unius carrucate terre de Garranetoneroaghie in Clanloghlin predicto."

"Inquisitio capta apud the King's Old Castle in Comitatu Cork, decimo tertio die Augusti, Anno regni domini Jacobi, &c., vicesimo primo, coram Willielmo Barker armigero supervisore Curie Wardorum (et aliis) per sacramenta proborum, &c., qui dicunt quod Domina Elizabetha nuper Regina Anglie per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo hujus Regni Hibernie sigillatas datas apud Dublin decimo octavo die Decembris anno regni sui tricesimo tercio, concessit prefato mac Dermodi Carthy totum illum Castrum villam et terram de Downemanevy in Comitatu Cork, cum pertinentibus annualis valoris xx.^{s} Unum quarterium terre vocatum the quarter of Kilwarry in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris x.^{s}; et unum aliud quarterium terræ vocatum Dromlina, cum pertinentibus, in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris x.^{s}; in omnibus, &c., unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Inshie cum pertinentibus in Comitatu annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Dromdriastell cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum aliud quarterium terre Quinraghe cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v^{s}.; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Karrownamadderie cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Togher cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Tullhighr cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Altaghe cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^{s}; duas Carrucatas terræ in Ballyhallowige cum pertinentibus annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Mahownie cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum quarterium terre vocatum Kilronane cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum quarterium terre vocatum Lisbiallin cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris v.^{s}; unum quarterium terre vocatum Drinaghe cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto,

annualis valoris v.°; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Littergorman cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto, annualis v.°; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Vearlaghane cum pertinentibus, in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris v.°; duas Carrucatas terre, cum pertinentibus, in Cloincodowgane in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.°; Dimidium Carrucate terre cum pertinentibus in Derrincarraghe in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris ii.°; et de dimidio Carrucate terre cum pertinentibus in Inynyingherrin in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris ii.°; jacentia in Cantreda de Glanchrime, in Comitatu predicto; Habendum et tenendum prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis et procreandis: Tenendum de dicta Domina Regina in Capite per vicesimam partem unius feodi militis prout per dictas literas patentes plane apparet virtute quarum quidem literarum patentium dictus Thadeus mac Dermody Carthy in omnia premissa intravit et fuit inde seisitus de feodo. Et Juratores predicti ulterius dicunt quod Dominus noster nunc Rex Anglie per literas suas gerentes datum apud Newsted decimo quinto die Augusti Anno regni sui Anglie, &c., duodecimo, inter alia authorizavit et requisivit Arthurum Dominum Chichester ad tunc deputatum dicti domini Regis generalem dicti Regni sui Hibernie ad accipiendum sursumreddicionis ad usum dicti domini Regis terrarum et tenementorum in Baronia de Carbrie quarum quidem literarum tenor sequitur in hac verba: 'James Rex, right trusty,' &c. Et ulterius dicunt quod prefatus Iacobus Simpell miles per et in consideracione ducentarum librarum prefato Jacobo per predictum Thadeum mac Dermody Carthy pro manibus solutarum per quoddam scriptum suum gerentem datum vicesimo octavo die Januarii Anno domini, 1614, nominasset constituisset et authorizasset prefatum Thadeum mac Dermody Carthy ad capiendum et recipiendum a dicto domino Rege literas patentes de dicto castro villa et terra de Downmanevy predicto; et de omnibus aliis premissis cum eorum pertinentibus Habendum et tenendum prefato Thadeo mac Dermod heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum prout per dictum scriptum predicti Jacobi Simple militis magis plane liquet. Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Thadeus mac Dermody Carthy per quoddam scriptum suum et in Curia Cancellarie domini nostri Jacobi tunc Regis hujus Regni sui Hibernie irrotulatum datum vicesimo octavo die Junii Anno Regni dicti domini Regis Anglie, &c., decimo tertio sursum reddidisset in manus dicti domini Regis nunc totum illud Castrum villam et terram de Downemanevy predicta et omnia premissa cum eorum pertinentibus: Habendum et tenendum dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum, ea tamen intencione quod dictus dominus Rex per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo Hibernie sigillatas reconcederet omnia premissa prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carty heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, ad solum et proprium opus et usum dicti Thadei heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Virtute cujus quidem sursum reddicionis dictus dominus Rex seisitus fuit de omnibus premissis predictis cum eorum pertinentibus. Et sic inde seisitus existens dictus dominus Rex per literas suas patentes gerentes datum apud Dublin vicesimo nono die Junii Anno Domini, 1615, concessit omnia Castra, villas, terras, et tenementa predicta cum eorum pertinentibus prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carty heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum: Habendum et tenendum prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum; tenendum de dicto domino nostro Rege Jacobo ut de Castro suo de Dublin, in libero et communi soccagio et non in Capite neque per servicium militare. Virtute quarum quidem literarum patentium idem Thadeus mac Dermody Carthy in omnia premissa pre-

dicta cum eorum pertinentibus intravit. Et fuit inde seisitus (prout lex postulat). Et sic inde seisitus existens predictus Thadeus mac Dermody Carthie districtus fuit per breve dicti domini Regis e scaccario suo hujus Regni sui Hibernie emanens ad comparendum in eadem Curia et ad faciendum dicto domino Regi homagium per omnibus Castris villis, terris, et tenementis predictis cum eorum pertinentibus super quod idem Thadeus postea, scilicet, decimo die Novembris Anno regni dicti domini Regis nunc Anglie, &c., decimo quinto, in eadem Curia comparuit et dixit quod ipse ad faciendum homagium dicto domino Regi pro premissis seu pro aliqua parte sive parcella inde compelli non debeat quia adtunc dixit quod dictus dominus Rex per literas suas dictas patentes concessit sibi prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthie omnia Castra villas terras et tenementa predicta cum eorum pertinentibus habendas sibi et assignatis suis imperpetuum: Tenendum de dicto domino Rege ut de Castro suo Dublin in libero et Communi soccagio et non in Capite nec per servicium militare unde non intendisset quod dictus dominus Rex nunc ipsum in ea causa ulterius non distringere seu exonerare velit; unde adtunc petiisset iudicium. Et quod ipse quoad ad faciendum dicto domino Regi homagium pro premissis seu pro aliqua inde parcella a Curia predicta dimittatur; Et Johannes Davies miles ad tunc attornatus generalis dicti domini Regis dicti Regni sui Hibernie qui pro eodem domino Rege in ea parte ad tunc sequebatur visis tam donacionis sursumreddicionis predictæ per prefatum Thadeum dicto domino Regi heredibus et assignatis suis de premissis in facto quam dictis literis patentibus a dicto domino Rege prefato Thadeo de premissis in forma predicta concessis Idem Attornatus adtunc non dedixisset sed fatebatur placitum prefati Thadei ad tunc placitatum fore verum unde adtunc consideratus fuit per Barones dicti Scaccarii quod predictus Thadeus quoad homagium dicto domino Regi pro premissis faciendum ab eadem Curia ad tunc dimittatur. Et ulterius Juratores dicunt quod predictus Thadeus mac Dermody Charty de premissis sic ut prefertur seisitus existens obiit sic inde seisitus secundo die Julij anno domini 1617. Et quod Thadeus mac Carty alias Teige-y-downie est filius et proximus heres prefati Thadei Mac Dermody et fuit ætatis triginta annorum tempore mortis predicti patris sui et maritatus. Et quod omnia premissa predicta tenentur de dicto domino nostro Rege Jacobo prout lex postulat. Et ulterius dicunt quod immediate post obitum prefati Thadei mac Dermody Carthie idem Thadeus alias Teige-y-Downie in omnia premissa intravit, et exitus et proficia inde huc usque percepit et habuit. Et ulterius quod post obitum prefati Thadei mac Dermodi Carthie predictus Thadeus alias Teige-y-Downie solvit dicto domino Regi summam L. iii.^{s} iiii.^{d} nomine relevii prout per acquietanciam sub manu vice thesaurarii dicti domini Regis Regni Hibernie pro recepcione inde plane apparet. Et quod Ellinor Carthy est vidua et relicta prefati Thadei mac Dermody Carthie modo superstes ac indotata omnium premissorum."

The lands surrendered and regranted to this Teige Inorsa, will appear from the following extracts from the Patent Rolls.

"VII. 16. Surrender by Teige Mac Dermott Cartie, otherwise Teig Inorse of Downemenway, in Cork Co., gent., of all his estate in Cork co., with the intention that the King shall reconvey the same to him by letters patent.—28 Jun., 13th.

"VIII. 18. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple, knt., appoints Teige Mac Dermody Cartie, of Downemeanwy, in Cork co., to accept a grant or grants from the King, of part of the lands and premises expressed in article X., for the sum of £280.—28 Jan., 12th.

"IX. 19. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple, knt., appoints Teige Mac Dermody Cartie otherwise Teige Innorsy, of Dounemeanvoy, in Cork co., gent., to accept a grant or grants of the remaining part of the lands and premises expressed in article X., for the sum of £50 10*s.* 6*d.*—28 Jan., 12th.

"X. 21. Grant from the King to Teig or Thady Mac Dermott Cartie otherwise Teige Inorse, of Downemenvoy, gent.

"*Cork Co.*—In Carbrie Bar. The castle, town, and lands or qr. called Downmanvoy[x] otherwise Downemeanvey*, containing 3 plowlands in Glancroim; Dromeline[y]*, Inshie[z]*, Quin-Rath[a]*, Togher[b]* and Altagh[c]*, each containing 3 plowlands; Ballihalloige[d]*, 2 plowlands; Mahoney[e] otherwise Mahouna*, 3 plowlands; Killronan[f]*, Lissebealidd otherwise Lissbealfadda[g]*, Fearlaghan[h] otherwise Vearlaghan*, each containing 3 plowlands; sixteen gnives in the 2 plowlands of Cloneowgan otherwise Clonioungan or Cloynoungan*, Dirrinycaharagh[i]*, ½ plowland; all in Glancroim; in the West-Drinagh[j] otherwise Drinaghentemple*, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; Killvarrie[k] otherwise Killwarrie*, 3 plowlands in Glancroim; Drinagh*, 3 plowlands; Farren-Innirerie or Inynrerie, 4 gnives*; Carrownemaddrie otherwise Tullagh, 3 plowlands; Carrownehaw otherwise Tullhagh*, 3 plowlands; all in Glancroim; Garrantonereigh*, ½ plowland; a chief-rent of £4 10*s.* 8$\frac{11}{28}$*d.*, Eng., out of Lettergorman otherwise Kippagh; out of Dromdrasduyll[l] otherwise Coolekellour, £4 10*s.* 8$\frac{11}{28}$*d.*, the said town and lands of Dromdrasduyll*, 3 plowlands in Glancroim, Littergormane otherwise Kippagh*; rent for all the preceding lands, except those in W. Drinagh and Carrantoneregih, £2 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to keep 10 able footmen at the command of the chief governor; Kincahbegg[m], 1‡ plowland in Kiltallowe; in Kannagh, 4 gnives; in Lissellan, 8 gnives; in the N. plowland of Liss-Ihillane, 4 gnives; in Kannagh, 8 gnives, all in Kiltallow; Balliboyloneoughtragh[n], 1 plowland; Lissicarran[o], 1 plowland; Cappin[p], 1 plowland; Bellaghenure[q], 1 plowland; Caherneknave otherwise Kahernegnave[r] otherwise called the W. half plowland of Furrowe[s], ½ plowland in Clanloghlin; Garren-Iven, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; 3 gnives in Courturk, in the 2 plowlands of Dromully, in Clanloughlin; all chief-rents, services, and privileges payable to

[x] *Downmanvoy.*—Now Dunmanway.

[y] *Dromeline.*—Now Drumleena, in the parish of Fán lobaiṁ, now *anglice* Fanlobus.

[z] *Inshie.*—Now Inch, East and West, in the parish of Fanlobus.

[a] *Quin-Rath.*—Now Keenrath, in the same parish.

[b] *Togher, sic hodie:* a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the same parish.

[c] *Altagh.*—Now Aultagh, in the parish of Kilmichael.

[d] *Ballyhalloige.*—Now Ballyhalwick, in the parish of Fanlobus.

[e] *Mahoney.*—Now Mahona, in the same parish.

[f] *Kilronan.*—Now Kilronane, East and West, in the same parish.

[g] *Lisbealidd.*—Now Lisbealad, East and West, in the parish of Drinagh.

[h] *Fearlaghan.*—Now Ferlihanes, in the parishes of Kilkerranmore and Kilmeen.

[i] *Dirrinycaharagh.*—Now Derrynacaharagh, in the parish of Fanlobus.

[j] *West-Drinagh.*—A townland in the parish of Drinagh.

[k] *Kilvarrie.*—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Fanlobus.

[l] *Dromdrasduyll.*—Now Drumdraadle, in the parish of Fanlobus.

[m] *Kincahbegg.*—Now Kinneigh, in a parish of the same name.

[n] *Balliboyloneoughtragh.*—Now Ballyveloue West, in the parish of Kinneigh.

[o] *Lissicarran.*—Now Lissycorrane, in the same parish.

[p] *Cappin.*—Now Cappeen, East and West, in the same parish.

[q] *Bellaghenure.*—Now Ballaghanure, in the same parish.

[r] *Kahernegnave.*—Now Caher, in the parish of Kinneigh.

[s] *Furrowe.*—Now Froe, in the parish of Roscarbery.

Donell Mac Cartie, the King's ward, or any of his ancestors, together with all his right to all or any of the premises, are hereby excepted.

"The premises thus marked * are created the manor of Downemenvoy, with 500 acres in demesne, power to create tenures, and to hold courts leet and baron; to hold a Saturday market at Kilbarah, and a yearly fair at Ballyhallowe, on 24 Sep. and the day after, unless when the said day falls on Saturday or Sunday, then the said fair to commence on the following Monday; with courts of pie powder and the usual tolls; rent 13*s.* 4*d.*

"To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage."—29 Jan., 13th.

This Teige-an-Fhorsa or Teige Inorsie Mac Carthy, died on the 3rd of July, 1618, as appears by the Inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, in Cork, on the 26th of August, 1618, above printed for the first time, and was succeeded by his son,

XLII. Teige-an-Duna, usually called by English writers, Teige Odowney or Teige Idownie. He was a very conspicuous character, and second in command of the forces of Mac Carthy Reagh, during the insurrection of 1641. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, after speaking of Clancahill, has the following notice of his territory:

"To the north-East hereof we shall finde Dunmannaway, a small village, well situated on the banks of the river Bandon, fortified with an old castle, and to the north thereof, the castle of Togher, a large, strong pile. This tract is called Glanacrime or Slughtfelimy" [i.e. Race of Felim, son of Cormac Donn] "and belonged unto Teig Odoony, one of the best branches of the Carthyes, and alwayes reckoned one of the best housekeepers in Carbry."

This Teige-an-Duna Mac Carthy was thirty-four years old in 1618, and married. According to the Lambeth Pedigree, he married, 1. A daughter of Brian mac Owen Mac Sweeny of Cloghda; but it appears, from various other documents, that he married, secondly, Honora, daughter of Donnell O'Donovan, chief of Clancahill, by Johanna, the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh. His second wife was living, a widow, in 1652, as appears by a deposition made by her respecting the taking of the castle of Dundonnell, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Teige-an-Duna left three sons: 1. Teige-an-Fhorsa; 2. Dermot, living at Dunmanway in 1641, as appears by the depositions of 1641; and 3. Callaghan, living, in 1652, with his mother, Honora Ni Carthy, *alias* Donovan.

XLIII. Teige-an-Fhorsa II. It appears from Decrees of Innocent's (VIII. 53), that he married, on the 22nd of October, 1641, Jennet Coppinger, relict of Nicholas Skiddy, of the city of Cork, merchant. He was then possessed, in his demesne, as of fee of the "townes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments following, viz.: the town and lands of Ffearlaghan, known by the names of Tullaghglass, Gortnidihy, Maulcullanane, and Carrigatotane, in the parish of Kilmeen, barony of Carbery, and county of Cork; the town and lands of Curreboy, one ploughland in the parish of Drinagh, Coolemontane, and Tullagh; three ploughlands in the parish of Inchegeelagh; and being thereof so seised and possessed, did, by his last will and testament in writing, devise same unto claimant Gennet for her life, in lieu of dower, and soon after died. After whose death, by virtue of said will, said Gennet was seised and possessed of the premises, until she was expulsed by the late usurping powers. The Court of Claims find that Nicholas Skiddy, her first husband, died before the 22nd of October, 1641, and that Teige Carthy dyed in the yeare 1650.

But as for and concerning the lands of Kilbarry, with the two water mills thereon, and the said lands of Ffearlaghane, called Tullaghglass, Gortnedihy, Maulo Icullenane, Carrigetotane, Curreboy, Coolemountane, and Tullagh, in regard the said Claimants (George Skiddy and his mother, Gennet), and each of them, failed to make out any title thereunto, it is considered, ordered, and adjudged and decreed by this Court, that the same and every part thereof are and be excepted out of this precept, order, and decree, and that the claymants be left to such other course, either in law or Equity, as they shall think fit."

Jeremy Carthy, Esq. (who was evidently Teige-an-Duna's second son), was restored to the following townlands, most of which are situated in Gleann-a-Chroim, under the Commission of Grace, in 1684, viz.:

	A.	R.	P.	
Drinagh,	240	0	0	
Lisbiallet,	262	1	34	
Oculane *alias* Carnacullane,	876	1	16	profitable.
" "	977	3	24	unprofitable.
Drumlynagh,	1062	0	0	
Kinrath *alias* Kinragh,	450	0	0	profitable.
" "	163	2	0	unprofitable.
More in the same,	17	0	0	
Carnemaddery,	383	0	0	
Awe, called Noskin part,	175	0	0	
Astagmore,	690	2	16	
More in the same,	8	2	27	
Drumgarruff and Garranard,	29	1	16	profitable.
" "	113	0	0	unprofitable.
Carhuvalder,	10	0	0	
Glanakerne *alias* Glannykarny,	82	3	31	profitable.
" "	270	0	0	unprofitable.
Total in the barony of Carbery,	5811	3	4	
Lisnekelly,	139	0	0	
Longford,	47	0	0	profitable.
"	40	0	0	unprofitable.
Total in the barony of Coonagh, county Limerick,	226	0	0	
Kilbonaw,	497	0	0	
Lumanagheitragh,	93	0	0	
Total in the barony of Glanarought, county Kerry,	590	0	0	

Dated January 3rd, 1684; Inrolled 31st January, 1684. (R. 6. f., m. 8, fo. 18.)

The Editor has not been able to learn the after history of this Jeremy. John Collins, of Myross, in his pedigree of O'Donovan, speaking of O'Donovan's daughter, Honora, who was married to Teige-a-Duna, has the following remark:

"From the said Teige-an-Duna sprung several military gentlemen who distinguished themselves abroad, such as Charles of Lorrain, otherwise called Cormac na nglac."

He also says that this family had possessions in Gleann-a-Chroim till 1690, when he refers to a Teige-a-Duna, the Hospitable, nominal Lord of Gleann-a-Chroim.

Teige-an-Fhorsa II. is mentioned in several copies of the Book of Munster, as having a son,

XLIV. Teige-an-Duna II., and this is evidently the person called nominal Lord of Gleann-a-Chroim by Collins. Three generations more of this pedigree are given in an Irish manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy (O'Gorman's Collection, 16, 5), which are as follows:

XLV. Felim Mac Carthy, son of Teige-an-Duna II, born *circiter* 1672.

XLVI. Dermot Mac Carthy, son of Felim, born *circ.* 1702.

XLVII. Cormac Mac Carthy, son of Dermot, born *circ.* 1734.

The last acknowledged head of this ancient sept of the Mac Carthys was an old gentleman, well known in the south of Ireland by the name of Jerry-an-Duna. He died at O'Donovan's Cove some years since, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His generous friend and kind benefactor, Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., in whose house he died, mentions him, in a letter to the Editor, as the undoubted head of this family, and the great-grandson of Teige-an-Duna, the last who resided in the castle of Dunmanway. He adds: "His appearance was most respectable, and he had the manners and information of a gentleman; all classes about Dunmanway had a respect for him to the last, and all admitted his descent from Teige-an-Duna. He was married to a Miss Callanan, of Kinsale, a very respectable lady, who ran off with him, and he spent what fortune she brought him with his Irish recklessness. He often told me that his family papers were in a chest which he left with a Mrs. Mac Carthy of Glanda, near Dunmanway. He made a request to me to have him interred in the family tomb at Kilbarry" [one mile west of the town of Dunmanway], "which, of course, I complied with, and he was buried with his ancestors, and with all due respect. His eldest son, Charles, is now in Cork; he is, I am told, a well-conducted honest man, but in very low circumstances." The Editor hopes that these documents will be preserved.

From this branch of the Mac Carthys are descended in the female line the family of Schuldham or Shouldham, of Dunmanway, whose ancestor, Edmond Schuldham, Crown Solicitor in the reign of Queen Anne, married the daughter and eventual heiress of Denis Mac Carthy, Esq., of Dyereagh, three miles to the north of Dunmanway, through whom the townlands of Crustera, Cuilkilleen, Goulacullin, Farnanes, Durragh, and Droumleena, are believed by the Mac Carthys and Schuldhams to have passed into the Schuldham family. However this may have been, the Schuldhams have for some generations quartered the Mac Carthy arms, and not only acknowledge, but boast of their descent from this once great family.

From Cormac or Charles Mac Carthy Glas of Tullyglass, the brother of the aforesaid Denis, whose property passed to the Schuldhams, and, according to the tradition in the country, which can be proved by private and recorded documents, the cousin-german of Dermot-an-Duna of Dunmanway, is descended Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., late of Florence, and now living in Paris, a

gentleman of refined taste and high literary attainments, author of the *Siege of Florence*, *Masaniello*, and the *Free Lance*. His descent from this sept of the Mac Carthys has been kindly communicated by Mr. Bartholomew Rochford of Ardcahan, near Dunmanway, the living repertory of the traditions of Gleann-a-Chroim, and who is himself the grandson of Charles Mac Carthy, son of Daniel, son of Cormac or Charles Mac Carthy of Tullyglass, the brother of the aforesaid Denis Mac Carthy of Dyereagh. It is as follows:

1. Charles Mac Carthy Glas, of Tullyglass, in the parish of Fanlobus, married Angelina Hurley, by whom he had four sons: 1. Daniel; 2. Jeremiah, a priest; 3. Charles; and 4. Justin, who had a son, Denis, who died in France. This Charles Mac Carthy Glas died about the year 1735, and was buried in the family vault of his ancestors at Kilbarry. He had a brother named Denis, who resided at a place called Dyereagh, and who married Elizabeth Donovan, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter [her name was Mary, according to the Schuldhams] eloped with and was married to a Mr. Schuldham [Edmond]. The son was shot by some unknown person, soon after this marriage, so that the daughter became an heiress, and the property of this branch of the Mac Carthys passed to the Schuldhams.

2. Daniel, son of Cormac or Charles Mac Carthy. He married Catherine Crowley, and, after the death of his father, removed from Tullyglass to Drumdeega, in the parish of Fanlobus, where he died, leaving three sons, viz.: 1. Charles, the grandfather of Bartholomew Rochford of Ardcahan; 2. Denis; 3. Daniel; who, after their father's death, removed to a place called Shean, where Charles died, and whence Denis and Daniel, after having sold their property, removed to England, where Denis died without issue, leaving his property to his brother Daniel.

3. Daniel Mac Carthy. He was born about the year 1740, and died in 1813, having realised a considerable fortune as a merchant.

4. Daniel Mac Carthy died before his father, leaving

5. Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., late of Florence, and now residing in Paris, *Vir doctus et ornatus hanc antiquam domum restauraturus.* He married Harriet Alexandrina Basset, daughter of Admiral Sir Home Popham, and has issue: 1. Henry Popham Tenison Mac Carthy; 2. Florence Stracham Mac Carthy; and 3. Elizabeth Radcliff Mac Carthy; all now living.

THE following pedigrees and descents have been given in the course of the notes to these Annals:

O'FLYNN or O'LYN of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee. For the descent of this family see note [x], under the year 1176, p. 24, *supra*. The modern history of this family is unknown.

O'HENERY of Glenconkeine, in the county of Londonderry. For his descent see note [r], 1192, p. 92.

O'FLYN of Sil-Mailruain, in the county of Roscommon. For the name of the present head of this family see note [t], A. D. 1192, p. 92.

KAVANAGH, for the descent of, see note [f], A. D. 1193, p. 96.

MAC DEVITT of Inishowen, descent of, note [d], A. D. 1208, p. 158.

O'Hanly of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon, pedigree of, note [e], A. D. 1210, p. 171.

O'Finaghty of Clann-Conway, descent of, note [r], A. D. 1232, p. 265.

Descent of O'Hennessy and O'Huallahan of Clann-Colgan, in the now King's County, A. D. 1414, note [l], p. 820.

O'Dunne of Iregan, pedigree of, pp. 957, 958, 959, A. D. 1448; and p. 1840, A. D. 1585, note [p].

O'Gowan, pedigree of, pp. 1189 to 1193, A. D. 1492.

Mac Manus Maguire, descent of, p. 1242, A. D. 1498.

Mac Donnell of Leinster, descent of, pp. 1641 to 1644.

O'Neills of Clannaboy, pedigree of, p. 1678, A. D. 1574.

O'Byrnes of the county of Wicklow, notices of various branches of, p. 1702, A. D. 1578; pedigree of, p. 1747, A. D. 1580.

O'Reilly of East Breifny, pedigree of, as in a paper in the State Papers' Office, London, p. 1806, A. D. 1583.

Mac Donnell of Antrim, pedigree of, p. 1892, A. D. 1590, note [p].

O'Tooles of Leinster, pedigree of, pp. 1900 to 1904, A. D. 1590, note [f].

Mac Namara of Moyreask, descent of, p. 1910, A. D. 1592, note [y].

O'Kelly of Dunamona, descent of, p. 1911, A. D. 1592, note [z].

Mac Carthys, dispute amongst the, concerning the oldest branch, pp. 1994, 1995.

O'Byrne of Glenmalure, pedigree of, p. 2018, A. D. 1597, note [h].

O'Donovan, pedigree of the Editor's sept of, p. 2155.

O'Reilly, pedigree of, carried down to the present day, p. 2240, A. D. 1601, note [p].

Maguire, pedigree of, carried down to the present day, p. 2366, A. D. 1608, note [n].

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 24, col. 2, note [z], for "the pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior," &c., read, "the pedigree of this famous family, a distinguished sept of the Oirghialla, who settled in the country of the senior branch of the Clanna-Rury."

P. 345, A. D. 1252, Cluainfiachna, now *anglice* Clonfeakle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh.

P. 418, *the first Edward was made King*, A. D. 1272.—Sir Harris Nicolas states, in his *Chronology of History*, Preface, p. xii., that every table of the regnal years of the Sovereigns of England, hitherto printed, is erroneous, not in one or two reigns only, but in nearly every reign from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward the Fourth. He also says that Richard the First styled himself only "Lord of England," in the interval between his father's death and his own Coronation; and that the Kings' reigns were actually dated from their Coronations. The Editor first thought that by ꝓiogaḋ, when applied to the Sovereigns of England, the Four Masters

meant their Coronation; but, on comparison with the commonly received dates, it appears that by it they mean their proclamation. According to the Constitution of England for several centuries, there could be no interruption in the succession; but Sir Harris Nicolas shews that the heir to the Crown in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, did not, as at present, succeed to a full, complete, and real possession of the Throne, but "to a mere inchoate right, at the instant when the former sovereign expired."

P. 464, A. D. 1295. *The Castle of Baile-nua, the Castle of Magh-Breacraigh, and the Castle of Magh-Dumha.*—These castles, which were demolished this year by Jeffrey O'Farrell, were not very far asunder. Baile-nua is Newtown, in Clanshane, barony of Granard, and county of Longford; Magh-Dumha is the present Moydoe, in the same county; and the castle of Magh Breacraigh stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath, not far from the boundary of the county of Longford. The castle of Baile-nua, levelled by O'Farrell on this occasion, is therefore to be distinguished from Newcastle, in the county of Wicklow, mentioned in Grace's Annals as burned by the Irish of Leinster in the same year.

P. 599, A. D. 1351, note [a], for "barony of Magheraboy," read "barony of Clanawley."

P. 633, A. D. 1366, for "O'Kerry," read "O'Conor Kerry."

P. 638, A. D. 1367, for "*Inis-mor Loch m-Bearraidh.*—These names are now obsolete," read "Inis-mor Locha m-Bearraidh, now Inishore in Lough Barry, a part of the Upper Lough Erne, lying between the baronies of Tirkennedy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh."

P. 666, note [d], A. D. 1376, for "this place," read "this name."

P. 682, A. D. 1381, note [e], col. 2, line 11: "This is a great oversight." This sentence should be inserted after "O'Ffox!" col. 2, line 1, same page. It slipped out of its place and passed the Editor's notice till the sheet had been worked off.

P. 733, A. D. 1394, note [t], line 1, for "O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain," read "O'Kelly of Magh-Druchtain."

P. 755, A. D. 1397, text, line 10, for "Mac Sheely," read "Mac Sheehy."

P. 765, A. D. 1399, note [m], col. 2, line 3, for "West Corca Vaskin," read "East Corca Vaskin."

P. 775, A. D. 1402, line 9, remove the brackets.

P. 828, A. D. 1417, note [k], col. 2, line 5, for "it was restored to O'Conor Sligo, &c." read "it was given to O'Conor Sligo in the ransom of O'Doherty, and it remained in O'Conor's hands during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbery, when it was recovered by O'Donnell."

P. 829, A. D. 1417, note [o], col. 2, line 11, for "innuera," read "innumera."

P. 837, A. D. 1411, line 14 of translation, for "Church of Cuil Silinne," read "Cill-Cuile-Silinne" [now Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon].

P. 898, A. D. 1434, note [u], col. 2, line 4, for "legal tradition," read "local tradition."

P. 939, A. D. 1444, note [x], col. 1, line 16, for "I-cluain & I-Ere & I-Hogain," read "I-Cruinn, & I-Ere & I-Eogain."

P. 958, A. D. 1444, col. 2, line 10, for "but it has not been connected with the ancient line above given," read, "and it can be connected with the ancient line above given, on the authority of an Irish manuscript in the O'Gorman collection, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, which

makes Leyny O'Dunne" [who built Castlebrack] "the son of Rory, who was the son of Donough, the last generation given by Duald Mac Firbis. This Leyny O'Dunne, had four sons, viz.: 1. Teige O'Dunne, chief of Hy-Regan, and ancestor of the Brittas family; 2. Feradhach; 3. Dermot; 4. Awley."

P. 993, A. D. 1454, col. 1, lines 2, 3, for "Domino," read "Domicello."

P. 1031, A. D. 1464, line 14 of translation, between "slain" and after "Gilla-Glas Dillon," insert "with one thrust of a spear."

P. 1050, note [w], col. 2, line 27, for "*nevebat*," read "*vivebat*."

P. 1057, A. D. 1468, line 25, Beann-uamha. The following note should have been given here: "*Beann-uamha*, i. e. the Ben or Peak of the Cave, now the Cave-hill, in the barony of Upper Belfast, and county ofAntrim. The townland is now called Benvadigan."

P. 1059, A. D. 1468, note [p], col. 2, line 7, for "district name," read "distinct name."

P. 1198, A. D. 1492, note [s], for "in the barony and county of Leitrim," read "barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim."

P. 1231, A. D. 1497, line 22 of translation, for "were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell," read "were given by Henry Oge to Donnell."

P. 1416, A. D. 1533, for "Annagh," read "Annagh, *alias* Hazelwood, the seat of Owen Wynne, Esq."

P. 1449, A. D. 1538, note [n], col. 2, line 1, for "Killymard," read "Killodonnell."

P. 1475, A. D. 1542, note [c], for "Bel-atha-Uachtair, a townland in the parish of Kilcorky, &c.," read "now Belloughter, in the townland of Lurgan, parish of Shankill, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 22."

P. 1501, A. D. 1547, line 5, for Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge," read "Donnell Oge and Brian Oge."

P. 1509, A. D. 1548, line 25, for "O'Carroll," read "O'Carroll, Teige Lusc."

P. 1551, A. D. 1557, note [p], col. 2, line 8, for "perfecto," read "præfecto."

P. 1575, A. D. 1559, line 17, for "the son of O'Donnell, read "the son of Donnell."

P. 1606, A. D. 1565, note [k], col. 1, lines 3, 4, for "Glenflesk," read "Glenshesk."

P. 1637, A. D. 1570, line 4, for "the brother of Hugh Boy Roe," read "and his brother, Hugh Boy Roe."

P. 1648, A. D. 1570, note [t], col. 1, line 12, for "in the very centre of this river," read, "in the very centre of this territory."

PP. 1682, 1683, A. D. 1572, notes [a] and [b], for "barony of Islands," read "barony of Clonderalaw."

P. 1786, A. D. 1582, note [d], col. 1, last line, for "William III.," read "William IV."

P. 1903, col. 2, last line, for "a Miss Hatchell," read "Eliza, daughter of Henry Archer, Esq., of Ballyséskin, county of Wexford."

P. 1904, col. 2, line 3, for "died *sine prole*," read "married Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Jacob, rector of Kilscoran, county of Wexford, and had a numerous family."

P. 1913, A. D. 1592, note [b], col. 1, line 12, for "Kilmore," read "Touaghty.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 100."

P. 1502, note [n], *Faiche-Chiarain*, now Faheeran, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.

P. 1923, A. D. 1592, note [r], col. 2, line 13, for "daughter," read "great-granddaughter;" for "1641," read "1688."

P. 1990, for "now *anglice* Tiran, &c.," read "now *anglice* Tirahan, *alias* Fairfield, in the parish of Lickmolassy, barony of Longford, and county of Galway."

P. 2021, "*a natural son, Thomas Esmond.*" The Editor regrets that he was led into the assertion that the first Sir Thomas Esmonde was illegitimate, by a statement to that effect in a former edition of Burke's Peerage, which has been rectified in the recent edition of that work (1847), to which he refers the reader. There can be little doubt that the Lord Esmond was married to the sister of O'Flaherty, but, subsequently repudiating her without a divorce, married Ellice Butler, daughter of the fourth son of the ninth Earl of Ormond. The Lord Esmond died in 1646.

His extensive estates during the Cromwellian usurpation were granted to the Duke of Albemarle. But the first Sir Thomas Esmonde, had he been illegitimate, as has been alleged, would not have claimed the right of succession to those estates, as he did before the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement and Explanation, "as by *descent* from his father, *Laurence, Lord Esmond, Baron Limerick*, &c." The documents relating to this claim are extant in the Surveyor-General's Office.—(See *Reports of the late Record Commission*, vol. ii. p. 264.)

The powerful influence of the Duke of Albemarle was, however, so far successful as to obtain a private Act of Parliament, which is still extant, though not among the printed Statutes, and the main features of which are incorporated in the Public Acts relating to the "Settlement," vesting in the King the lands in Wexford county, "now in the possession of the Duke of Albemarle, and *forfeited by Sir Thomas Esmonde*," in order to secure a grant of them to the Duke of Albemarle.—See *Rep. Rec. Com.*, vol. iii. p. 649.

While contending with this powerful personage the first Sir Thomas Esmonde died, leaving his eldest son and heir, Laurence, a minor, who, after a protracted lawsuit, carried on in his name by the Duke of Buckingham, as his "next friend," succeeded in recovering the estates of the Lord Esmonde, much of which are still in the possession of the present worthy Sir Thomas Esmonde of Ballynastra.

That the recognition of the peerage should not have followed the recognition of the legitimate title to the estates of the Lord Esmonde, can be but little matter of surprise when we remember that his grandson was only an "innocent papist," and as such, at that period, labouring under peculiar disadvantages.

P. 2069, A. D. 1598, note [r], col. 1, line 22, for "between truth, as, &c.," read "between truth and falsehood, as, &c."

P. 2245, col. 1, line 4, for "Durvalante," read "Surveillante," and add "Captain Dowell O'Reilly commanded the seamen's advanced battery at the siege of St. Sabastian, and assaulted the breach. He commanded the Flotilla to cross the bar of the Adour, of which the Duke of Wellington speaks, in his despatches, as conducted with a degree of skill and bravery seldom equalled."

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P. 2400, line 33, *third son of Con O'Donnell.* The Editor has since discovered, that, though Con Oge is named *third* in order in O'Clery's Genealogical manuscript, and also in the additions in the autograph of the Venerable Charles O'Conor, to the greater genealogical manuscript of Duald Mac Firbis; nevertheless, Mac Firbis, in his own abstract (according to the copy of that compilation in the Royal Irish Academy), made sixteen years later, places Con Oge *second*, and Hugh Boy *third.*

P. 2400, line 35, *a heraldic genealogy with the seal of Chichester Fortescue.* At the time the above note was written, the Editor had before him a brief abstract of the Austrian pedigree, which misled him as to the source and authority from which that pedigree emanated. He has since seen a full and perfect copy of the original, and finds that it was not issued from the office of Chichester Fostescue, or of any other herald, but that it was a solemn attestation as to the race and descendants of Con Oge O'Donnell, and of the sixteen quarterings to which the sons of Charles (the common ancestor of the O'Donnells of Castlebar, Spain, and Austria) were entitled, signed by some of the highest dignitaries of the Irish nobility and Roman Catholic Church. The names attached to it, with their arms, are those of "Taafe Comes Camerarius et Generalis, Vice Mareschallus suæ Sac. Cæs. Regiæ Apostolicæ Majestatis;" "Kildare;" "Dunboyne;" "Kingsland;" "Trimblestown;" "Patritius Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis et Hiberniæ Primas;" "Jacobus Episcopus Kildariensis;" "Philippus Episcopus Rapotensis;" "Fr. Thomas Ord. Præd. Episcopus Associatus."

P. 2440, after paragraph ending line 8, insert: "It appears from Patent Roll of 11th year of Edward II. (A. D. 1318), that John Odinevan [*recte* O'Donevan] obtained a general pardon from the King; but no clue has been discovered to engraft him in his proper place on the genealogical trunk of this family."

P. 2456, line 1, for "1896," read "1689."

P. 2477, line 8, for "1789," read "1689."

P. 2490, line 30, for "Decrees of Innocent's," read "Decrees of Innocents."

THE END.

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